2008

Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel

A Component of the Defense Lifestyle Assessment Program (DLAP)

September 2009

Prepared by: RTI International

RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
SEP 2009		**00-00-2009 to 00-00-2009**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **RTI International,P.O. Box 12194,Research Triangle Park,NC,27709**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**Same as Report (SAR)**	**678**	

2008 Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel

A Component of the Defense Lifestyle Assessment Program (DLAP)

Robert M. Bray
Michael R. Pemberton
Laurel L. Hourani
Michael Witt
Kristine L. Rae Olmsted
Janice M. Brown
BeLinda Weimer
Marian E. Lane
Mary Ellen Marsden
Scott Scheffler
Russ Vandermaas-Peeler
Kimberly R. Aspinwall
Erin Anderson
Kathryn Spagnola
Kelly Close
Jennifer L. Gratton
Sara Calvin
Michael Bradshaw

RTI International*

September 2009
RTI/10940-FR

*RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

This report has been prepared under Contract No. GS-10F-0097L, Task Order No. W81XWH-07-F-0538 for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) and Task Order No. HSCG23-07-F-PMD047 for the U.S. Coast Guard, by RTI International, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709. Robert M. Bray, Ph.D., served as Project Director (Phone: 919-541-6433; e-mail: rmb@rti.org).

The views, opinions, and findings contained in this report are those of the authors and should not be construed as an official Department of Defense position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation.

CONTENTS

Chapter Page

Executive Summary ES-1

1. Introduction and Background 1

1.1 DoD Health Related Behavior Survey Series 1

1.2 Overview and Objectives of the 2008 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel 5

1.3 Organization of the Report 6

2. Methodology of the 2008 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel 9

2.1 Sampling Design Overview 9

2.2 Instrumentation and Data Collection Procedures 12

2.2.1 Survey Questionnaire 12

2.2.2 Group Administration Data Collection 13

2.2.3 Remote Personnel Data Collection 15

2.3 Survey Performance Rates 16

2.3.1 Accessibility Rate 16

2.3.2 Attendance Rate 18

2.3.3 Response Rates 18

2.4 Sample Participants and Military Population Characteristics 20

2.5 Key Definitions and Measures 27

2.5.1 Sociodemographic Characteristics 27

2.5.2 Reference Periods 28

2.5.3 Substance Use Measures 28

2.5.4 Other Health Behaviors 33

2.5.5 Mental Health 35

2.5.6 Combat Exposure and Deployment 38

2.5.7 Spirituality and Religious Practices 39

2.6 Analytical Approach 39
2.7 Variability and Suppression of Estimates 41
2.8 Strengths and Limitations of the Data 42

3. Substance Use 45
3.1 Overview of Trends in Substance Use 45
3.2 Alcohol Use 52
3.2.1 Trends in Binge Drinking 52
3.2.2 Military and Civilian Comparisons of Heavy Drinking 53
3.2.3 Heavy Alcohol Use by Service 55
3.2.4 Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Scores by Service 56
3.2.5 Heavy Drinking by Pay Grade 57
3.2.6 Heavy Alcohol Use and Beliefs about Supervisor Drinking 58
3.2.7 Serious Consequences of Alcohol Use Among Drinkers 59
3.2.8 Productivity Loss Among Drinkers 60
3.3 Illicit Drug Use 61
3.3.1 Trends in the Prevalence of Categories of Illicit Drug Use 62
3.3.2 Trends in the Prevalence of Illicit Drugs in DoD Services 64
3.3.3 Military and Civilian Comparisons of Illicit Drug Use 65
3.3.4 Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, by Service 67
3.3.5 Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, by Service 68
3.3.6 Any Prescription Drug Misuse, by Service 69
3.3.7 Illicit Drug Use, by Pay Grade 70
3.4 Tobacco Use 72
3.4.1 Trends in Tobacco Use 72
3.4.2 Military and Civilian Comparisons of Current Cigarette Use 74
3.4.3 Current Cigarette Use by Service and Pay Grade 75
3.4.4 Initiation of Smoking in the Military and Intention to Quit Smoking 77
3.4.5 Smokeless Tobacco Use 79
3.4.6 Cigar and Pipe Use 82
3.4.7 Beliefs About Supervisor Tobacco Use 83

4. Stress and Mental Health 85

4.1 Stress and Coping 86
4.1.1 Trends in Work and Family Stress....86
4.1.2 Sources of Stress 87
4.1.3 Stress Coping Behaviors 89
4.1.4 Stress as a Woman in the Military 90

4.2 Mental Health Indicators....92
4.2.1 Trends in Depression by Service 92
4.2.2 Serious Psychological Distress by Service 93
4.2.3 Trends in Generalized Anxiety Disorder by Service 93
4.2.4 Trends in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder by Service....94
4.2.5 Trends in Seriously Considering and Attempting Suicide by Service....95
4.2.6 Possible Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) by Service 97

4.3 Physical and Sexual Abuse 98

4.4 Mental Health Treatment 101

5. Combat Exposure and Deployment 103

5.1 Combat Exposure....103
5.1.1 Combat Exposure and Substance Use....104
5.1.2 Combat Exposure and Stress 106

5.2 Deployment Status and Substance Use....111

5.3 Combat Deployment since September 11, 2001....113

5.4 Combat Deployment and Theater 121

6. Weight Management and Fitness....133

6.1 Measures of Overweight and Obesity....133

6.2 Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity 141

6.3 Frequency of Food Intake 144

7. Healthy People 2010 and Other Health-Related Behaviors....147

7.1 Healthy People 2010 Objectives....147

7.1.1 Substance Use....150

7.1.2 Weight Management, Exercise, and Diet....150

7.1.3 Injuries and Injury Prevention....151

7.2 Health Conditions and Disease Prevention....152

7.3 Job Satisfaction....155

7.4 Risk Taking and Sensation Seeking....157

8. Substance Abuse and Mental health by Major Command....161

8.1 Army Major Commands....162

8.2 Navy Major Commands....164

8.3 Marine Corps Major Commands....166

8.4 Air Force Major Commands....168

8.5 Coast Guard Geographic Regions....170

References....173

Appendixes

A Alcohol, Illicit Drug, and Tobacco Use Tables....179

B Mental Health Tables....327

C Combat Exposure and Deployment Tables....417

D Weight Management and Fitness Tables....487

E Healthy People Objectives and Other Health Behavior Tables....535

F Major Command Tables....569

G Sampling Design, Weighting, and Estimation Procedures....583

H Calculation of Alcohol Summary Measures....595

I Military Liaison Officers....605

J Survey Questionnaire....609

LIST OF FIGURES

Number		Page
ES.1	Trends in Substance Use for DoD Services, Past 30 days, 1980–2008	ES-3
3.1.1	Substance Use Trends for DoD Services, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008	45
3.1.2	Substance Use Trends for the Army, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008	47
3.1.3	Substance Use Trends for the Navy, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008	48
3.1.4	Substance Use Trends for the Marine Corps, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008	49
3.1.5	Substance Use Trends for the Air Force, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008	50
3.1.6	Substance Use Summary for the Coast Guard, Past 30 Days, 2008	51
3.2.1	Trends in Binge Drinking by Service, 1998–2008	53
3.2.2	Standardized Comparisons of Civilians and All Services, Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age Group, 2008	54
3.2.3	Heavy Alcohol Use (Unadjusted and Adjusted) by Service, 2008	55
3.2.4	Audit Score, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008	57
3.2.5	Heavy Drinking by Pay Grade, All Services, 2008	58
3.2.6	Heavy Alcohol Use, by Beliefs about Supervisor Drinking and Service, 2008	59
3.2.7	Serious Consequences from Alcohol Use by Drinking Level and Service, 2008	60
3.2.8	Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss by Drinking Level and Service, 2008	61
3.3.1	Use of Selected Categories of Illicit Drugs, Past 30 Days, DoD Services, 2002, 2005, and 2008	63
3.3.2	Use of Selected Illicit Drugs, Past 30 Days, DoD Services, 2002, 2005, and 2008	64
3.3.3	Standardized Comparisons of Civilians and All Services, Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use, by Age Group, 2008	66
3.3.4	Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008	67

3.3.5 Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008 69

3.3.6 Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Use (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008 70

3.3.7 Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use, by Pay Grade, for All Services, 2008 71

3.4.1 Tobacco Use Trends for DoD Services, Past 30 Days, 1980-2008 73

3.4.2 Standardized Comparisons of Civilians and All Services, Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, by Age Group, 2008 74

3.4.3 Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008 75

3.4.4 Any Past 30-Day Cigarette Use by Pay Grade, All Services, 2008 76

3.4.5 Started Smoking Cigarettes After Joining the Military, by Service and Gender, 2008 78

3.4.6 Cigarette Smoking Cessation and Intention to Quit Smoking Cigarettes, All Services, 2008 79

3.4.7 Trends in Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Service, 1995 to 2008 80

3.4.8 Started Using Smokeless Tobacco After Joining the Military, Males Aged 18 to 55, by Service, 2008 81

3.4.9 Past Year Cigar and Pipe Use, by Service, 2008 82

3.4.10 Past 30-Day Cigarette Use by Beliefs about Supervisor Smoking and Service, 2008 83

4.1 Trends in High Stress at Work, by Service, 2002, 2005, and 2008 86

4.2 Trends in High Stress in Family, by Service, 2002, 2005, and 2008 87

4.3 Trends in Sources of Stress, DoD Services, 2002 to 2008 88

4.4 Sources of Stress in the Past Year by Service, 2008 89

4.5 Stress Coping Behaviors, by Gender, All Services, 2008 90

4.6 Trends in Stress Associated with Being a Woman in the Military by Service, 2002 to 2008 91

4.7 Suggests Need for Further Depression Evaluation in Past 7 Days by Service, 2005 and 2008 92

4.8 Serious Psychological Distress in the Past Year by Service, 2008 93

4.9 Suggests Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation in the Past 30 Days by Service, 2005 and 2008 94

4.10 Suggests Need for Further PTSD Evaluation in the Past 30 Days by Service, 2005 and 2008 95

4.11 Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Service, 2005 and 2008 96

4.12 Attempted Suicide in the Past Year by Service, 2005 and 2008 97

4.13 Deployment Experience and Possible TBI, by Service, 2008 98

4.14 Association of Physical and Sexual Abuse by Age and Entry into the Military, All Services, 2008 99

4.15 Lifetime Physical and Sexual Abuse by Gender, DoD Services, 2005 and 2008 100

4.16 Receipt of Any Mental Health Counseling and Perceived Damage to Career if Sought Mental Health Counseling, by Service, 2008 101

5.1 Level of Lifetime Combat Exposure by Service, 2008 104

5.2 Heavy Alcohol Use by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008 105

5.3 Alcohol-Related Serious Consequences by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008 106

5.4 High Stress Upon Returning Home from Last Deployment by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008 107

5.5 High Stress at Work by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008 108

5.6 High Stress in the Family by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008 109

5.7 Heavy Alcohol Use and Reasons for Drinking Among Those with High Combat Exposure by Service, 2008 110

5.8 Any Cigarette Use and Reasons for Starting to Smoke Among Those with High Combat Exposure by Service, 2008 111

5.9 Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Past Year Deployment Status and Service, 2008 112

5.10 Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Past Year Deployment Status and Service, 2008 113

5.11 Heavy Alcohol Use by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 114

5.12 Cigarette Use by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 115

5.13 Any Illicit Drug Use (Including Prescription Drug Misuse), Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 116

5.14 Any Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse), Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 117

5.15 High Stress at Work by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 118

5.16 High Stress in Family by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 119

5.17 PTSD Symptoms by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 120

5.18 Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008 121

5.19 Heavy Alcohol Use by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 122

5.20 Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 123

5.21 Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 124

5.22 Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 125

5.23 High Stress at Work by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 126

5.24 High Stress in the Family by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 127

5.25 Suggested Need for Further Depression Evaluation by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 128

5.26 Suggested Need for Further PTSD Evaluation by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 129

5.27 Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 131

5.28 Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008 132

6.1 Elevated BMI by Service, 2008 134

6.2 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, DoD Services, 1995–2008 135

6.3 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Army, 1995–2008 136

6.4 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Navy, 1995–2008 137

6.5 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Marine Corps, 1995–2008 138

6.6 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Air Force, 1995–2008 139

6.7 Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Coast Guard, 2008 140

6.8 Had Difficulty Meeting Service Weight and/or Body Fat Standards, by Gender and Service, 2008 141

6.9 Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity at Least 20, 30, or 60 Minutes per Day, 3 or More Days per Week, by Service, 2008 142

6.10 Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity at Least 20 Minutes per Day on 3 or More Days per Week, All DoD Services, 2005 and 2008 143

6.11 Frequency of Food Intake 3+ Times a Day, All Services, by Food Category and Gender, 2008 144

7.1 High Blood Pressure or High Cholesterol since Entering the Military, by Service, 2008 153

7.2 Condom Use Among Sexually Active, Unmarried Personnel, by Service and Gender, 2008 154

7.3 Frequency of Brushing and Flossing Teeth, by Service, 2008 155

7.4 Trends in Job Satisfaction, by Gender, 1995–2008 156

7.5 Service-Level Comparisons of Job Satisfaction, by Gender, 2008 157

7.6 Health Behaviors by Risk Taking and Sensation Seeking, All Services, 2008 158

7.7 Use of Hearing Protection When Exposed to Loud Noise, by Service, 2008 159

8.1 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Army by Major Command, 2008 163

8.2 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Army by Major Command, 2008 164

8.3 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Navy by Major Command, 2008 165

8.4 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Navy by Major Command, 2008 166

8.5 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Marine Corps by Major Command, 2008 167

8.6 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Marine Corps by Major Command, 2008 168

8.7 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Air Force by Major Command, 2008.....169

8.8 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Air Force by Major Command, 2008.....170

8.9 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Coast Guard by Geographic Region, 2008.....171

8.10 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Coast Guard by Geographic Region, 2008.....172

LIST OF TABLES

Number Page

2.1 Survey Response Data and Performance Rates, 2008 17

2.2 Distribution of Survey Respondents, by Region and Pay Grade, 2008 21

2.3 Distribution of Respondents, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008....22

2.4 Estimated Sociodemographic Characteristics of Active Duty Population, 2008 24

2.5 Distribution of Respondents, by Service and Major Command, 2008 26

7.1 Achievement of Selected *Healthy People 2010* Health Promotion Objectives, DoD Services and All Services, 1995–2008....148

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Since 1980, the Department of Defense (DoD) has collected information regarding the behavioral and health readiness of active duty military personnel through the Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel (HRB Survey). In 2005, DoD initiated the Department of Defense Lifestyle Assessment Program (DLAP), which incorporates the active duty health behaviors study and expands the scope to include the National Guard and Reserves, as well as other special studies. Findings from the program provide information on the fitness of the force, including estimates of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use; nutrition and physical activity; and critical assessments of emotional stress and other issues. Data are used to assess and document potential health and lifestyle issues pertaining to personnel, to track health-related trends, and to identify high-risk groups and areas needing additional screening or intervention. Results help leaders better understand the nature, causes, and consequences of substance abuse and health practices in the military and evaluate and guide programs and policy.

The 2008 HRB Survey was conducted by RTI International (RTI) under the sponsorship of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), the TRICARE Management Activity (Health Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate) and the U.S. Coast Guard. The 2008 HRB Survey is the tenth in a series of DoD surveys among active duty personnel conducted since 1980 and is the first to include Coast Guard personnel. The study has three broad aims for active duty military personnel:

- continue to assess the nature, extent, and consequences of substance use and abuse;
- examine stress, mental health, and deployment issues and challenges of active duty personnel; and
- assess progress toward selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives.

Findings from the study have significance for understanding a wide range of health-related behaviors among military personnel. They will also help identify both the common needs of the active force and the distinct needs of each service.

Many individuals contributed to the success of this study. At DoD, special appreciation is due to Lieutenant Colonel Lorraine Babeu, Ms. Lynn Pahland, Ms. Kim Frazier, Ms. Maureen Forsythe, and Dr. Thomas Williams, who provided valuable guidance and facilitated conduct of the study. At the Department of Homeland Security, we extend our appreciation to Mr. Robert L. Skewes, Mr. Mark J. Mattiko, Ms. Stephanie Zidek-Chandler, and Admiral Mark Tedesco of the U.S. Coast Guard. We also wish to thank Lieutenant Colonel Lorraine Babeu, Ms. Stephanie

Zidek-Chandler, and Mr. Mark J. Mattiko for their review and suggestions on the report. We also acknowledge Dr. Jack Smith, Dr. Ward Casscells, and Dr. David Chu for their interest and continuing support of the survey.

Excellent liaison among DoD, RTI, and the services was provided by Ms. Tracy Felton for the Army, Ms. Lanorfeia Holder for the Navy, Ms. Erica Flores for the Marine Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Denise Thompson and Lieutenant Colonel David Bringhurst for the Air Force, and Mr. Robert L. Skewes, Ms. Stephanie Zidek-Chandler, and Mr. Mark J. Mattiko for the Coast Guard.

We also gratefully acknowledge the efforts of Mr. Scott Seggerman, Mr. Timothy Powers, and Ms. Angella McGinnis of the Defense Manpower Data Center for providing current military population counts and personnel lists at selected installations that were critical for RTI to draw samples and construct analysis weights.

The cooperation of installation commanders, for both the pilot test and the main survey, and the assistance and courtesies provided by the Installation Liaison Officers, who coordinated the activities of the data collection teams, was essential for the successful completion of this effort. We extend our appreciation to the participating service members whose responses made this study possible.

Mr. Joseph Gfroerer and Mr. Arthur Hughes of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, provided access to the data from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health to enable military and civilian comparisons of substance use. Under subcontract to RTI, Scantron printed, shipped, and received the questionnaires, performed optical scanning of the questionnaires, and provided a data file for the analysis.

Many RTI staff members contributed significantly to the success of this project by composing the questionnaire, constructing the sampling frames for the services, coordinating data collection activities, tabulating data, completing various data processing tasks, and editing and formatting the report. In particular, Ms. BeLinda Weimer coordinated questionnaire development, Ms. Kim Aspinwall, Dr. Becky Lane, and Mr. Russ Vandermaas-Peeler led the data collection task and coordinated day-to-day activities with the field sites. Dr. Michael Pemberton had major responsibility for the analyses. Ms. Kristine Rae Olmsted and Mr. Michael Witt oversaw all data management activities and produced the data estimates, and Mr. Scott Scheffler led the sampling and weighting tasks. Members of the RTI field teams are commended

for accomplishing their data collection tasks under rigorous travel and scheduling demands. Finally, thanks are due to Mr. Justin Faerber, Ms. Jennifer Drolet, and Mr. Richard Straw, who copyedited and proofread the report, and to Ms. Valerie Garner, Mr. Daniel Wiggins, Ms. Diane Caudill, Mr. Danny Occoquan, and Mr. Andrew Jessup, who completed the enormous formatting and graphic design requirements.

Robert M. Bray, Ph.D.
Project Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the primary findings of the 2008 Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel (HRB Survey) conducted by RTI International (RTI) of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. This study is the tenth in a series of surveys of active duty military personnel that were conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002, 2005, and 2008. New for the first time in 2008 is the inclusion of active duty Coast Guard personnel, permitting this survey to provide the first comprehensive look at all active military services. The 2008 HRB Survey was conducted under the guidance of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), TRICARE Management Activity, and the United States Coast Guard.

The 2008 HRB Survey was patterned after the prior surveys and continued to assess the nature, extent, and consequences of substance use and abuse (alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco) in each service and in the entire military. It also examined mental well-being with an emphasis on screeners suggesting the need for further evaluation for depression, serious psychological distress, generalized anxiety disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and physical and sexual abuse. Further, the survey appraised stress and coping at work and in the family, assessed combat exposure experiences, expanded questions about deployment experiences, examined suicidality, and assessed possible traumatic brain injury (TBI). In addition, it explored special topics, such as sexual health, gender-specific issues, oral health, gang involvement, and hearing protection. Finally, it provided an assessment of progress for the military in meeting selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives.

The eligible population for the 2008 HRB Survey consisted of all active duty military personnel except recruits, Service academy students, personnel absent without official leave (AWOL), and personnel who were incarcerated at the time of data collection. The final sample of participants consisted of 28,546 military personnel (5,927 Army, 6,637 Navy, 5,117 Marine Corps, 7,009 Air Force, and 3,856 Coast Guard) who completed self-administered questionnaires anonymously. Participants were selected to represent men and women in all pay grades of the active force throughout the world. Data were collected primarily from participants in group sessions at military installations; they were obtained by mail for those not attending the sessions. The overall response rate was 71.6%. The data were weighted to represent all active duty personnel, meaning that the results of the survey represent population estimates of the entire active force.

Selected key findings from the 2008 HRB Survey are noted below. In interpreting and understanding the findings, three points should be considered:

- Data and results are self-reported findings that may differ from information in official records or other data sources.
- Some questionnaire items comprise screeners suggestive of possible substance abuse or mental health issues; results from these screeners may suggest the need for further evaluation but do not represent a formal clinical diagnosis.
- In reporting the findings, the term "significant" is often used; this term refers to statistical significance resulting from statistical tests of differences that were conducted.

The format of this report is changed from that of prior survey reports to capture key findings and highlights in a graphic presentation and to convey more extensive information in tabular format. The report provides background on the HRB Survey series, the methodology for the 2008 HRB Survey, and figures and text describing key findings in six substantive chapters. This is followed by a series of appendices that provide extensive tables supporting and extending the findings noted in the substantive chapters.

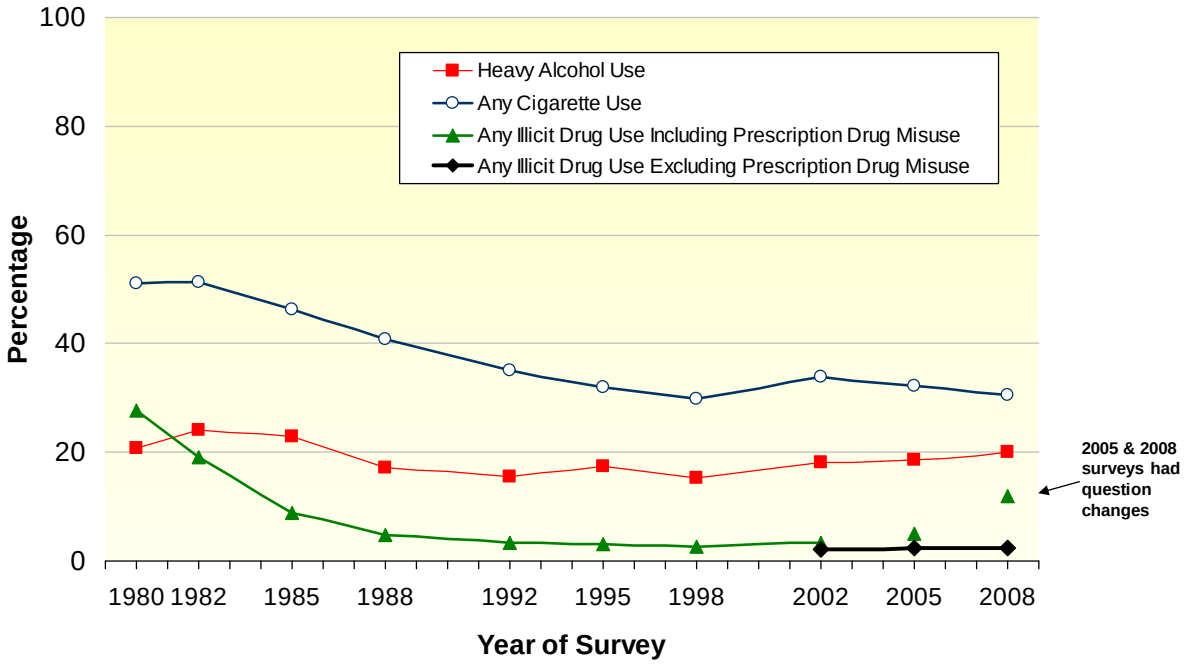
Prevalence and Negative Effects of Substance Use

Overall Trends

The 2008 HRB Survey obtained data on alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use to assess prevalence rates of the use of these substances among military personnel. These data were combined with data from prior surveys to examine trends in substance use and negative effects of alcohol use from 1980 to 2008. For illicit drug use, the 2005 and 2008 data were not included in the trend because of some changes in question wording. Instead, they are noted as a separate data points. In addition, comparisons were made between military and civilian data.

Figure ES.1 presents the trends over the 10 DoD HRB Surveys of the percentage of the DoD active duty service members (excluding the Coast Guard) who engaged in any cigarette use, heavy alcohol use, and illicit drug use during the past 30 days.

Figure ES.1 Trends in Substance Use for DoD Services, Past 30 days, 1980–2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 3.1.1. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56. 3.1.1

- For the combined DoD Services, the percentage of military personnel who smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 51% in 1980 to 30% in 1998. This percentage increased significantly from 1998 (30%) to 2002 (34%), and while it did not show significant declines in 2005 (32%) and in 2008 (31%), it has been trending slowly downward since 2002.

- Heavy alcohol use (consuming five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week during the past 30 days) increased significantly between 1980 (21%) and 1982 (24%), decreased between 1982 and 1988 (17%), remained relatively stable with some fluctuations between 1988 and 1998, showed a significant increase from 1998 (15%) to 2002 (18%), and remained at about that level in 2005 (19%) and 2008 (20%). However, taken together, heavy alcohol use over the decade from 1998 to 2008 shows an increasing pattern (15% to 20%). The heavy drinking rate for 2008 (20%) was not significantly different from when the survey series began in 1980 (21%).

- The prevalence of any reported illicit drug use (including prescription drug misuse) during the past 30 days declined sharply from 28% in 1980 to 3% in 2002. In 2005, the prevalence was 5% and in 2008 it was 12%. Improved question wording in 2005 and 2008 may partially account for the higher observed rates, which are largely attributable to reported increases in misuse of prescription pain medications. Because of wording changes, data from 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to data from prior surveys and are not included as part of the trend line. An additional line from 2002 to 2008 shows estimates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse. As shown, those rates were very low (2% in 2008) and did not change across these three iterations of the survey.

The following sections provide additional findings on substance use. These findings have not been adjusted for age or other sociodemographic distribution differences among the services or over time:

Alcohol Use

- From 2005 to 2008, findings showed significant increases in heavy alcohol use for the Marine Corps (25% vs. 29%) and the Air Force (10% vs. 14%) but no statistical changes for the Army (25% vs. 22%) or Navy (17% vs. 18%). The 2008 rate for the Coast Guard was 19%.

- The rate of binge drinking defined as consuming five or more drinks (four or more for women) on the same occasion at least once during the past 30 days showed an increasing trend among DoD services from 1998 (35%) to 2008 (47%). This increase in binge drinking between 1998 and 2008 occurred within each of the four DoD services. Between 2005 and 2008, binge drinking rates significantly increased for the Navy and the Air Force and were stable for the Army and the Marine Corps. For the Coast Guard, the rate of binge drinking in 2008 (49%) did not differ significantly from the rate for the combined DoD services (47%).

- In 2008, heavy drinking among enlisted personnel was nearly twice as high among those in pay grades E1 to E3 (25%) and E4 to E6 (23%) as for those in pay grades E7 to E9 (13%). Similarly, heavy drinking among officers in pay grades O1 to O3 (11%) was more than twice that of officers in pay grades O4 to O10 (5%).

- Serious consequences of alcohol use (e.g., missing work due to alcohol use, being arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol, getting into fights, causing an accident, suffering from alcohol-related illness, and receiving a low performance rating) were related to levels of drinking. Nearly one-quarter of all heavy drinkers experienced one or more serious consequences (23%), a rate that was three to six times higher than for any other group of drinkers. The next highest prevalence (8%) was among moderate/heavy drinkers. Moderate drinkers (4%) and infrequent/light drinkers (6%) reported similar rates of serious consequences.

- Productivity loss (e.g., work disruptions caused by drinking, including missing work because of a drinking-related illness, being hurt on the job because of drinking or

coming to work drunk) was also related to levels of drinking. Productivity loss was most prevalent among the heaviest drinkers, with nearly one-third in this group reporting such negative effects. Productivity loss was only half as prevalent among moderate/heavy drinkers, although it was still high at 15%. In comparison, the prevalence of productivity loss was lower among moderate drinkers (6%) and infrequent/light drinkers (6%), although still high enough to warrant concern. Across the individual services, productivity loss was highest among heavy drinkers in the Navy (40%) followed by the Marine Corps (36%), Coast Guard (33%), Army (29%), and Air Force (25%).

- Scores on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), indicated that 25% of service members were drinking at hazardous levels (AUDIT scores 8 to 15) and 4% were drinking at harmful levels (AUDIT scores 16 to 19). About 5% had symptoms that could likely lead to alcohol dependence (AUDIT scores 20 or higher). The rate of drinking at or above hazardous levels (AUDIT scores of 8 or above) was 47% for the Marine Corps, which was significantly higher than the 36% for the Army, 31% for the Navy and Coast Guard, and 24% for the Air Force.

Illicit Drug Use

As noted earlier, drug use estimates for 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to prior years' estimates due to wording changes in the questionnaire and are not included as part of the trend line. Nonetheless, because of large increases in the use of prescription-type drugs, three types of comparisons from 2002 to 2008 were made to better understand the influence of these estimates on overall drug use estimates. The comparisons were among any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days, any illicit drug use excluding prescription misuse, and prescription drug misuse only.

- Past 30-day illicit drug use *excluding* prescription drug misuse for DoD combined services remained stable at 2% from 2002 to 2008. Any illicit drug use *including* prescription drug misuse among DoD personnel increased slightly from 3% in 2002 to 5% in 2005, but more than doubled from 2005 to 2008, going from 5% to 12%. Note that because of changes in question wording, it is not possible to determine how much of this increase is due to a true increase in prescription drug misuse and how much is due to changes in question wording.

- Any prescription drug misuse doubled from 2% in 2002 to 4% in 2005 and almost tripled from 2005 to 2008, going from 4% to 11%. Some of the increases may be due to changes in question wording.

- Air Force personnel had significantly lower past 30-day rates of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse and any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse than personnel in any other service. Air Force personnel also had a significantly lower past 30-day rate of any prescription drug misuse than personnel from any other service.

- Pain relievers were the most commonly used drug in the past 30 days at 10%, followed by tranquilizers/muscle relaxers at 3%.

- Use of amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, and pain relievers during the past 30 days was significantly higher in 2008 than in 2002 and 2005 for the combined DoD services. Rates of use of marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and heroin were stable between 2002 and 2008.

- Rates of any illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days differ substantially by pay grade for all services combined. Personnel in pay grades E1 to E3 (14%) and E4 to E6 (13%) had the highest rates of past 30-day any illicit drug use *including* prescription drug misuse. Similarly, Personnel in pay grades E1 to E3 (5%) also had the highest rates of past 30-day any illicit drug use *excluding* prescription drug misuse.

Tobacco Use

- Cigarette smoking remains pervasive in the military, with nearly a third of military personnel reporting that they have smoked in the past 30 days. There were no statistically significant changes between 2005 and 2008 in the prevalence of any past-month smoking for any of the four DoD services. Cigarette smoking in 2008 was higher in the Marine Corps (37%) than in the Navy (31%), Coast Guard (28%), or Air Force (23%). This rate of current smoking for the Air Force was lower than for any other service.

- Heavy smoking (one or more packs of cigarettes a day) decreased steadily from a high of 34% in 1980 to a low of 10% in 2008. There were no changes in heavy smoking in either the total DoD services or in any individual service between 2005 and 2008.

- For All Services, the rate of current smoking was highest among pay grades E1 to E3 (40%) and E4 to E6 (36%) compared with other pay grades (E7 to E9, 21%; W1 to W5, 15%; O1 to O3, 10%, O4 to O10, 5%).

- Smokeless tobacco use for all DoD services increased from 12% in 2002 to 15% in 2005, and stayed at this higher level (14%) in 2008. There were no changes in smokeless tobacco use from 2005 to 2008 for any of the individual services. Past month smokeless tobacco use was higher in the Marine Corps (22%) than in any other service. In the Army, smokeless tobacco use increased from 14% in 2002 to 19% in 2005. The rate in 2008 decreased somewhat to 16%, though that change did not reach statistical significance. The rate for the Coast Guard was 13%.

- In all services, more than one in seven service members (15%) started smoking cigarettes after joining the military. Cigarette initiation was higher in the Marine Corps (18%) than in the Air Force (13%) or Coast Guard (14%). Initiation of smoking in the Air Force (13%) was also lower than in the Navy (16%). Among current smokers, 30% started smoking after joining the military.

- In all services, 16% of past year smokers had quit smoking in the past year, and 48% had tried unsuccessfully to quit in the past year. This indicates that more than two out of three past year smokers made an attempt to quit smoking in the past year.

Military-Civilian Comparisons

Standardized comparisons showed substantial differences during the past 30 days between substance use patterns of military personnel and civilians (using data from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health). After adjusting for sociodemographic differences between military and civilian populations and sub-setting to U.S.-based military personnel, findings showed the following:

- Military personnel overall were significantly more likely to drink heavily than were their civilian counterparts (20% vs.14%). However, these differences varied by age group. Military personnel aged 18 to 25 and 26 to 35 showed significantly higher rates of heavy drinking than did civilians (26% vs. 16%; 18% vs. 11%, respectively). In contrast, service members aged 36 to 45 showed similar rates compared to civilians (10% vs. 8%), and those aged 46 to 64 showed lower rates than civilians (4% vs. 9%).

- Illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug misuse was lower among all services personnel compared with civilians. Use of illicit drugs *including* prescription drug misuse was 12% for all services personnel compared to 14% for civilians. Use of illicit drugs *excluding* prescription drug misuse was 2% for all services and 12% for civilians. In contrast, prescription drug misuse alone was higher among all services (12%) than among civilians (4%). These differences varied by age group and drug use measure. Any illicit drug use *including* prescription drug misuse was greater among service members than among civilians for persons aged 36 to 45 and 46 to 64. However use was lower among service members than among civilians for persons aged 18 to 25. For any illicit drug use *excluding* prescription drug misuse, rates were lower among all services than among civilians for ages 18 to 25, 26 to 35, and 36 to 45. As noted above, some of these differences may be due to wording changes in the questionnaire.

- The rate of past 30-day cigarette use among all services (30%) was similar to the rate for civilians (29%). When looking at different age groups, rates of past 30-day smoking were lower among military personnel than among civilians for those aged 36 to 45 (17% vs. 20%) and aged 46 to 64 (11% vs. 18%). Among the Services, the rate for the Marine Corps (38%) was significantly higher than for civilians (29%), and the rate for the Air Force (21%) was significantly lower than for civilians.

Overall, findings indicate that the military has made steady and notable progress from 1980 to 2008 in combating substance use and its associated problems. However, there is room for considerable improvement in some areas, particularly in reducing alcohol misuse (binge drinking, heavy drinking), prescription drug misuse, cigarette smoking, and smokeless tobacco use.

Stress and Mental Health

The 2008 HRB Survey examined a variety of mental health issues among military personnel, including stress; coping mechanisms; screening criteria for symptoms of anxiety, depression, and PTSD; suicidal ideation and attempt; possible mild TBI suffered during combat deployment; abuse experiences; and perceptions of the potential career impact of mental health counseling.

Stress and Coping

- DoD personnel reported a lower rate of high stress at work in 2008 (27%) compared to 32% in 2002 and 2005. High stress at work was lower in 2008 than in 2005 for the Army (29% vs. 38%), Marine Corps (28% vs. 36%), and Air Force (22% vs. 27%). The Coast Guard rate for 2008 was 26%. Personnel currently deployed in war zones were not included in the study, so reports about stress at work do not reflect combat environments, but rather their present noncombat jobs.

- An estimated 18% of DoD personnel reported high family stress in 2008. Rates from 2002 to 2008 did not differ for all DoD services. There were no significant differences between these survey years for the Army or Marine Corps, but in the Navy the rate was lower in 2008 (17%) than in 2002 (19%), and in the Air Force the rate was lower in 2008 (14%) than in 2002 (17%) or 2005 (16%). The Coast Guard rate for 2008 was 17%.

- The most frequently reported source of stress from 2002 to 2008 was being away from family. In 2008, 23% of all DoD personnel reported "a lot" of stress due to being away from family, a significant increase from 17% in 2002 and 2005. Other top sources of stress were deployment, increases in workload, conflicts between military and family, and having a permanent change in station, all of which showed significant increases from earlier surveys.

- The most commonly used strategies for coping with stress were approach-oriented and included thinking of a plan to solve the problem (79%), talking to a friend/family member (73%), exercising or playing sports (63%), engaging in a hobby (63%), or saying a prayer (50%). More than a quarter of military personnel, however, frequently or sometimes used alcohol or tobacco to cope with stress. More males than females reported using alcohol (35% vs. 25%) and cigarettes (29% vs. 21%) as coping behaviors. Females were more likely than males to use eating as a coping strategy (56% vs. 46%).

Mental Health

- In 2008, 21% of DoD service members met screening criteria suggesting the need for further depression evaluation. Rates were lower in 2008 than in 2005 for both the Army (24% vs. 28%) and Air Force (14% vs. 16%), but there were no significant changes for the other DoD services. The rate for the Coast Guard in 2008 was 18%.

- In 2008, 14% of DoD personnel met screening criteria for serious psychological distress (SPD). Personnel in the Marine Corps (18%), Army (16%), and Navy (14%) were more likely to have met the screening criteria compared with personnel in the Air Force (11%). Rates in the Marine Corps and Army were also higher than the rate in the Coast Guard (12%).

- An estimated 14% of DoD personnel met screening criteria suggesting the need for further evaluation for generalized anxiety disorder in 2008. Rates were higher among the Marine Corps (17%), Army (17%), and Navy (13%) than for the Coast Guard (10%) or Air Force (9%).

- Among DoD personnel in 2008, 11% met screening criteria for further evaluation of PTSD symptoms, up from 7% in 2005. The 2008 rate was highest for the Marine Corps (15%) and Army (13%). All DoD services showed significantly higher rates in 2008 than in 2005. The 2008 rate for the Coast Guard was 7%.

- In 2008, similar to 2005, 5% of DoD personnel reported *seriously considering* suicide in the past year. There were no significant changes from 2005 to 2008 in any of the DoD services. In contrast, each DoD service reported at least a doubling in rates of *attempting* suicide from 2005 to 2008. In 2008, 2.2% of DoD personnel reported attempting suicide in the past year, compared to 0.8% in 2005. The rate of suicide attempts was higher in the Navy (2.8%) than in the Army (2.0%), Air Force (1.6%), or Coast Guard (1.7%).

- For the first time, the 2008 HRB Survey included questions intended to assess possible mild TBI experienced during combat deployments. About one in five personnel (20.2%) in all services reported being exposed to a blast, accident, or head wound during their last combat deployment. Among all personnel, 3.7% reported being dazed and confused but did not have memory loss following exposure to blast, and 3.9% reported memory loss. Army and Marine Corps personnel reported the highest rates of exposure to blast with memory loss (8% and 5%, respectively).

- In all services, 42% of personnel indicated some history of physical or sexual abuse, with 27% indicating some physical punishment; 24% reporting being attacked, beaten, or mugged; and 14% indicating unwanted sexual contact. A large majority of the reported abuse occurred before the age of 18, and before personnel entered the military. Among all military personnel, 8% indicated some type of abuse since they entered the military. Rates of any lifetime abuse among men declined from 2005 to 2008 (44% to 40%), but were stable for women (55% vs. 54%).

- Of all military personnel, one in five (20%) received mental health counseling from some source in the past year. Personnel in the Army were more likely to have received mental health counseling (24%) compared with personnel in the Navy (17%), Air Force (16%), or Coast Guard (17%). About one in eight (13%) believed that their career would "definitely" be damaged if they sought mental health counseling through the military. This rate was fairly consistent throughout the

services, although the rate in the Coast Guard (11%) was lower than the rate in the Army (14%), Navy (13%), or Air Force (13%).

Overall, findings indicate that military personnel face a challenging work environment and the majority of them are coping with it reasonably well. Nonetheless, many face stress and mental health challenges that continue to require attention, especially the stresses of family separations and deployments, the increases in PTSD symptoms and suicide attempts, and the perception of stigma associated with obtaining mental health care.

Combat Exposure and Deployment

The 2008 HRB Survey included new items geared toward characterizing participants' deployment experiences and exposure to combat situations. For these analyses, combat deployment refers to deployments since September 11, 2001, to a combat theater (including peacekeeping missions), and level of combat exposure refers to exposure to specific combat experiences such as incoming fire and firing on the enemy. Analyses examined the relationships between combat exposure and deployment and key substance use and mental health measures.

- The majority of personnel (55%) had been combat deployed one or more times since September 11, 2001. This included 25% of who had been deployed one time, 16% who had been deployed two times, and 14% who had been deployed three or more times.

- Army and Marine Corps personnel had notably higher rates of high combat exposure (42% and 27% respectively) than other services which ranged from 3% to 10%.

- High combat exposure was related to work and family stress. Personnel in all services with high combat exposure reported higher rates of high work stress than personnel with low or moderate combat exposure (34% vs. 25% and 26%, respectively). Similarly, personnel with high combat exposure reported higher rates of high family stress than personnel with low or moderate combat exposure (23% vs. 14% and 16%, respectively). Service members with high combat exposure also had higher rates of stress upon returning home from their last deployment than personnel with low or moderate combat exposure (45% vs. 17% and 24%, respectively).

- Rates of heavy alcohol use were higher for those with high combat exposure (27%) than those with low (17%) or moderate (16%) combat exposure. Coast Guard (35%) and Marine Corps (32%) personnel had the highest rates of heavy alcohol among those with high combat exposure

- Combat deployment to any operational theater was associated with higher rates of *work stress* than no combat deployment. Combat deployment to Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) or Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) was associated with higher rates of *stress in family* than combat deployment to other operational theaters or no combat deployment.

- Combat deployment to any operational theater (OIF/OEF or other than OIF/OEF) was associated with higher rates of cigarette use, heavy alcohol use, and need for further PTSD evaluation. Additionally, the Army and Marine Corps showed a pattern of the highest rates of heavy alcohol use, illicit drug use (excluding prescription drug misuse), need for further PTSD evaluation, and suicidal ideation for those deployed to combat theaters other than OIF/OEF.

Overall, findings suggest that combat exposure and deployment experiences are related to higher levels of stress, substance use, and a variety of mental health issues. The military needs to continue their emphasis on programs and approaches to address these complex and challenging issues.

Weight Management and Fitness

The 2008 HRB Survey included items addressing weight issues, physical activity, and food intake among military personnel. Overweight and obesity were measured by the Body Mass Index (BMI). Although BMI has been adopted as the standard in civilian populations and is the most practical assessment for use in surveys, it is only one measure of body composition and may have limitations when used by the military. Muscled individuals with an accumulation of lean body mass and a BMI of 25 or higher may be classified as overweight even though their percentage of body fat is in a healthy range.

- In 2008, 60% of all DoD services personnel were classified as overweight based on a BMI of 25 or higher. The rate of overweight was highest in the Coast Guard and Navy (both 63%) followed by the Army (61%), Air Force (59%) and Marine Corps (55%). Approximately 13% of all DoD services personnel were classified as obese based on a BMI of 30 or higher. The rate was lower in the Marine Corps (6%) than the other services, all of which had a prevalence of 13% or 14%.

- Trends in overweight (BMI of 25 or higher) showed increases among DoD services personnel under age 20 from 28% in 1995 to 45% in 2005, followed by a decline to 35% in 2008. Obesity rates showed a similar pattern with increases from 2% in 1995 to 7% in 2005, followed by a decline to 3% in 2008. Among personnel aged 20 or older, overweight increased from 51% in 1995 to 62% in 2005, and stayed at that same rate in 2008. In this age group, the percentage classified as obese increased from 5% in 1995 to 13% in 2005 and 2008.

- Despite high rates of overweight based on BMI, in 2008 only 15% of males and 20% of females in all military services reported that they have had difficulty meeting their service weight and/or body fat standard.

- The prevalence of moderate physical activity on three or more days per week among DoD services personnel increased from 70% in 2005 to 74% in 2008. Similarly,

vigorous physical activity increased from 58% in 2005 to 64% in 2008. Combined moderate or vigorous physical activity increased from 77% in 2005 to 83% in 2008.

- In 2008, 22% of men in all military services reported intake of lean proteins at least three times per day; this is significantly higher than the intake reported by women (17%). In contrast, 17% of women reported intake of fruits and vegetables at least three times per day compared to men (12% and 14% for fruits and vegetables, respectively). Approximately one-fifth of personnel from all services (19% of men and 20% of women) reported intake of whole grains at least three times per day in 2008. Nearly one-fifth of personnel from all services (17% of men and 19% of women) reported intake of low-fat dairy products at least three times per day in 2008.

Progress Toward *Healthy People 2010* Objectives

A variety of *Healthy People 2010* objectives were assessed in the 2008 HRB Survey. The 12 objectives that were measured were classified into two groups: (a) substance use objectives (cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco, binge drinking, illicit drug use) and (b) health promotion objectives (obesity, healthy weight, exercise, diet (fruits, vegetables), seat belt use, helmet use, and condom use).

Substance Use Objectives

- Tobacco Use. Past month cigarette use in 2008 was 31%, which is notably higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤12%. The military rate was also higher than the civilian benchmark of 24%, although most of that military-civilian difference is due to sociodemographic differences in the two populations. The rate of past month smokeless tobacco use among all military personnel was 14%, which was higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤0.4% or the civilian benchmark of 2.6%. The rate was highest for men aged 18 to 24 (19%).

- Binge Drinking. The 2008 estimate of binge drinking (consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion at least once in the past 30 days) was 47%, which is higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤6%. Standardized comparisons that adjusted for sociodemographic differences between civilians and the military showed a significantly higher rate of binge drinking for the military (46%) than for civilians (41%).

- Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse. The prevalence of any past month illicit drug use *including* prescription drug misuse for the military was 12% in 2008, which is considerably higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤2%. The high prevalence of past month illicit drug use may be partly due to wording changes in the questions about prescription drug misuse. Standardized comparisons between civilians and the military show that the military rates for use of illicit drugs *excluding* prescription drug misuse are substantially lower than the civilian rates.

Health Promotion Objectives

- Obese. In the military, the prevalence of obesity (BMI ≥30.0) for adults aged 20 or older was 13% in both 2005 and 2008, which is below the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤15%. The rate of obesity for the military was well below the civilian benchmark of 23%.

- Healthy Weight. In both 2005 and 2008, 37% of military personnel met the healthy weight criterion (BMI ≥18.5 and <25.0), which is notably below the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥60% but similar to the civilian estimate of 42%.

- Vigorous Physical Activity. In 2008, 63% of DoD services and 62% of all services reported engaging in vigorous exercise (running, cycling, or other strenuous exercise 3 or more days a week for at least 20 minutes per occasion), which exceeds the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥30% for the general adult population.

- Fruits and Vegetables. In 2008, 13% of military personnel consumed three or more servings of fruits per day, and 14% consumed three or more servings of vegetables per day. Although these values represented significant increases over the military numbers for 2005, they were notably lower than the *Healthy People 2010* objectives of ≥75% for fruits and ≥50% for vegetables. The civilian baseline data indicate that civilians consume more fruits and vegetables per day compared to military personnel.

- Seat Belt Use. In 2008, 92% of DoD personnel reported wearing seat belts "always" or "nearly always" when they drove or rode in an automobile, which meets the *Healthy People 2010* objective of use of occupant protection systems by at least 92% of motor vehicle occupants.

- Motorcycle Helmet Use. In 2008, 87% of military personnel who rode a motorcycle at least once in the past 12 months indicated that they "always" or "nearly always" wore a helmet when riding a motorcycle. This estimate increased steadily since 1995, and the 2008 estimate exceeds the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥79%.

- Condom Use at Last Encounter. The rate of condom use at last sexual encounter by sexually active, unmarried military personnel was 44% in 2008. This was higher than the civilian benchmark of 23%, but lower than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥50%.

Overall, in 2008 the military met or exceeded 4 of the 12 *Healthy People 2010* objectives included in the survey: obesity among persons aged 20 or older, vigorous physical activity, seat belt use, and motorcycle helmet use. The 8 objectives that were not met were cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco use, binge drinking, any illicit drug use, healthy weight, fruits and vegetables, and condom use. The areas where objectives have been met are those for which military regulations help ensure compliance with the desired behaviors.

Other Specific Issues

The 2008 HRB Survey also investigated several other specific issues that may affect the health of the active force: (a) oral and auditory health, (b) job satisfaction, and (c) risk taking and sensation seeking.

Oral and Auditory Health

- Slightly more than half (55%) of all service personnel brushed their teeth twice a day, and about one in four (24%) flossed daily. Rates of both brushing twice a day and flossing daily were significantly lower in the Marine Corps (49% for brushing twice a day, 18% for flossing daily) compared with all other services.

- About three out of four (74%) of all service personnel who had fired a weapon in the past year indicated that they always wore hearing protection when firing a weapon. The rate of using hearing protection when firing a weapon was higher in the Navy (84%), Air Force (82%), and Coast Guard (82%) than in the Army (71%) or Marine Corps (62%).

Job Satisfaction

- In 2008, nearly three out of four military personnel, both men (70%) and women (72%), indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their current primary job specialty. Job satisfaction among men peaked at 73% in 1998 and has been at a lower level in 2002, 2005, and 2008. There was no significant change in job satisfaction for men between 2005 and 2008. Job satisfaction among women was consistent in 1995 and 1998, before decreasing in 2002 and 2005. This rate increased from 67% in 2005 to 72% in 2008, returning to the same level as in 1995 and 1998.

- Among men in 2008, Coast Guard personnel showed the highest rate of job satisfaction (75%). There was little variation regarding job satisfaction among the other services (rates ranged from 68% in the Marine Corps to 72% in the Air Force). Women in the Marine Corps had a lower rate of job satisfaction (65%) compared with women in the Army (76%), Air Force (72%), or Coast Guard (73%).

Risk Taking and Sensation Seeking

- In 2008, 46% of all services personnel were classified as high risk takers, and 78% were classified as high sensation seekers.

- High risk takers were substantially more likely than moderate or low risk takers to be current cigarette smokers (40% vs. 24% vs. 16%), illicit drug users including prescription drug misuse (26% vs. 17% vs. 15%), and heavy alcohol users (29% vs. 13% vs. 6%). Rates of substance use among moderate risk takers were also significantly higher than those for low risk takers. High risk takers also were more likely to have seriously considered suicide in the past year (6%) than moderate or low risk takers (both 3%).

- High sensation seekers were substantially more likely than moderate or low sensation seekers to be current cigarette smokers (34% vs. 20% vs. 17%), illicit drug users including prescription drug misuse (22% vs. 16% vs. 14%), and heavy alcohol users (23% vs. 10% vs. 9%). High sensation seekers were more likely to have seriously considered suicide in the past year (5%) compared with moderate sensation seekers (4%).

Maintaining the health of the active force is critical to mission readiness. The findings noted above and 9other related findings are discussed in greater detail in this report. The report also describes the methodologies used to develop these estimates and suggests areas in need of attention to address key health issues that the military faces in the early 21st century.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report presents findings from the 2008 Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel (HRB Survey), conducted by RTI International (RTI) of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. It describes trends in substance use between 1980 and 2008, health behaviors related to selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives (Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 2000a, 2000b), mental health and mental health service utilization, progress toward achieving health-related goals set forth by DoD, and the relationships between combat exposure and deployment and substance use and mental health. For this report, *substance use* includes use of alcohol, illicit drugs (illegal drugs or prescription drugs used without a doctor's prescription, in greater amounts than prescribed, or in order to "get high"), and tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipes, and cigars). Indicators of mental health include the need for further depression evaluation, serious psychological distress, generalized anxiety disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), considering or attempting suicide, possible traumatic brain injury (TBI), and physical or sexual abuse.

This study is the 10th in a series of surveys of active duty military personnel across the world, conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002, 2005, and 2008. New for the first time in 2008 is the inclusion of active duty Coast Guard personnel, providing the first comprehensive look at all active duty military services. Also new in 2008, were questions that expanded the focus on deployment and mental health, and examined combat exposure, possible mild TBI, experience with gangs, and hearing protection. The 2008 survey was conducted under the guidance of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), TRICARE Management Activity, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

This chapter provides background on the DoD survey series, describes the objectives for the 2008 survey, and gives a brief description of the organization of the report.

1.1 DoD Health Related Behavior Survey Series

A systematic effort to obtain data that can be used to guide and evaluate health and substance abuse programs and policies began in 1980 under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs). DoD initiated a series of recurrent surveys to (a) improve understanding of the nature, causes, and consequences of substance use and health in the military; (b) determine the appropriateness of the emphasis placed on program elements; and (c) examine the impact of current and future program policies. The 1980 survey was conducted by Burt Associates, Incorporated, of Bethesda, Maryland (Burt, Biegel, Carnes, & Farley, 1980). The subsequent surveys conducted in 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002, and 2005, as

well as the 2008 survey, which is the topic of this report, were conducted by RTI International (Bray et al., 1983, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1995b, 1999, 2003, 2006). All 10 surveys have assessed the extent and consequences of alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco. The 1982 survey focused largely on substance use similar to the 1980 survey.

In 1985, the survey continued investigating nonmedical use of illicit drugs, alcohol use, and associated consequences, but the focus of the survey was broadened to include an assessment of health promotion efforts. In particular, the 1985 Worldwide Survey of Alcohol and Nonmedical Drug Use Among Military Personnel (Bray et al., 1986). The survey assessed cigarette smoking behavior in more detail and, for the first time, investigated health behaviors other than alcohol and other drug use. The analyses examined the relationships of substance use, and other health behaviors to health status. Thus, the continuing concerns for monitoring the prevalence of alcohol use and nonmedical drug use and associated consequences were placed within a broader health promotion framework.

In 1988, the name of the survey was changed to the 1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel to reflect the more central role of the examination of health attitudes and behaviors. While the survey maintained the prior emphases on nonmedical drug use and alcohol use, associated consequences, and programmatic responses questions on health behaviors other than substance use were augmented, and additional questions on stress were included (Bray et al., 1988). Overall, the questions permitted the assessment of the DoD health promotion areas of alcohol and drug abuse prevention, smoking prevention and cessation, physical fitness, nutrition, stress management, and hypertension prevention behaviors. In addition, the 1988 survey examined attitudes and knowledge related to AIDS, with a view toward determining the need for additional educational efforts.

The 1992 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel was placed within a broad health promotion framework that continued prior emphases on nonmedical drug and alcohol use and associated consequences and programmatic responses (Bray et al., 1992; Bray, Marsden, Herbold, & Peterson, 1993). The 1992 survey, however, included more extensive comparisons of DoD survey findings with civilian data on alcohol, illicit drug, and cigarette use. In addition, health attitudes and behaviors were examined in greater depth than in prior DoD surveys. Questions were included that permitted assessment of the military's progress in alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, as well as smoking prevention and cessation, and that provided data on health risks, nutrition, stress, and hypertension. The final report for the 1992 survey also discussed findings on the following health behaviors in

relation to specific *Healthy People 2000* objectives: cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco use, condom use, exercise, blood pressure screening and cholesterol screening, and actions taken to control high blood pressure.

In addition, the 1992 survey examined relationships between involvement in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and rates of substance use. The 1992 survey also included for the first time questions to assess the prevalence of anabolic steroid use and to estimate the prevalence of problem gambling in the military. A special analysis conducted as part of the 1992 survey involved estimating the medical costs of tobacco and alcohol abuse.

The 1995 survey continued the broader health promotion focus begun in 1985 and included a greater emphasis on information for assessing progress toward *Healthy People 2000* objectives (Bray et al., 1995b). Within the contexts of the entire survey series and the health promotion focus of more recent surveys in the series, the 1995 DoD survey had two broad aims:

- to continue the survey of substance use among military personnel, and
- to establish baseline data to assess progress toward selected *Healthy People 2000* objectives.

The 1998 survey also maintained a focus on health promotion and continued to place an emphasis on assessing *Healthy People 2000* objectives (Bray et al., 1999). In particular, the 1998 survey

- continued the analysis of trends in the use of alcohol, illicit drugs, and cigarettes, and consequences associated with substance use;
- described important correlates of substance use among military personnel in 1998;
- compared rates of alcohol, illicit drug, and cigarette use among military personnel in 1998 with rates from comparable civilian populations;
- provided estimates for health behaviors pertaining to fitness and cardiovascular disease risk reduction, injuries and injury prevention, sexually transmitted disease (STD) risk reduction, cervical cancer screening, and maternal and infant health;
- identified correlates of these health behaviors; and
- compared health behavior data between 1995 and 1998.

The 2002 survey built on the broad aims of the 1998 survey. The survey

- assessed the health behaviors of service members with regard to smoking, fitness, diet, and other health behaviors;
- described the prevalence of substance use (alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco) among military personnel;
- identified the physical and social effects and the workplace consequences of substance use and high-risk behavior;
- identified the sociodemographic and behavioral characteristics of substance users, including rank and pay grade, branch of service, social and family climate, and reported reasons for using, not using, or discontinuing use;
- compared reported drug and alcohol use and smoking habits in 2002 with prior survey results and with analogous civilian populations;
- assessed the extent of problem gambling in the military;
- assessed the degree to which active duty members perceive organizational or cultural barriers to receiving health care treatment from traditional sources to address their behavioral health problems or concerns; and
- estimated the difference between the observed demand for mental health services in military treatment facilities and the need for services identified through self-reported levels of distress or visits made to address mental health concerns outside of the military health system (either to traditional mental health providers outside of the on-base, military treatment facility—a medical clinic or hospital—or to nontraditional care providers, such as chaplains).

Thus, the report for the 2002 survey continued to provide estimates of the use of alcohol, illicit drugs, and cigarettes among military personnel, but it gave considerable attention to health behaviors other than substance use. As part of the objective of estimating the prevalence of condom use in 1998, the number of questions about condom use was expanded to allow measurement of use in different sexual relationships. The 2002 survey also included more detailed questions about mental health services. Specifically, it contained questions about receipt of mental health services within and outside the military, and included a measure of the unmet need for mental health services. Finally, the 2002 survey continued to explore military women's health issues, but it also gave special consideration to emerging issues such as oral health, men's health, and problem gambling. For example, men's health issues focused on testicular self-examination and receipt of information about self-examination, because testicular cancer is the most common cancer found among non-Hispanic White men aged 20 to 34 (National Cancer Institute [NCI], 1999a, 1999b; Ries, Kosary, Hankey, Miller, & Edwards, 1998). The survey also included questions concerning perceptions of barriers to receiving health care services.

The 2005 HRB Survey built on the findings of the 2002 survey and

- continued to assess the nature, extent, and consequences of substance use;
- revised alcohol use items to be consistent with items from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT);
- assessed progress for the military in meeting selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives;
- assessed trends in general health status and behaviors;
- expanded assessment of deployment and mental health;
- evaluated the receipt of medical and mental health care;
- monitored special topics, such as sexual health, gender-specific issues, and oral health;
- examined relationships among demographic, medical, psychosocial, occupational, and environmental factors; and
- provided an expanded module on nutrition and complementary and alternative medicine.

1.2 Overview and Objectives of the 2008 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel

The 2008 HRB Survey built on the methods, questionnaire, and findings of the 2005 survey to provide a worldwide population-based assessment. For the first time, it expanded the population surveyed to include the Coast Guard, thus providing the first comprehensive assessment of health related behaviors among all active duty military personnel.

The 2008 HRB Survey

- continued to assess the nature, extent, and consequences of substance use and abuse (alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco) in each service and in the entire military;
- provided an assessment of progress for the military in meeting selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives, including overweight;
- appraised stress and coping at work and in the family;
- assessed combat exposure experiences;
- expanded assessment of deployment experiences (number, type, and length of deployments, plus injuries while deployed);

- assessed possible TBI;
- examined mental well-being with an emphasis on screeners suggesting the need for further evaluation for depression, serious psychological distress, generalized anxiety disorder, PTSD, and physical and sexual abuse;
- monitored special topics, such as sexual health, gender-specific issues, oral health, gang involvement, and hearing protection; and
- examined relationships among demographic, medical, psychosocial, and environmental factors.

Taken together, the results of the 2008 survey presented in this report may suggest areas in which prevention and intervention efforts can be targeted to improve military health and readiness and to specify gaps in understanding that are in need of further study.

1.3 Organization of the Report

This report describes substance use and other health-related behaviors among active duty U.S. military personnel throughout the world in 2008, with comparisons to prior years of the survey. The format of this report has changed from that of prior survey reports to capture key findings and highlights in a graphic presentation and to convey more detailed information in tabular format. The general methodology for the 2008 survey is presented in Chapter 2, which includes sampling design, instrument development, data collection procedures, survey performance rates, sample participants and military population characteristics, key definitions and measures, analysis techniques, variability and suppression of estimates, and strengths and limitations of the data.

Chapters 3 through 8 present figures and text to describe key findings. A series of appendices provides extensive tables supporting and extending the findings in these chapters.

Chapter 3 presents findings on substance use, including alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco. It examines trends over the survey series and other key information, including comparisons with civilian data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

Chapter 4 focuses on stress and mental health. This includes coping mechanisms and sources of stress, indicators of anxiety and depression, screening for serious psychological distress, and the need for further evaluation of possible PTSD and suicidal ideation and attempt. It also provides findings regarding possible TBI and physical and sexual abuse prior to and since entering the military.

Chapter 5 examines combat exposure and deployment and provides information on lifetime combat exposure, combat deployment, and theater of deployment. Substance use and mental health indicators are examined by level of combat exposure, combat deployment, and theater of operations.

Chapter 6 assesses weight management and fitness. It presents trends in overweight and obesity from 1995 to 2008, considers moderate or vigorous physical activity, and assesses different health conditions since joining the military.

Chapter 7 presents findings on selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives and other health behaviors. This includes assessment of progress toward 12 objectives dealing with substance abuse, weight, exercise, helmet and seat belt use, and STD risk. It also assesses job satisfaction and intention to remain on active duty.

Chapter 8 provides initial findings for the services arrayed by major command. Selected information is presented regarding the rates of substance use and mental health problems within major commands of each service.

In Chapters 3 through 8, and associated appendix tables, findings are presented for the four DoD services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force), combined DoD services, the Coast Guard, and all services (DoD services and the Coast Guard). The appendices provide an extensive set of detailed tables that are mapped to the content of each of these initial chapters. In addition, appendices are included that provide more information about the survey's sampling methodologies and the DoD survey liaison officers who oversaw and coordinated the survey efforts at each of the participating installations. The final appendix contains the study questionnaire.

CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY OF THE 2008 DOD SURVEY OF HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIORS AMONG ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

This chapter describes the survey methodology for the 2008 Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors (HRB) Among Active Duty Military Personnel. The survey methodology is patterned after the methodology used in prior surveys in the series. This chapter includes an overview of the sampling design, instrumentation and data collection procedures, and survey performance rates. In addition, this chapter presents a description of the 2008 HRB Survey respondents and demographic characteristics of the eligible respondent population, and provides an overview of measurement approaches and analysis techniques. Many of the activities, such as questionnaire development, second-stage sampling, and support for field operations, were collaborative efforts that involved the cooperation of DoD, the individual services, and the research team. The similarity of the 2008 study design and measures of substance use and health behaviors to those of earlier DoD surveys enables more direct comparisons of estimates across the survey years. Further, the similarity of key DoD survey measures to those used in civilian surveys enables comparisons of substance use and health behaviors in the military and civilian populations.

2.1 Sampling Design Overview

The target population for the 2008 DoD HRB Survey included all Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard personnel who were on active duty at the time of data collection (May through July 2008), except recruits, academy cadets, and personnel who were absent without leave (AWOL) or incarcerated. The latter personnel were excluded because they either were not on active duty long enough to typify the services or were not accessible. Further, the current survey included information from an array of respondents broad enough (i.e., all pay grades, all active duty services, worldwide sample) to address substance use policy and program issues.

A primary objective of the sampling design was to facilitate the planned on-site group administration of the survey questionnaire to randomly selected military personnel, which would represent the military as a whole. Because of the worldwide geographic distribution of military personnel, a dual-mode sampling design was developed that called for the survey instrument to be group-administered at large installations, including aboard afloat ships (where hundreds of personnel could be assembled), and mailed to persons in smaller locations where it was not practical to conduct on-site group sessions.

The dual-mode approach to data collection allowed cost-effective on-site data collection, while retaining complete coverage of the military population. In addition, the design included stratification to control the sample distribution with respect to organizational and demographic characteristics. Similar to the design used for the 1995, 1998, 2002, and 2005 HRB Surveys, this approach allowed the sample to achieve cost efficiency while preserving inferential capability.

New to the 2008 survey was the inclusion of major commands into the sample design. This allowed for the estimation of health measures at the command level as presented in Chapter 8 of this report. Since there are numerous commands within the service branches, each of the armed services determined which commands were important analysis domains. Although this is a change to the sample design as compared to previous iterations of the survey, appropriate changes were incorporated into the weighting process so that estimates can still be directly compared from this study to estimates created from previous iterations of the study, at the service and other higher aggregate levels.

In previous surveys the first-stage sampling frame was constructed from data provided by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). The sample frame was stratified (or partitioned) based on service. Within each service, a sample was drawn from all installations with 500 or more active duty persons. The sample was selected within each service group with probability proportional to size so that installations with a larger number of active duty personnel had a higher chance of being selected to take the survey compared to installations with a small number of active duty personnel.

In the 2008 survey, the methodology was very similar. The main difference is that samples were drawn within each of the chosen major commands instead of simply within each service branch. For adequate representativeness, at least two installations per command were selected. As in previous iterations of the study, installations were selected within each command with probability proportionate to size. In the 2008 survey, a total of 64 installations representing 70 first-stage units (FSUs) were selected for the study (several large installations had more than one FSU selected).

As with all surveys, systematic nonresponse may introduce bias into the survey estimates. For example, the results of the 2005 DoD survey indicated that a number of the nonrespondents to the group administrations did not attend because they were away from their duty station due to deployment or because they were on routine temporary duty (TDY/TAD) or on leave. If health related behaviors change when members are away from their duty station, the corresponding

prevalence estimates of these measures may be biased because of the systematic exclusion of personnel who were away.

Due to the dynamic nature of the military in 2008, for example, because of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the issue of nonresponse has become more important than in previous surveys. Ideally, it would be most beneficial to administer the survey to individuals in the group setting when all active duty personnel selected for this study are present at an installation. But given the time lag between the sample and survey administration, a nontrivial number of selected sample members will no longer be at the installation when data collectors arrive.

In the 2008 survey, the data collection methodology was adjusted to address this dynamic and shifting population. At the time the sample was selected, after the initial sample of personnel was selected from each installation, a second shorter list of replacement personnel within 12 categories defined by gender and pay grade (E1-E3, E4-E6, E7-E9, W1-W5, O1-O3, O4-O10) was also selected. During data collection, if any of the original sample members had undergone a permanent change of station (PCS), were away on temporary duty or official leave, or were separated from the service, hospitalized/ill, inaccessible/at sea/deployed, incarcerated, AWOL, deceased, or unknown at the installation, then a person of the same pay grade and gender was selected as a replacement. If the replacement list was exhausted (e.g., due to a high number of deployments), then the Installation Liaison Officer (ILO) provided an additional list of names from current personnel rosters. Replacements were never made for sample members who were available at the installation who chose not to answer the survey. This replacement methodology was only employed for sample members who were generally inaccessible or unavailable.

In all, 45,800 personnel were sampled from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Of those, 40,600 of these sample members belonged to the 64 installations where the survey was administered in a group setting. The remaining 5,200 belonged to the remote population where the survey was mailed. Additional details of the sampling frame construction, sample allocation, and sample selection are described in Appendix G.

After the sample was selected, a sampling weight was computed for each sample member. Sampling weights may be viewed as inflation factors that account for the number of persons in the survey population that a sample member represents. The sampling weights sum to approximately 1.35 million and represent all active duty personnel except the recruits, the AWOL, and the incarcerated. Although the TDY, PCS, hospitalized, and deployed personnel were replaced, their status may be viewed as inaccessible. Thus, they are a part of the study population and are represented by the weights. This sum estimates the number of persons with a

positive probability of being selected into the sample. After data collection, the sampling weights were adjusted for differential eligibility and response among the sample members. Adjusted sampling weights are discussed in Appendix G.

2.2 Instrumentation and Data Collection Procedures

The survey questionnaire was designed to achieve three broad purposes of the study: (a) to measure progress of the military in meeting selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives, (b) to measure substance abuse and health behaviors among military personnel at the time data was collected, and (c) to measure the change in substance use and health behaviors among military personnel between 2008 and previous iterations of the survey. Military personnel completed the questionnaire either during group sessions conducted by field teams at the installations where selected personnel were stationed or by mail. Questionnaires were mailed to eligible personnel who were stationed in remote areas and thus could not attend the group data collection sessions. Approximately 97% of the completed survey questionnaires were obtained from the group sessions.

2.2.1 Survey Questionnaire

The survey instrument was a self-administered paper-and-pencil questionnaire designed for optical-mark reader scanning. In collaboration with DoD, the Headquarters Liaison Officers (HLOs), and other experts from the services, the 2005 questionnaire was modified for 2008 to provide measures for the survey objectives discussed in Chapter 1. The instrument contained measures of selected aspects of substance use and other health behaviors. More specifically, the questionnaire included a broad array of items about

- sociodemographic characteristics and military experience;
- quantity, frequency, and correlates of alcohol use;
- problems and context associated with alcohol use;
- reasons for drinking and limiting drinking;
- use of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco;
- reasons for starting to smoke cigarettes, intentions to quit smoking, and actual attempts to quit;
- nonmedical use of drugs other than alcohol and tobacco;
- health behaviors related to exercise and nutrition;

- injuries and use of seat belts and helmets;
- stress experienced at work or in family life, specific sources of stress, and coping behaviors;
- combat exposure experiences;
- deployment experiences (number, type, injuries, length);
- mild traumatic brain injury;
- mental well-being with an emphasis on screeners suggesting need for further evaluation for depression, serious psychological distress, generalized anxiety disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and physical and sexual abuse;
- special topics, such as sexual health, gender-specific issues, oral health, gang involvement and hearing protection; and
- job satisfaction.

During the fall of 2007, a pilot study was conducted at one military installation for each service to examine the adequacy of questionnaire item wording, formatting, and response alternatives. Based on analyses of item distributions and feedback from informal debriefings of selected participants, some items were refined and some items were reformatted to enhance clarity. The survey instrument used for the 2008 study is presented in Appendix J.

2.2.2 Group Administration Data Collection

Group administration of the questionnaire took place from May through July 2008 at 64 distinct installations located worldwide. Note that six of the larger installations were assigned a "double" sample due to their large size. A total of 70 FSUs were selected, but these were represented at 64 unique installations.

A Headquarters Liaison Officer (HLO) was appointed for each service, and an Installation Liaison Officer (ILO) was appointed to coordinate survey activities at each participating installation. Each HLO performed a variety of tasks that were vital to a successful data collection effort. Specifically, the HLOs

- informed the services and selected installations about the survey by sending a series of notifications to appropriate command levels,
- obtained ILO names and addresses for the research team, and
- worked with RTI staff to coordinate survey scheduling and preparations at the installations.

ILOs were also integral to the data collection effort. Before the team arrived, they were responsible for

- storing the survey instruments,
- receiving lists of the sampled personnel,
- scrubbing personnel lists,
- identifying replacement personnel as needed,
- arranging rooms for the survey sessions,
- notifying sampled personnel of their selection,
- scheduling personnel into survey sessions, and
- distributing introductory handouts describing the study and detailing each participant's rights.

During the field team visits, the ILOs were responsible for monitoring and encouraging attendance of selected personnel at the sessions and documenting the reasons for absence. The level of effort required by each ILO varied depending on the size of the sample of personnel selected at the ILO's installation, the number of sample replacements to be made, and the turnout of participants in response to their initial notification. At those installations where turnout was high, the ILOs spent considerably less time than at those where turnout was low. In the latter case, the ILO duties were more time consuming, since a higher percentage of "no shows" had to be contacted and rescheduled into a new data collection session. A total of 38 RTI staff members were trained as data collectors and assigned in two-person data collection teams to conduct survey sessions at the 64 installations selected for the study. In general, arrangements were coordinated with ILOs for the data collection itinerary to permit personnel to be surveyed at an installation during a 3- to 4-day visit. Additional time was allowed at locations that had large numbers of personnel selected or that had personnel dispersed over larger areas. On these data collection days, team members typically started a group session every 90 minutes, usually holding five or six sessions a day. If necessary, the two-member teams split and worked alone to conduct concurrent sessions at the installation. Before data collection began, a 2-day training session was held to ensure that teams were familiar with all procedures to conduct the survey.

The field teams' major responsibilities were to

- establish itineraries consistent with ILO recommendations,

- coordinate preparations with the ILO at the installation,
- conduct scheduled survey sessions,
- ship completed survey forms from installations for optical scanning, and
- report to RTI central staff on the completion of the survey at each site.

At the group sessions, field teams described the purpose of the study, assured participants of anonymity, informed participants of the voluntary nature of the survey, distributed introductory handouts, ensured that an ombudsperson was present for each group administration to attest that teams explained the voluntary nature of participation, and showed personnel the correct procedures for marking the questionnaire. Team members then distributed the optical-mark questionnaires to participants, who completed and returned them. On average, the questionnaire required about an hour to complete.

During the visit to an installation, team members attempted to survey all individuals selected for the study. They used rosters on laptop computers to document attendance or reasons for absences. Selected personnel who failed to attend their scheduled session were contacted and asked to attend a subsequent one. At the completion of the site visit, field teams inventoried completed questionnaires, reconciled the inventory with documented counts from the lists of sampled personnel completing the survey, and packaged and shipped the questionnaires for optical-scan processing.

2.2.3 Remote Personnel Data Collection

As noted in Section 2.1, a subset of military personnel who were distant or remote from major installations was sent a questionnaire by mail. Approximately 11% of sampled personnel were classified as remote (5,200 individuals). The rationale was that because these personnel were far from major installations, they were unlikely to come to the bases for group sessions even if they were linked to the installations. Therefore, individuals classified as remote were identified as a separate stratum and were mailed a questionnaire packet.

These packets included a cover letter explaining the study, an introductory handout, a copy of the questionnaire, and a business reply envelope for the respondents to use to return their completed questionnaires. Questionnaires were preprinted with a common installation number to identify them as part of the remote strata. Questionnaire responses were anonymous. Two mailings were made to personnel in remote sites. Because questionnaires were anonymous, it was not possible to remail only to those who had not returned a questionnaire. Consequently, a

second packet of materials was sent to all remote personnel with instructions that if they had completed the first questionnaire, they should not answer it a second time.

2.3 Survey Performance Rates

Response rate information is useful for assessing the quality of survey field operations and for assessing nonresponse bias. The term *response rate* can be used for several performance rates, each important from a survey operational perspective or from a statistical perspective. In the simplest cases, the response rate can be calculated as the number of individuals in the population of inferential interest (i.e., those to whom you wish to generalize results) for whom information was obtained, divided by the total number of individuals in the population of inferential interest who were slated for data collection (i.e., the sample).

When the population surveyed and the population of inferential interest are not the same, or when only partial information is obtained for the population units in the sample, the definition becomes more complicated. For the 2008 survey, several performance rates were computed: on-site eligibility rate, on-site attendance rate, and response rates. These rates are defined and described below. Data for these rates are presented in Table 2.1 along with the corresponding response data that were used to compute them.

2.3.1 Accessibility Rate

The accessibility rate is the percentage of individuals selected in the sample (for the on-site group sessions) who were still present at the sampled installation several months later during data collection. Some individuals who were selected became inaccessible because they left the military or were deployed, were transferred to another installation, were on temporary duty assignment, on leave, AWOL, incarcerated, hospitalized, deceased, or unknown at the installation at the time of data collection. The replacement sampling strategy described in Section 2.1 mitigated the potential response bias of missing these individuals by substituting a person of similar characteristics who was present at the installation. However, replacements were not always available in every case due to last-minute changes in the replacement's availability status or a lack of individuals who matched the original sample member's pay grade and gender. The accessibility rate can be an important determinant of statistical efficiency because sampling variances are high when accessibility rates are low. If the accessibility status is not known for every case, some potential for bias due to missing data is introduced. As shown in Table 2.1, the on-site accessibility rate across All Services was 68.1%. The rate was highest for the Marine Corps (75.4%) and lowest for the Army (62.4%).

Table 2.1 Survey Response Data and Performance Rates, 2008

Survey Response Data	Service						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
On-site/Group Administration							
A1. Sample	9,400	9,600	7,200	9,600	35,800	4,800	40,600
A2. Replacements[c]	2,795	2,759	1,942	3,342	10,838	2,040	12,878
A3. Accessible for Study	7,608	9,000	6,889	8,607	32,104	4,289	36,393
A4. Not Accessible for Study[d]	1,792	600	311	993	3,696	511	4,207
A5. Accessible but Did Not Complete Survey	1,778	2,527	1,809	1,768	7,882	720	8,602
A6. Accessible and Attended Survey Session	6,085	6,888	5,485	7,234	25,692	3,636	29,328
A7. Completed Surveys	5,830	6,473	5,080	6,839	24,222	3,569	27,791
A8. Accessibility Rate[e] 100*[1 - ((A2 + A4) / (A1 + A2))]	62.4%	72.8%	75.4%	66.5%	68.8%	62.7%	68.1%
A9. Attendance Rate[f] 100*A6 / A3	80.0%	76.5%	79.6%	84.0%	80.0%	84.8%	80.6%
A10. Response Rate[g] 100 * A7 / A3	76.6%	71.9%	73.7%	79.5%	75.4%	83.2%	76.4%
Remote/Mailed Surveys							
B1. Sample	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,200	5,200
B2. Accessible for Study	731	805	821	758	3,115	928	4,043
B3. Not Accessible for Study[d]	269	195	179	242	885	272	1,157
B4. Accessible but Did Not Complete Survey	634	641	784	588	2,647	641	3,288
B5. Completed Surveys	97	164	37	170	468	287	755
B6. Accessibility Rate[e] 100*[B2 / (B2 + B3)]	73.1%	80.5%	82.1%	75.8%	77.9%	77.3%	77.8%
B7. Response Rate[g] 100 * B5 / B2	13.3%	20.4%	4.5%	22.4%	15.0%	30.9%	18.7%
Total Sample							
C1. Sample	10,400	10,600	8,200	10,600	39,800	6,000	45,800
C2. Replacements[c]	2,795	2,759	1,942	3,342	10,838	2,040	12,878
C3. Accessible for Study	8,339	9,805	7,710	9,365	35,219	5,217	40,436
C4. Not Accessible for Study[d]	2,061	795	490	1,235	4,581	783	5,364
C5. Accessible but Did Not Complete Survey	2,412	3,168	2,593	2,356	10,529	1,361	11,890
C6. Completed Surveys	5,927	6,637	5,117	7,009	24,690	3,856	28,546
C7. Accessibility Rate[e] 100*[1 - ((C2 + C4) / (C1 + C2))]	63.2%	73.4%	76.0%	67.2%	69.6%	64.9%	68.9%

(continued)

Table 2.1 Survey Response Data and Performance Rates, 2008 (continued)

Survey Response Data	Service						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
C8. Response Rate[g] 100 * C6 / C3	71.1%	67.7%	66.4%	74.8%	70.1%	73.9%	70.6%

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Replacements refers to those personnel who were determined to be inaccessible for the study prior to the visit by the field interviewer for the on-site/group administration component of the study. These selected individuals were replaced with newly selected individuals prior to data collection in order to attain the desired number of completed surveys from the installations.

[d]Individuals who were inaccessible for whom a suitable replacement could not be made.

[e]Eligibility rates are shown as percentages of sampled military personnel eligible for the study at the time of data collection.

[f]Attendance rates are shown as percentages of sampled military personnel eligible for the study who attended an on-site/group administration session. Attendance rates apply to on-site/group administration only.

[g]Response rates are shown as percentages of sampled military personnel available for the study who completed the survey.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

2.3.2 Attendance Rate

The attendance rate is the percentage of identified eligible personnel who attended an on-site group survey administration session. The attendance rate affected data collection costs and schedules, and the missing data contributed to the potential for biases. The 80.6% overall attendance rate for on-site administration reflects the success of the field teams in working with ILOs to ensure that they contacted, scheduled, and followed up with eligible personnel who were available to be surveyed when the field teams were at the installations. In 2008, all services achieved high on-site attendance rates that were fairly similar for all, the highest rates coming from the Coast Guard (84.8%) and the Air Force (84.0%).

2.3.3 Response Rates

The overall response rate is the rate at which usable questionnaires were obtained from personnel across the combined components of data collection. For these response rate calculations, individuals who were not able to be replaced were excluded from consideration (i.e., sampled personnel who were deployed, separated, permanently changed station, temporary active duty/other temporary assignment, on leave, AWOL, incarcerated, hospitalized, deceased, or otherwise unknown at the installation at the time of data collection). On-site group survey administration sessions remained the most effective method for obtaining usable questionnaires (97.4%), as opposed to remote mailing (2.6%).

The overall response rate combines data from the on-site group survey administration and remote/mailed survey data collection activities. As shown in Table 2.1, the overall response rate was 70.6%, which was a substantial improvement from the 51.8% response rate achieved in the 2005 survey. Among the services, the Air Force (74.8%) and Coast Guard (73.9%) had the highest response rates.

Historically, there have been many different methods to calculate response rates in survey research. The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) has developed a standardized definition for response rates that can be used by all researchers and provide consistency in reporting. The 2008 edition of their *Standard Definitions* document (AAPOR, 2008) includes four types of commonly occurring survey designs: (1) random digit dialing telephone surveys, (2) in-person household surveys, (3) mail surveys of specifically named persons, and (4) Internet surveys of specifically named persons. The 2008 HRB Survey does not fit perfectly in any of these categories, but we followed the guidelines of in-person household and mail surveys as closely as possible.

The unanswered question in the AAPOR document is to how to handle substitutions and replacements in response rate calculations. *Standard Definitions* clearly allow for substitutions to be made. The main requirements are (1) proper documentation of the disposition code for the original sample member and their replacement, (2) separate enumerations, and (3) the use of a strict protocol that is documented and followed. Our approach addressed all three of these recommendations. However, *Standard Definitions* does not explicitly indicate whether the original sample member should be included in the denominator. This is likely because replacements can be made for any number of reasons in survey research, and the reasons/methods for the substitution is an important factor in determining whether or not the original case should be counted.

Because the armed services are a very mobile population, a significant percentage of individuals selected in a sample may no longer be at the installation several weeks or months later when data collectors arrive. Simply treating these personnel as non-respondents and making no substitution allows for the potential of response bias (e.g., the respondents that you obtain could be a disproportionate number of permanently assigned, non-combat personnel). Alternatively, one could conduct follow-up methods. However, in today's armed services, those methods are often difficult to implement successfully, especially for military personnel who are deployed overseas. Therefore, using replacements proved to be a sound methodology for addressing response bias in this dynamic population.

Ultimately, we concluded that it was inappropriate to include the original sample member in the response rate calculation. At the core of the HRB Survey is a two-stage design: (1) first sample the installations, *and then* (2) sample the personnel within those installations. The crux of the issue is that an installation's personnel are constantly coming and going. And when a sample member no longer resides at the FSU, they are outside the scope of the study's design and data collection. In essence, they belong to another installation. Thus, the replacement methodology becomes a corrective measure to delete inaccessible persons originally selected to take part in the study and substitute them with appropriate persons from the installation's current population. For the response rate, inaccessible persons were treated as having a new status and were not included in the denominator. Replaced persons were counted in the denominator. We believe this approach complies with the spirit of the *Standard Definitions* document (AAPOR, 2008).

2.4 Sample Participants and Military Population Characteristics

Table 2.2 displays the distribution of survey respondents for each service by region and pay grade. Overall, 28,546 usable questionnaires were obtained from sampled personnel. The Air Force had the largest number of respondents (7,009), followed by the Navy (6,637), Army (5,927), Marine Corps (5,117) and Coast Guard (3,856). The number of respondents is a function of the number of personnel sampled in each service and the response rates. Note that the number of respondents for the Coast Guard is considerably smaller than the other services because the initial sample size was considerably smaller. As noted in Table 2.1, the initial sample size in the Coast Guard was 6,000 compared to 8,200–10,600 in each of the other services.

The pay grade distribution for the total DoD (All Services in Table 2.2) shows that the largest number of participants were E4s to E6s (13,253), followed by E1s to E3s (5,879), E7s to E9s (3,428), O1s to O3s (2,904), O4s to O10s (2,209), and W1s to W5s (873). This pattern is fairly consistent among continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) installations. It should be noted, however, that sampling was not uniform among these pay grades, so our finding that enlisted personnel had the greatest number of respondents makes sense, since they have the greatest numbers in the DoD population.

For the analyses, the data were weighted to reflect the proportional representation of respondents in the population (see Appendix G for additional details on weighting procedures).

Table 2.2 Distribution of Survey Respondents, by Region and Pay Grade, 2008

	Service						
Region/Pay Grade	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
CONUS[c]							
E1-E3	974	723	1,208	948	3,853	431	4,284
E4-E6	1,543	2,361	1,598	2,232	7,734	1,500	9,234
E7-E9	371	589	433	626	2,019	440	2,459
W1-W5	128	40	210	0	378	276	654
O1-O3	387	415	359	646	1,807	414	2,221
O4-O10	203	345	349	515	1,412	355	1,767
Total	3,606	4,473	4,157	4,967	17,203	3,416	20,619
OCONUS[d]							
E1-E3	541	344	303	353	1,541	54	1,595
E4-E6	1,139	1,282	347	1,022	3,790	229	4,019
E7-E9	220	275	107	303	905	64	969
W1-W5	136	16	48	0	200	19	219
O1-O3	172	156	102	206	636	47	683
O4-O10	113	91	53	158	415	27	442
Total	2,321	2,164	960	2,042	7,487	440	7,927
Total							
E1-E3	1,515	1,067	1,511	1,301	5,394	485	5,879
E4-E6	2,682	3,643	1,945	3,254	11,524	1,729	13,253
E7-E9	591	864	540	929	2,924	504	3,428
W1-W5	264	56	258	0	578	295	873
O1-O3	559	571	461	852	2,443	461	2,904
O4-O10	316	436	402	673	1,827	382	2,209
Total	5,927	6,637	5,117	7,009	24,690	3,856	28,546

Note: Table entries are the number of respondents who completed a usable questionnaire.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii).

[d]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of survey respondents for sociodemographic subgroups. As can be seen, most subgroups had several hundred respondents or more. The smallest group (Navy warrant officers [W1 to W5]) had 56 respondents. Many tables in subsequent chapters of the report present data in some variation of the format shown in Tables 2.2 and 2.3. Because of high variation in cell size, it was not feasible to present sample sizes in all individual tables for the report. Thus, readers will need to refer to these tables for the approximate sample sizes used.

Table 2.3 Distribution of Respondents, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	4,320	4,909	3,837	4,873	17,939	2,988	20,927
Female	1,607	1,728	1,280	2,136	6,751	868	7,619
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	3,270	3,566	3,203	4,621	14,660	2,899	17,559
African American, non-Hispanic	1,226	1,225	613	1,010	4,074	241	4,315
Hispanic	902	915	964	743	3,524	448	3,972
Other	529	931	337	635	2,432	268	2,700
Education							
High school or less	1,872	2,063	2,128	1,077	7,140	933	8,073
Some college	2,701	3,091	1,955	3,786	11,533	1,853	13,386
College graduate or higher	1,354	1,483	1,034	2,146	6,017	1,070	7,087
Age							
20 or younger	753	537	869	451	2,610	231	2,841
21-25	1,866	1,921	1,928	2,038	7,753	952	8,705
26-34	1,861	2,268	1,187	2,297	7,613	1,279	8,892
35 or older	1,447	1,911	1,133	2,223	6,714	1,394	8,108
Family Status[c]							
Not married	2,667	2,927	2,411	2,791	10,796	1,651	12,447
Married, spouse not present	717	526	330	409	1,982	237	2,219
Married, spouse present	2,487	3,117	2,332	3,728	11,664	1,924	13,588
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	1,515	1,067	1,511	1,301	5,394	485	5,879
E4-E6	2,682	3,643	1,945	3,254	11,524	1,729	13,253
E7-E9	591	864	540	929	2,924	504	3,428
W1-W5	264	56	258	0	578	295	873
O1-O3	559	571	461	852	2,443	461	2,904
O4-O10	316	436	402	673	1,827	382	2,209
Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001							
1 Time	1,562	1,333	1,235	1,597	5,727	311	6,038
2 Times	874	1,273	850	888	3,885	86	3,971
3 or more times	570	1,295	546	1,074	3,485	139	3,624
Not combat deployed since Sept 11, 2001	2,620	2,370	2,237	3,235	10,462	3,223	13,685

(continued)

Table 2.3 Distribution of Respondents, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 (continued)

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Lifetime Combat Exposure							
Low	445	2,637	687	1,847	5,616	1,344	6,960
Medium	1,022	1,574	1,150	1,730	5,476	668	6,144
High	1,900	483	1,285	625	4,293	84	4,377
Never Deployed	1,827	1,228	1,537	2,340	6,932	1,357	8,289
Total Personnel	5,927	6,637	5,117	7,009	24,690	3,856	28,546

Note: Table entries are the number of respondents who completed a usable questionnaire.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 2.4 presents the estimated sociodemographic characteristics of the active duty population for the 2008 DoD HRB Survey. These estimates are based on data from the sample respondents that were weighted and post-stratified to represent the active duty military population (see Appendix G). As noted in Section 2.1, the survey population included all active duty personnel except recruits, service academy students, personnel who were AWOL, and personnel who were incarcerated at the time of data collection. Because the survey population omits some groups, its characteristics may differ somewhat from those of the total active force. For the most part, however, such differences are expected to be relatively small and random. As shown in Table 2.4, the majority of personnel in the active duty population in All Services were male (85.8%), white non-Hispanic (64.3%), educated beyond high school (67.3%), aged 34 or younger (76.1%), married (54.2%), and in pay grades E1 to E6 (72.6%). A majority of personnel (55.2%) had been combat deployed at least once since September 11, 2001, and 69.4% had been deployed at some point in their lifetime.

Table 2.4 Estimated Sociodemographic Characteristics of Active Duty Population, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	86.5 (1.8)	85.3 (1.4)	93.7 (0.5)	80.4 (0.6)	85.7 (0.8)	87.6 (0.9)	85.8 (0.8)
Female	13.5 (1.8)	14.7 (1.4)	6.3 (0.5)	19.6 (0.6)	14.3 (0.8)	12.4 (0.9)	14.2 (0.8)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	62.7 (2.0)	55.9 (1.5)	69.5 (2.3)	71.2 (1.4)	64.0 (1.0)	72.2 (1.2)	64.3 (1.0)
African American, non-Hispanic	19.9 (1.5)	17.4 (1.7)	10.1 (0.4)	14.4 (1.0)	16.7 (0.8)	5.6 (0.7)	16.3 (0.8)
Hispanic	10.7 (0.6)	14.1 (0.8)	12.6 (1.5)	5.1 (0.3)	10.4 (0.4)	10.5 (0.6)	10.4 (0.4)
Other	6.7 (0.6)	12.6 (1.4)	7.9 (0.8)	9.2 (0.6)	8.9 (0.5)	11.7 (1.4)	9.0 (0.5)
Education							
High school or less	33.2 (3.0)	35.4 (1.8)	52.6 (3.1)	18.2 (1.0)	32.8 (1.4)	30.8 (2.0)	32.7 (1.3)
Some college	44.7 (1.6)	42.7 (1.6)	35.2 (1.8)	53.0 (0.8)	45.0 (0.8)	48.0 (1.3)	45.1 (0.8)
College graduate or higher	22.0 (3.7)	21.8 (2.7)	12.2 (1.6)	28.7 (1.7)	22.3 (1.6)	21.1 (2.8)	22.2 (1.6)
Age							
20 or younger	14.0 (2.1)	13.0 (1.1)	26.8 (2.1)	11.0 (0.8)	14.7 (1.0)	12.3 (0.9)	14.7 (1.0)
21-25	31.6 (3.2)	31.9 (2.2)	38.5 (1.2)	30.0 (1.4)	32.2 (1.4)	30.5 (1.9)	32.1 (1.3)
26-34	30.5 (1.4)	30.4 (1.3)	22.0 (1.8)	30.4 (0.7)	29.3 (0.7)	30.7 (1.0)	29.3 (0.7)
35 or older	23.9 (3.3)	24.8 (1.8)	12.7 (1.0)	28.7 (1.6)	23.8 (1.4)	26.6 (1.7)	23.9 (1.4)
Family Status[c]							
Not married	43.7 (2.0)	48.1 (2.2)	54.2 (1.9)	41.5 (1.9)	45.7 (1.1)	48.9 (0.9)	45.8 (1.1)
Married, spouse not present	11.4 (1.6)	7.3 (0.9)	6.4 (0.3)	5.7 (1.5)	8.4 (0.8)	5.4 (0.5)	8.3 (0.8)
Married, spouse present	44.8 (2.4)	44.6 (2.2)	39.4 (1.8)	52.8 (3.1)	46.0 (1.3)	45.7 (0.8)	45.9 (1.3)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	18.6 (3.0)	19.8 (1.5)	36.7 (2.5)	17.5 (0.9)	21.0 (1.3)	15.7 (1.1)	20.9 (1.3)
E4-E6	53.3 (5.6)	53.6 (3.2)	45.1 (1.7)	50.7 (1.0)	51.7 (2.4)	53.5 (2.7)	51.7 (2.3)
E7-E9	10.8 (1.3)	10.1 (0.7)	7.4 (0.2)	10.9 (0.4)	10.2 (0.5)	10.6 (0.4)	10.2 (0.5)
W1-W5	2.9 (1.6)	0.5 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	+ (+)	1.4 (0.7)	3.9 (0.3)	1.5 (0.6)
O1-O3	8.5 (1.4)	9.5 (1.6)	6.5 (1.0)	11.8 (0.8)	9.3 (0.7)	10.1 (1.2)	9.3 (0.7)
O4-O10	5.9 (1.7)	6.4 (1.2)	3.3 (0.5)	9.1 (1.0)	6.4 (0.8)	6.2 (1.2)	6.4 (0.7)
Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001							
1 Time	29.6 (2.2)	21.5 (2.2)	24.5 (1.6)	23.4 (0.4)	25.5 (1.1)	8.7 (1.2)	25.0 (1.1)
2 Times	17.0 (1.0)	19.7 (2.0)	16.3 (0.7)	13.1 (0.7)	16.6 (0.7)	2.3 (0.2)	16.2 (0.6)
3 or more times	10.9 (1.3)	19.9 (1.2)	10.8 (0.6)	16.1 (1.4)	14.3 (0.7)	4.0 (0.6)	14.0 (0.7)
Not combat deployed since Sept 11, 2001	42.4 (3.9)	38.9 (4.6)	48.5 (1.6)	47.4 (1.8)	43.6 (2.0)	84.9 (1.7)	44.9 (1.9)

(continued)

Table 2.4 Estimated Sociodemographic Characteristics of Active Duty Population, 2008 (continued)

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Lifetime Combat Exposure							
Low	8.4 (0.8)	45.4 (2.6)	14.6 (2.7)	27.9 (1.1)	22.9 (1.4)	38.4 (3.0)	23.3 (1.3)
Medium	19.8 (2.3)	25.4 (1.1)	21.8 (2.7)	26.4 (1.2)	23.0 (1.0)	19.4 (1.2)	22.9 (1.0)
High	41.5 (3.9)	8.1 (1.0)	27.4 (4.6)	10.0 (0.6)	23.8 (2.0)	2.6 (0.2)	23.2 (1.9)
Never deployed	30.3 (3.3)	21.1 (2.3)	36.3 (1.4)	35.8 (1.3)	30.3 (1.5)	39.7 (3.8)	30.6 (1.5)
Total Personnel	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each service by sociodemographic characteristic (i.e., table displays column percentages). Percentages in each column may not add to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001, Q159; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 2.4 shows some notable differences in demographic composition among the services. The most striking contrasts are between the Marine Corps and other services. Personnel in the Marine Corps were more likely than personnel in other services to be male (93.7%), to have a high school education or less (52.6%), to be aged 25 or younger (65.3%), to be unmarried (54.2%), and to be of junior pay grade E1 to E3 (36.7%). Not surprisingly, the Coast Guard exhibits a notably smaller percentage of personnel who have been combat deployed at least once since September 11, 2001 (15.1%) and a notably smaller percentage of personnel who were ever deployed (60.3%).

Table 2.5 summarizes the distribution of respondents by major command. Sample size ranged from 553 in the Northeast regional area for the Coast Guard to 2,714 respondents for the Army, FORSCOM (U.S. Army Forces Command). These sample sizes are sufficiently large to permit the estimation of some command-level statistics. These statistics are presented in Chapter 8 of this report.

Table 2.5 Distribution of Respondents, by Service and Major Command, 2008

Service/Location	Total
Army	
FORSCOM	2,714
TRADOC	951
Europe	713
Pacific	740
8th Army	809
Navy	
CNIC	966
FFC	2,538
CPF	2,114
NMC	1,019
Marine Corps	
MCI East	2,654
MCI West	2,463
Air Force	
ACC	1,713
AETC	670
AFMC	774
AFSPC	882
AMC	1,284
PACAF	940
USAFE	746
Coast Guard[a]	
Northwest	857
West Coast	701
Gulf Coast	698
Mid-Atlantic	760
Northeast	553
DoD Services[b]	24,690
All Services[c]	28,546

Note: Table entries are the number of respondents who completed a usable questionnaire.

[a]Data from 7.4% of the Coast Guard respondents were received from the mail phase of the study and information was not available to classify these cases by geographic region.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

2.5 Key Definitions and Measures

2.5.1 Sociodemographic Characteristics

The sociodemographic characteristics examined in this report include gender, race/ethnicity, education, age, family status, pay grade, major command, and region. Definitions for these characteristics are given below.

Gender. Gender was defined as male or female.

Race/Ethnicity. Personnel were classified into four racial/ethnic groups: white non-Hispanic, African American non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and other (including all other persons not classified above). Non-Hispanics who indicated more than one race where classified in the "other" category.

Education. Education was defined as the highest level of educational attainment. Categories include high school or less, some college, and college degree or beyond. Personnel with General Educational Development (GED) certification were classified as high school graduates.

Age. Age of respondents was defined as current age at the time of the survey. For several of the analyses presented in this report, estimates are presented for the age groups 20 or younger, 21 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 or older. Other age groups are used in a few situations as dictated by the standards under consideration.

Family Status. Family status was defined in terms of marital status and spouse presence at the duty location. Categories included not married (personnel living as single, widowed, divorced, or separated); married, spouse not present (those who were legally married and whose spouse was not at the duty location); and married, spouse present (those legally married and living with their spouse). The current categories represent a change from surveys prior to 1998, where *married* personnel included those who were living as married. Thus, estimates relating to family status in 2002, 2005, and 2008 are not strictly comparable to those presented in prior survey years.

Pay Grade Groups. Military pay grades for enlisted personnel were grouped as E1 to E3, E4 to E6, and E7 to E9. Pay grades for officers and warrant officers were grouped as O1 to O3, O4 to O10, and W1 to W5.

Major Command. Participants were asked to indicate which of their service's major commands they serve. Responses varied and were based on the service categorization of the respondent (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard).

Region. Region refers to the location of the installation where personnel were stationed at the time of the survey and includes CONUS and OCONUS installations. Navy personnel assigned to afloat ships were classified as OCONUS.

2.5.2 Reference Periods

In this report, most estimates are given for the following periods:

Past 30 Days. Occurrence of the behavior (e.g., heavy alcohol use, exercise) in the 30 days before the survey was administered (also referred to as *past month* or *current* use or behavior).

Past 12 Months. Occurrence of the behavior (e.g., illicit drug use, helmet use) in the 12 months before the survey was administered (also referred to as *past year*).

Lifetime. Occurrence of the behavior or condition (e.g., high blood pressure) at least once in a person's lifetime.

Some estimates related to specific *Healthy People 2010* objectives (Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 2000a) refer to a period other than the ones listed above. In these situations, the period refers to the specified length of time before the survey was administered. For example, *past 5 years* refers to the 5-year period preceding the survey administration.

2.5.3 Substance Use Measures

Measures of substance use for the 2008 DoD survey are generally consistent with those used in prior surveys in this series and with those in major national surveys, such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (see OAS, 2008).

Alcohol Use. Alcohol use in this study was measured in terms of the quantity of alcohol consumed and frequency of drinking. Alcohol use in summary form is expressed as the average number of ounces of absolute alcohol (ethanol) consumed per day and as drinking levels. The ethanol index was computed following the method used in prior DoD surveys (Bray et al., 1983, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1995b, 1999, 2003, 2006) and the RAND study of alcohol use among Air Force personnel (Polich & Orvis, 1979). The ethanol index is a function of (a) the amount of ethanol contained in the ounces of beer, wine, and liquor consumed on a typical drinking day during the past 30 days; (b) the frequency of consumption of each beverage; and (c) the amount of ethanol consumed on atypical (*heavy*) drinking days during the past 12 months. The index represents average daily ounces of ethanol consumed per day among all personnel during a 12-month period. Although the index is expressed in terms of 12-month use, most of the data come from reports of 30-day typical use. Appendix H gives additional details about the procedures used to create this index.

The drinking-level classification scheme used in the 2008 DoD survey was adapted from Mulford and Miller (1960) and followed the method used in prior DoD surveys (Bray et al.,

1983, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1995b, 1999, 2003, 2006). The quantity per typical drinking occasion and the frequency of drinking for the type of beverage (beer, wine, or hard liquor) with the largest amount of absolute alcohol per day were used to fit individuals into 1 of 10 categories. The resulting quantity/frequency categories were then collapsed into five drinking-level groups: abstainers, infrequent/light drinkers, moderate drinkers, moderate/heavy drinkers, and heavy drinkers. Heavy drinkers, the category of most concern, were defined as drinking five or more drinks per typical drinking occasion at least once a week in the 30 days before the survey. The criterion of five or more drinks to define heavy drinkers is consistent with the definition used in other national surveys of civilians, such as the NSDUH (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2008) and the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 1998a, 1998b; University of Michigan, 2008). Appendix H gives additional details about the procedures used to create this index.

In addition to this drinking-level classification scheme, binge drinking among military personnel was examined. Binge drinking was defined as having five or more drinks (four or more for women) on a single occasion at least once in the past 30 days.

Note there was a slight change in the calculation of the ethanol index and the drinking-level measures from the 1998, 2002, 2005, and 2008 DoD surveys relative to those used in earlier DoD surveys. Specifically, the algorithm for calculating these measures was modified slightly to take into account information about consumption of beer in 32-ounce containers in the 1985 to 1995 surveys and consumption of beer in 32- and 40-ounce containers in the 1998 and subsequent surveys. No changes were made to the algorithm for the 1980 and 1982 surveys because the survey questionnaire did not ask about these larger-size beer containers. Thus, the trend data presented for ethanol and drinking levels show slightly different estimates from those presented in prior reports.

Also note some of the alcohol use questions that are used to derive the ethanol index changed from 2008 compared to previous surveys. For example, in 2008, respondents were asked "During the past 30 days, about how many ounces of liquor did you usually have in your average drink?" In 2008, there were 12 nonzero response categories offered to the respondent that ranged from "1 ounce" to "16 or more ounces." In 2005 (for example), there were 6 response categories offered to the respondent that ranged from "1 ounce" to "5 or more ounces." To the extent possible, response categories were collapsed to the 2005 study levels for the computation of the ethanol index in order to maintain definitional consistency between estimates when examining trends between surveys.

Negative Effects of Alcohol Use. The prevalence of adverse effects associated with alcohol use in the past 12 months was also estimated. Three summary measures of alcohol-related negative effects were created: serious consequences, productivity loss, and symptoms of dependence. The measure of alcohol-related *serious consequences* refers to the occurrence of the following problems in the past 12 months: (a) being passed over for promotion because of drinking, (b) receiving a lower score on a performance rating because of drinking, (c) loss of 1 week or more from duty because of a drinking-related illness, (d) Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) punishment because of drinking, (e) arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI), (f) alcohol-related arrest other than DUI, (g) alcohol-related incarceration, (h) alcohol-related injury to service person, (i) alcohol-related accident resulting in someone else's injury or property damage, (j) physical fights while drinking, (k) spouse threatened to leave or left because of drinking, or (l) spouse asked service person to leave or the person did leave. Two measures of serious consequences were included: one or more serious consequence in the past 12 months or two or more serious consequences in the past 12 months.

The measures of alcohol-related *productivity loss* examined in this report include (1) one or more factors of productivity loss or (2) two or more factors of productivity loss. One or more factors was defined as 1 or more days in the past 12 months in which any of the following behaviors occurred, whereas two or more factors was defined as either 2 or more days in the past 12 months in which any one of the following occurred or the occurrence of two or more factors on 1 or more days in the past 12 months: (a) being hurt in an on-the-job accident because of drinking; (b) being late for work or leaving early because of drinking, a hangover, or an illness caused by drinking; (c) not coming to work because of an illness or a personal accident caused by drinking; (d) performing below a normal level of performance caused by drinking; (e) being drunk while working; or (f) being called in during off-duty hours and reporting feeling drunk.

Three measures of *symptoms of alcohol dependence* have been used throughout the survey series. The initial measure of dependence symptoms, used from 1980 to 1998, was based on the Rand Air Force study definition (Polich & Orvis, 1979). This measure of symptoms of alcohol dependence was based on the occurrence in the past 12 months of (a) withdrawal symptoms (e.g., hands shaking because of drinking, or having the "shakes"), (b) the inability to recall things that happened while drinking, (c) the inability to stop drinking before becoming drunk, and (d) morning drinking. Respondents reported the number of days that they experienced these symptoms during the past 12 months, and these frequencies were summed over the four symptoms. Individuals with scores of 48 or more were classified as dependent.

The measure of dependence symptoms for 2002 was patterned after the criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition *(DSM-IV)* (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994) and based on expert input from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). This measure was based on the occurrence in the past 12 months of (a) tolerance (i.e., need for markedly increased amounts of alcohol to achieve the desired effect or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of alcohol); (b) withdrawal symptoms; (c) drinking larger amounts or over a longer period than intended; (d) the inability to cut down or control drinking; (e) a great deal of time spent drinking or trying to recover from the effects of drinking; (f) reducing or giving up important social, occupational, or recreational activities because of alcohol use; and (g) continued drinking despite physical or psychological problems caused or exacerbated by alcohol use. Respondents reported whether they experienced these symptoms during the past 12 months, and frequencies were summed over the seven symptoms (two items per symptom were included in the questionnaire). Individuals reporting four or more of these symptoms were deemed dependent.

For the 2005 and 2008 surveys, a third measure of alcohol dependence was used: the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), which was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a simple method of screening for excessive drinking and of assisting in brief assessment. The AUDIT consists of 10 questions scored 0 to 4 that are summed to yield a total score ranging from 0 to 40. Scores between 8 and 15 are indicative of *hazardous drinking*, scores between 16 and 19 suggest *harmful drinking*, and scores of 20 or above clearly warrant further diagnostic evaluation for *possible alcohol dependence*.

Illicit Drug Use. In an effort to better characterize the differences in prevalence of use of prescription drugs and illicit drugs, the 2008 survey asked about participants' use of these substances separately. For the 2008 survey, illicit drug use was measured in terms of the prevalence of use of 10 categories of drugs: (1) marijuana or hashish, (2) cocaine (including "crack"), (3) LSD, (4) PCP, (5) MDMA, (6) other hallucinogens, (7) methamphetamine, (8) heroin, (9) GHB/GBL, and (10) inhalants. These categories are different from the categories included in the 2005 survey, which consisted of: (1) marijuana or hashish, (2) cocaine (including crack), (3) hallucinogens/PCP/LSD, (4) amphetamines/stimulants, (5) tranquilizers or other depressants, (6) barbiturates/sedatives, (7) heroin or other opiates, (8) analgesics and other narcotics, and (9) inhalants. Questions on anabolic steroids and erectile dysfunction drugs were included in the survey but not in the definition of illicit drug use.

The 2008 survey's questions about nonmedical use of prescription drugs asked about recency of last use and frequency of use during the past month and past year (prior to the

survey). Categories of prescription drugs included: (1) stimulants other than methamphetamine, (2) tranquilizers or muscle relaxers, (3) sedatives or barbiturates, (4) pain relievers, (5) anabolic steroids, and (6) erectile dysfunction drugs. "Nonmedical use" was defined as any use of these drugs "on your own," that is, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often than prescribed, or for any reasons other than as prescribed, such as for the feelings they caused. No attempt was made to measure quantity (e.g., number of pills) or the size of doses for any of the drug categories, because most respondents cannot furnish this information adequately and because of the considerable variation in street drug purity. Anabolic steroids and erectile dysfunction drugs were not included in the definitions of illicit drug use or prescription drug misuse.

To estimate the prevalence of use, questions were included about use of each drug type (both illicit and nonmedical use of prescription drugs) within the past 30 days and within the past 12 months. Definitions followed those used in prior DoD surveys as closely as possible in order to facilitate comparisons. These definitions also have been commonly used in the NSDUH (e.g., OAS [2008]). Indices were constructed for illicit drug use categories (e.g., any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse, any prescription drug misuse) by creating use/no use dichotomies for each drug category and then setting an individual's score to the maximum score value of the categories (steroids and erectile dysfunction drugs were not included in these summary measures).

There were several changes made to the illicit drug questions in both the 2005 and 2008 surveys. In 2002, questions were asked about specific categories of drugs (e.g., "analgesics or other narcotics"). Due to respondent confusion regarding some of those specific categories of drugs, examples of specific drugs in each category were added for the 2005 survey (e.g., "analgesics or other narcotics (e.g., prescription pain relievers)." There was a significant increase in the prevalence of illicit drug use from 2002 to 2005, primarily because of an increase in reported prescription drug use between those two surveys. Though this increase was likely due at least partially to a true increase in prescription drug use from 2002 to 2005, it is also possible that the increase could be partially due to the increased clarity of the questions, as well as to reporting legitimate medical use of prescription-type drugs. For this reason, in 2008 the questions regarding illicit drugs and prescription-type drugs were asked separately, and respondents were instructed not to include legitimate use of prescription-type drugs when responding. To further clarify the questions, in some cases the examples were used in place of the technical term for the drug categories (e.g., questions were asked about use of "pain relievers" rather than "analgesics"). Because of these improvements in question wording in 2005

and 2008, it is possible that some of the changes observed across survey years for these drugs are due to wording changes rather than drug use changes, especially for prescription-drug misuse.

Tobacco Use. Most analyses of tobacco use focus on cigarette smoking. *Current smokers* were defined as those who smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who last smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days. *Heavy smokers* were defined as current smokers who smoked one or more packs of cigarettes a day during the past 30 days. In some analyses, personnel were classified in terms of whether they were lifetime smokers (i.e., smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but did not smoke in the past 30 days) or nonsmokers (had not smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime).

The 2008 survey also measured the prevalence of use of other forms of tobacco besides cigarettes (i.e., cigars, pipes, smokeless tobacco). *Current* users of smokeless tobacco were defined as personnel who used smokeless tobacco products (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff) at least once during the past 30 days.

Nicotine Dependence. Nicotine dependence was assessed using the Fagerstrom Nicotine Dependency Assessment (Heatherton, Kozlowski, & Frecker, 1991). This brief (6-item) scale has been widely used and validated to assess severity of smoking. In this report, scale scores were dichotomized such that respondents with summed scale scores of 5 or above (medium or high dependence) were classified as nicotine dependent, whereas respondents with summed scale scores of 4 or below (low or no dependence) were classified as not nicotine dependent.

2.5.4 Other Health Behaviors

A major focus of the 2008 DoD survey was the investigation of personnel's health behaviors other than use of alcohol, illicit drugs, or tobacco. During the transition into the 21st century, progress toward *Healthy People 2010* goals for the military is being examined. In particular, the following health behaviors or factors related to *Healthy People* objectives were measured:

- substance use (alcohol, illicit drugs, tobacco),
- weight and exercise,
- hospitalization for injuries,
- seat belt use,
- motorcycle helmet use, and

- condom use by sexually active unmarried personnel.

Overweight, obesity, and underweight were defined in terms of the Body Mass Index (BMI), where BMI is weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of height (in meters). In summer 1998, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) developed national BMI guidelines for screening for overweight and underweight. These guidelines defined four levels of overweight, regardless of age or gender: (a) overweight—BMI of 25.0 to 29.9; (b) obesity I—BMI of 30.0 to 34.9; (c) obesity II—BMI of 35.0 to 39.9; and (d) extreme obesity—BMI of 40.0 or greater. *Underweight* was defined as BMI less than 18.5 for both men and women regardless of age (NHLBI, 1998). *Healthy People 2010* sets goals to encourage adults aged 20 years or older, regardless of gender, to maintain a healthy weight, defined as a BMI greater than 18.5 and less than 25.0, with underweight defined by BMI less than 18.5; overweight defined by BMI greater than or equal to 25.0, and obesity defined as BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

In 2005, the Departments of Health and Human Services and Agriculture released new *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* that reaffirmed the current national approach to overweight screening using BMI cutoff points. These guidelines use the same BMI criterion as the NHLBI for overweight for persons aged 20 or older (i.e., BMI 25.0 or higher). However, they used different criteria for children and adolescents, who are still growing (Kuczmarski & Flegal, 2000). For persons aged 2 to 19, the guidelines calculate overweight using gender-based BMI for age tables based on CDC growth curves for each gender. Persons at or over the 95th percentile for their growth curve are classified as overweight.

For this report, overweight was defined as personnel with a BMI of 25.0 or greater and obese as a BMI of 30.0 or greater for all ages. This permits a common standard to be used for all personnel and likely gives a more realistic picture of overweight service members aged 18 to 20 since the growth chart method rates very few such persons as overweight. Nonetheless, caution is needed in interpreting survey overweight estimates, particularly those for younger personnel, because the BMI may somewhat overestimate the percentages of military personnel who are overweight. BMI does not distinguish between weight due to muscle and weight due to fat (Harrison, Brennan, & Shilanskis, 1998). Thus, some of these personnel who are classified as overweight by BMI screening may still have percentage of body fat measurements that are within acceptable ranges for their services. Indeed, current military policy dictates that the decisive factor for being considered overweight is percentage of body fat (maximum 26% for males and maximum 36% for females) (DoD, 2002).

Reducing hospitalization for injuries has been of concern in the military. *Healthy People 2010* does not have an objective related to hospitalization for injuries, but *Healthy People 2000* did and referred to unintentional injuries. Before the 2002 survey, the measure of hospitalization for injuries did not distinguish between unintentional injuries and intentional injuries. Intentional injuries are those that result from deliberate intent to harm an individual or oneself (e.g., assault, suicide) and differ from injuries that result from other agents or events (e.g., running injury, motor vehicle crash). The 2008 survey asked specifically about unintentional injuries. Because there are few intentional injuries, there is little difference in the measures.

Measures for the other *Healthy People 2010* behaviors were based primarily on responses to specific questions about the behaviors and generally did not involve the construction of special indices.

In addition to behaviors measured by *Healthy People* objectives, risk-taking/impulsivity and sensation-seeking behaviors (Cherpitel, 1999) were assessed. The impulsivity items included the following: (a) I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think, (b) I get a real kick out of doing things that are a little dangerous, (c) you might say I act impulsively, (d) I like to test myself every now and then by doing something a little chancy, and (e) many of my actions seem hasty. The set of sensation-seeking items included the following: (a) I'm always up for a new experience, (b) I like to try new things just for the excitement, (c) I go for the thrills in life when I get a chance, and (d) I like to experience new and different sensations. For our analyses, the items of these scales were combined, and each question was scored from 1 to 4, creating a mean score for each scale. A mean score of 4 was categorized as *low*, a mean score of greater than or equal to 3 and less than 4 was categorized as *moderate*, and a mean score less than 3 was categorized as *high*.

The 2005 and 2008 surveys included a number of new items geared toward establishing measures of exercise, nutrition, use of alternative health methods, and supplement use behavior among personnel. Each of these items asked about specific types of behavior; for instance, question 102 asks participants about their past-30-day physical activity. The item gives detailed descriptions of what constitutes moderate and vigorous physical activity. Thus, these items do not require additional constructed measures.

2.5.5 Mental Health

The 2008 DoD survey included the following sets of questions on mental health issues:

- levels of stress at work and in family life,

- sources of stress,
- behaviors for coping with stress,
- symptoms of anxiety and depression,
- history of physical and sexual abuse
- symptoms of serious psychological distress and PTSD,
- suicidal ideation and attempt,
- symptoms of possible mild traumatic brain injury,
- receipt of mental health services in the past 12 months, including the sources of any such services,
- perceived need for mental health services in the past 12 months, and
- perceived damage to one's military career associated with seeking mental health services.

Measures for several of these items were based on responses to specific questions. Other measures consisted of specific scales. To determine whether personnel were in need of further depression screening, the Version A Burnam depression screen that included one item from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies–Depression Scale (CES-D; Radloff, 1977) and two items from the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (Robins, Helzer, Croughan, & Ratcliff, 1981) was used. From these items, an index of Need for Further Depression Evaluation was constructed based on reports of both current and extended periods of depression. Personnel were defined as needing further evaluation or assessment if they (a) felt sad, blue, or depressed for 2 weeks or more in the past 12 months *or* (b) reported 2 or more years in their lifetime of feeling depressed and felt depressed "much of the time" in the past 12 months; *and* (c) felt depressed on 1 or more days in the past week. This index was based on work by Burnam and colleages (Burnam et al., 1988; Rost, Burnam, & Smith,1993) which showed that this screener had high sensitivity and good positive predictive value for detecting depressive disorder.

To screen for generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptoms, a set of items adapted from the Patient Health Questionnaire (Spitzer, Kroenke, & Williams, 1999) was used. If respondents told us that they had been feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge or that they had been worrying a lot about different things (the first questions in the set) for several days or more, the analysis examined whether they reported any of the other symptoms. If they reported experiencing three

or more symptoms on more than half of the days in the past 30 days, they were considered to be meeting screening criteria.

In 2005 and again in 2008 a standardized measure to screen for serious psychological distress (SPD) was included in the survey. This 6-item scale of serious psychological distress, the K-6, has been found to be an efficient SPD screening scale in national samples and is used in NSDUH (Kessler et al., 2002; OAS, 2008). This instrument asked respondents how often they felt nervous, hopeless, restless, or fidgety; so depressed nothing could cheer them up; that everything was an effort; and worthless in the past 30 days. The five-point scale ranged from 0 to 24 with response options from "none of the time" to "all of the time." Items were summed and the standard cutoff of 13 or more indicated possible serious mental illness (Kessler et al., 2002, 2003). This scale has been shown to have a sensitivity of 0.36 and a specificity of 0.96 in the general population (Kessler et al., 2003).

The 2005 and 2008 DoD surveys also included the PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C) (Weathers, Litz, Huska, & Keane, 1994), which consists of a set of 17 items that ask about experiences related to PTSD. The civilian rather than military version (PCL-M) was used to capture PTSD symptoms that may be the result of either military or nonmilitary (i.e., traumatic exposures that occurred before being in the service) experiences. Items included characteristics such as loss of interest in activities that used to be enjoyable, being extremely alert or watchful, having physical reactions when reminded of a stressful experience, and feeling jumpy or easily startled. Respondents were asked to indicate how much they had been bothered by each of the 17 experiences in the last 30 days; response options were not at all, a little bit, moderately, quite a bit, and extremely. Each statement was scored from 1 to 5, and a sum for all items was computed. The standard diagnostic cutoff was used such that if the sum were greater than or equal to 50, participants were classified as needing further evaluation for current (past month) PTSD; those with a score less than 50 were considered not to need further evaluation (Forbes, Creamer & Biddle, 2001). It should be noted that the published cutpoints used to indicate need for further evaluation of PTSD were derived from samples with high prevalence rates of current PTSD and should be interpreted with caution (Orr & Kaloupek, 2004).

In addition, the 2005 and 2008 surveys included three items from the Brief Trauma Questionnaire to assess physical and sexual trauma or abuse. This topic was of concern because of the strong relationship between trauma and poor health behaviors. Prevention efforts in the DoD and the civilian sector could be greatly assisted by recognizing the role that trauma plays in initiating and maintaining poor health habits. Two items inquired whether the respondent was ever physically punished or beaten by a parent, caretaker, or teacher so that they were very

frightened, thought they would be injured, or they were injured, and whether they had ever been attacked, beaten, or mugged. A third item inquired whether anyone had ever made or pressured the respondent into having some type of unwanted sexual contact. Response items inquired whether the trauma happened before age 18, between age 18 and the time they entered the service, and since entering the service.

Finally, the 2008 survey included a set of four items based on the Post-Deployment Health Assessment/Post-Deployment Health Reassessment and Patient Health Questionnaires to serve as a screener for traumatic brain injury. These items queried participants on the type of exposure (blast, vehicular accident, fragment wound above the shoulders, bullet wound above the shoulders) and resulting immediate issues (loss of consciousness, feeling dazed/confused, lack of memory of the event, concussion, or other head injury). They also asked about longer-term signs and symptoms including memory or balance problems, dizziness, ringing in the ears, sensitivity to light, irritability, headaches, and sleep problems. These measures were collapsed for reporting into the following categories: deployed but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound; exposed but no symptoms; exposed, was dazed but no memory loss; exposed, had memory loss; and never deployed.

2.5.6 Combat Exposure and Deployment

New in 2008, the DoD survey included items geared toward characterizing participants' deployment experiences and exposure to combat and related circumstances. Participants' deployments were characterized as combat or noncombat based on three items from the Survey of Unit Level Influences on Alcohol and Tobacco Use Among Military Personnel (Brown et al., 2007). These items asked about the number of combat deployments (including peacekeeping missions) participants had been on since September 11, 2001, the number of months during the past year participants were away on combat deployments (including peacekeeping missions), and the number of months during the past year participants were away on noncombat deployments.

Exposure to combat and related circumstances was also assessed using a scale adapted from the Marine Corps used in Brown et al.'s survey (2007). These items concern exposure to incoming fire, mines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), firing on the enemy, viewing dead bodies or human remains, interaction with enemy prisoners of war, and similar circumstances that may be relevant. From these items, a sum score was created using each individual item (a through q) where a response of "51+" was assigned a value of 4, "13 to 50" was assigned a value of 3, "4 to 12" was assigned a value of 2, "1 to 3" was assigned a value of 1, and "0" was assigned a value of 0. A sum of scores equal to zero was considered "Low Combat Exposure," a

sum of 1 to 9 was considered "Moderate Combat Exposure," and a sum of 10 or greater was considered "High Combat Exposure."

2.5.7 Spirituality and Religious Practices

Because of findings indicating an association between spiritual practices and health behaviors/status (e.g., Niederhauser et al., 2005; Williams, Bell, & Amoroso, 2002), three items inquiring about religious and spiritual practices were included. Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with two questions regarding the importance of religious/spiritual beliefs and the degree to which religious/spiritual beliefs influenced their decision making. Respondents' spirituality was categorized as high if they reported *strongly agree* to both questions, medium if they reported either *strongly agree* or *agree* to at least one of the questions, and low if they reported either *disagree* or *strongly disagree* to both questions. These items were drawn from those used in the NSDUH.

2.6 Analytical Approach

The focus of our analyses of the 2008 DoD survey was to provide knowledge about current levels of substance use and health behaviors, negative effects associated with alcohol use, and trends in these behaviors throughout the survey series. In addition, analyses provide estimates of progress toward the achievement of selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives and other selected behaviors of interest. These analyses provide information to help assess and guide policy and program directions, including the most effective targeting of resources to problem areas.

To accomplish these aims, five basic types of analyses were conducted within this study:

- descriptive univariate and bivariate analyses of the prevalence of substance use, negative consequences, health behaviors, and selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives in 2008;
- comparisons of trends in substance use and negative effects from 1980 to 2008 (including standardized comparisons of substance use to control for changes in demographic composition);
- standardized comparisons of the extent of substance use among personnel in each of the active services in 2008;
- standardized comparisons of military and civilian rates of substance use in All Services; and
- multivariate logistic regression analyses of selected substance use measures.

Most analyses were descriptive cross-tabulations of the responses from two or more variables. Statistical significance for these data was assessed using *t* tests.

An important part of our analyses included the comparison of trends across the series of DoD surveys. Comparing substance use over time is useful, but researchers and policy makers should recognize the limitations of such analyses in drawing policy conclusions. The data from the DoD survey series are cross-sectional, not longitudinal, and come from different populations because of the high turnover among military personnel. Many individuals serving in the military in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002 and 2005 (years when the surveys were administered) were no longer in the military in 2008. Thus, analysts must use caution in making inferences about reasons for the observed changes in rates of substance use, health behaviors, or problems. The changes may be partly due to effective substance use and health promotion programs and other health related policies in the military, but they also may be due to differences in sociodemographic characteristics, attitudes, and values of the populations being surveyed (Bray & Marsden, 2000).

In particular, changes in substance use patterns may have been partly due to changes in the sociodemographic composition of the military since 1980. The active force is now somewhat older, has more officers, has more married personnel, and is better educated than in 1980—factors that in previous DoD surveys have been associated with a lower likelihood of substance use. Therefore, the technique of direct standardization (Kalton, 1968), was used to create adjusted estimates of heavy alcohol, illicit drug, and cigarette use for each of the survey years since 1980. These adjustments provide an indication of the expected substance rates if the military population in each of these subsequent survey years had the same age, educational, and marital status distribution as in 1980.

In Chapters 3 through 6, both adjusted and unadjusted rates (i.e., observed rates) of substance use across the survey years are presented. The technique used to create the adjusted estimates may vary from one table to another so readers may find differences in adjusted estimates between tables. In these analyses, adjusted estimates were created using a direct standardization approach, a model-based approach, and a sample weight adjustment approach (described in Appendix G). The choice of which standardization method to use in a table was based on the dependent measure being analyzed, the number of covariates controlled for in the adjustment, and the domains being compared in the table. In most tables, the domains being compared were either estimates between survey years or estimates between services.

In general, adjusted estimates are constructed estimates that allow us to determine whether observed changes in substance use rates (and other dependent measures) over the past 25 years can be explained by changes in the demographic composition in the domains of interest (e.g., services.) Unadjusted, or raw, estimates are the *observed* substance use rates and identify the challenges facing each service in its efforts to prevent and reduce heavy drinking, illicit drug use, and smoking and various other measures of physical and mental well-being.

In addition to standardizations that examined trends and service differences, standardized comparisons to assess similarities in substance use rates of military and civilian populations were conducted. In these analyses, the civilian data were standardized to match the demographic distribution of the military, and new civilian rates were then computed for the standardized population. These standardized comparisons also used the technique of direct standardization.

Finally, logistic regression analyses were used to model outcome measures of heavy drinking, illicit drug use, and cigarette smoking as a function of demographic variables. In logistic regression, the natural log of the odds (i.e., $ln\ p/1\text{-}p$) is modeled as a linear function of the independent variables. The parameters of a logistic regression model are transformed to reflect relative changes in the odds due to changes in the independent variables.

2.7 Variability and Suppression of Estimates

Table 2.4 and other tables in the following chapters and appendices generally present two numbers in each cell. The first number is an estimate of the percentage of the population with the characteristics that define the cell. The second number, in parentheses, is the standard error of the estimate. Standard errors represent the degree of variation associated with observing a sample rather than observing every member of the population.

Confidence intervals, or ranges that are very likely to include the true population value, can be constructed using standard errors. A basic 95% confidence interval can be computed by adding to and subtracting from the estimated proportion, the result of multiplying 1.96 times the standard error for a cell. The confidence interval range means that, if the study were repeated a very large number of times with identically drawn samples (which might include different individuals), the resulting confidence intervals from each sample would include, on average, the true parameter value 95% of the time. For a given confidence level (such as 95%), then, the precision with which the cell proportions estimate the true population value varies with the size of the standard error.

In this report, estimates considered unreliable were omitted. More specifically, estimates of means and proportions that could not be reported with confidence because they either were based on small sample sizes ($n < 30$), had large sampling errors or were computed from questions with a significant amount of item nonresponse were suppressed. The rules for classifying estimates as unreliable are explained in Appendix C. Unreliable estimates that were omitted are noted by "+" in the tables. Very small estimates (i.e., < 0.05%) that were not suppressed by the rules, but that rounded to zero, were also omitted from the tables and are also shown as "+."

2.8 Strengths and Limitations of the Data

Self-reports in which respondents provide data about their behaviors rely on respondents' ability and veracity to provide correct information about observations and events. Surveys have been a major vehicle for obtaining self-reported data about a wide variety of behaviors, including substance use and health behaviors. A major strength of the 2008 DoD survey is that it permitted the collection of a rich array of information from active duty personnel around the world about the nature and extent of behaviors of interest, along with information about correlates of these behaviors. Other strengths of the 2008 DoD survey include the use of sophisticated sampling techniques and widely used questionnaire items that allow for precise estimates of substance use and health behaviors for well-defined populations and permit assessment of trends over time.

Despite these strengths, survey results are subject to the potential bias of self-reports and to the ambiguities caused by questions with varying interpretations. In addition, there are other potential problems with the validity of survey data, including issues of population coverage and response rates. If the population is not properly represented in the survey or if response rates are low, biases may be introduced that can invalidate the survey results. The design and field procedures of the 2008 DoD survey are believed to have addressed these concerns to the extent possible using the most current survey methodology. A pretest was used to identify and eliminate ambiguities in question wording, the active duty population was properly represented in the study, and the response rate was within an acceptable range. Further, a nonresponse adjustment was made to help compensate for the potential bias of nonsurveyed persons.

Many individuals question the validity of self-reported data on sensitive topics, such as alcohol and drug use, claiming that survey respondents will give socially desirable, rather than truthful, answers. In some situations, respondents may have strong motivations not to report drug use behavior honestly, and data may yield drug use estimates that are conservative. This issue

was of concern for the 2008 survey because of the belief that service members might not reveal anything about behaviors that could jeopardize their careers in the military.

These issues have been the topic of a number of empirical investigations demonstrating that, although self-reports may sometimes underestimate the extent of substance use, they generally provide useful and meaningful data. For example, in an examination of the validity of alcohol-problem measures among Air Force personnel, Polich and Orvis (1979) found little evidence of underreporting when comparing self-reported data on adverse effects with police records and supervisor reports. Air Force beverage sales data, however, suggested that self-reports may underestimate actual prevalence of alcohol use by as much as 20%.

The reliability and the validity of self-reported data among respondents from the U.S. civilian general population have been tested explicitly in relation to alcohol use (Lemmens, Tan, & Knibbe, 1992; Mayer & Filstead, 1979; Midanik, 1982; Smith, Remington, Williamson, & Anda, 1990) and drug use (Haberman, Josephson, Zanes, & Elinson, 1972; Harrison, 1995; Kandel & Logan, 1984; O'Malley, Bachman, & Johnston, 1983; Rouse, Kozel, & Richards, 1985). Overall, the various reviews of the literature are encouraging in suggesting that self-reports on alcohol use and drug use can be reasonably reliable and valid.

Additional information about the validity of self-reports on drug use has been addressed by Harrison et al. (2007), Harrison (1995), and Rouse, Kozel, and Richards (1985). A general conclusion emerging from these reviews is that most people appear to be truthful (within the bounds of capability) under the proper conditions. Such conditions include believing that the research has a legitimate purpose, having suitable privacy for providing answers, having assurances that answers will be kept confidential, and believing that those collecting the data can be trusted (Harrison, 1995; Johnston & O'Malley, 1985). When respondents believe that survey questions are reasonable and justified in terms of their purpose, and when they have confidence that their answers will not be used against them, their self-reports can be sufficiently valid for research and policy purposes. When those conditions are not met, there may be substantial underreporting.

Support for the validity of data reported in the 2008 and earlier DoD survey derives from this extensive body of research and the methodological rigor used to conduct the studies. Throughout the DoD survey series, a strong research design has been used, and rigorous procedures have been followed that encourage honest reporting. For example, participants have been anonymous, questionnaires have been answered privately, and neutral civilian teams have collected the data and assured participants of data confidentiality.

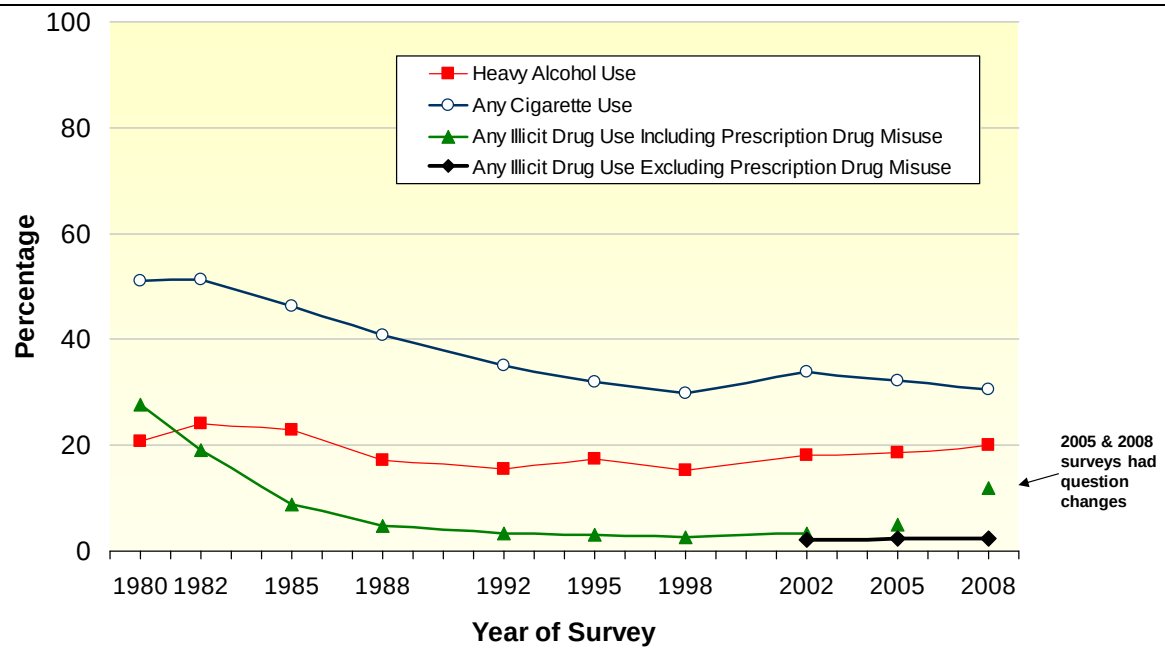
CHAPTER 3. SUBSTANCE USE

This chapter presents key findings regarding the prevalence of alcohol use, illicit drug use, and tobacco use from the 2008 Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors (HRB) Among Active Duty Military Personnel. It first presents an overview of substance use trends for heavy alcohol use, illicit drug use, and cigarette use. This is followed by three sections that provide additional findings for alcohol use, illicit drug use, and tobacco use.

3.1 Overview of Trends in Substance Use

This section examines trends in substance use across the entire survey series from 1980 to 2008 for DoD services and for 2008 for the Coast Guard. Figure 3.1.1 presents the trends over the 10 surveys in the percentage of the DoD active duty force (excluding the Coast Guard) during the past 30 days who engaged in any cigarette use, heavy alcohol use, and any illicit drug use. Specific estimates for these substance use trends and related trends in heavy cigarette use and 12-month illicit drug use are presented in Table 3.1.1 in Appendix A. Additional related tables appear in Appendix A.

Figure 3.1.1 Substance Use Trends for DoD Services, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 3.1.1. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

3.1.1

- For the DoD services, the percentage of military personnel who smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 51% in 1980 to 30% in 1998. It increased significantly from 1998 (30%) to 2002 (34%), and while not showing significant declines in 2005 (32%) and in 2008 (31%), has been slowly trending downward since 2002.

- Heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days decreased between 1980 and 1988, remained relatively stable with some fluctuations between 1988 and 1998, showed a significant increase from 1998 to 2002, and remained at that same level in 2005 (19%) and 2008 (20%). However, taken together, heavy alcohol use over the decade from 1998 to 2008 showed an increasing pattern (15% to 20%). The heavy drinking rate for 2008 (20%) was not significantly different from when the survey series began in 1980 (21%).

- The prevalence of any reported illicit drug use (including prescription drug misuse) during the past 30 days declined sharply from 28% in 1980 to 3% in 2002. In 2005, the prevalence of illicit drug use for the past 30 days was 5% and in 2008 it was 12%. Improved question wording in 2005 and 2008 may partially account for the higher observed rates, which are largely attributable to reported increases in misuse of prescription pain medications (see Section 3.3.2 for additional discussion). Because of wording changes, data from 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to data from prior surveys and are not included as part of the trend line. An additional line from 2002 to 2008 shows estimates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse. As shown, those rates were very low (2% in 2008) and did not change across these three iterations of the survey.

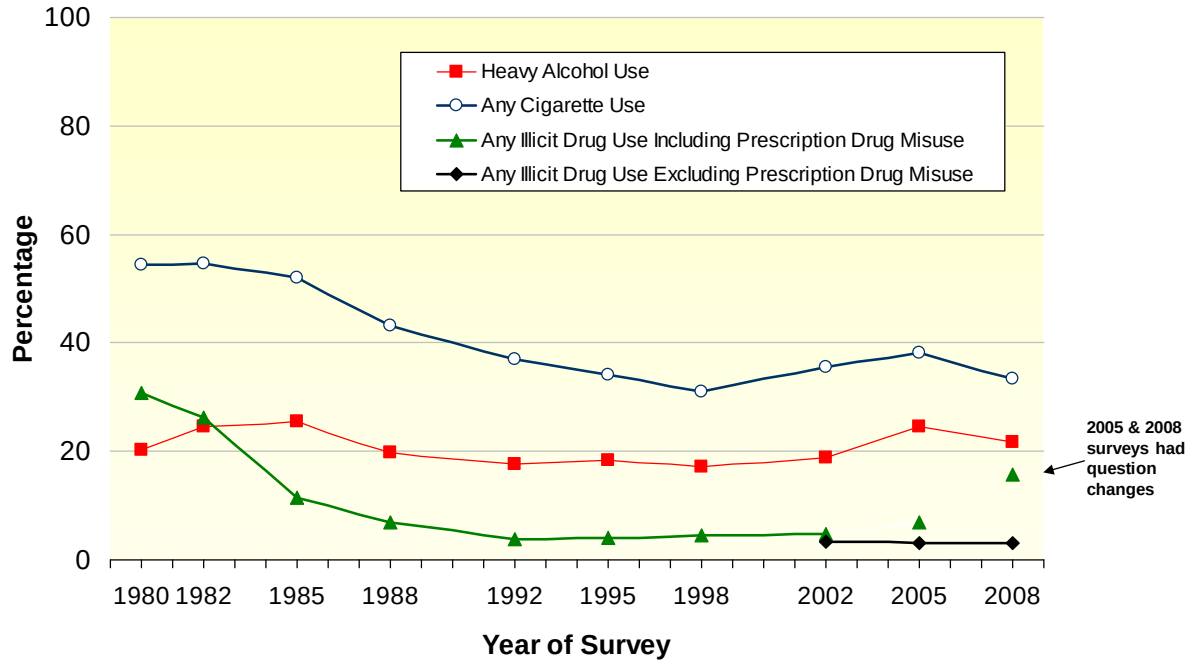
Figure 3.1.2 presents substance use trends for the Army from 1980 to 2008, similar to information presented in Figure 3.1.1 for DoD services. Specific estimates for these substance use trends and related trends in heavy cigarette use and 12-month illicit drug use are reported in Table 3.1.3.

- Any cigarette use in the past 30 days showed a decline from 1980 (54%) to 1998 (31%), followed by increases from 1998 to 2005 (38%). The rate for 2008 (33%) appears to be moving downward, but was not a significant change from 2005 due to large standard errors.

- The rate of heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days increased from 1998 (17%) to 2005 (25%), and showed a nonsignificant reduction in 2008 (22%).

- Illicit drug use in the past 30 days declined dramatically from 1980 (31%) to 2002 (5%). Rates were higher in 2005 (7%) and 2008 (16%) due largely to increases in prescription drug misuse. However, estimates for 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to prior years' estimates due to wording changes in the questionnaire and are not included as part of the trend line. An additional line from 2002 to 2008 shows estimates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse. As shown, those rates were very low (2%) in each survey year from 2002 to 2008).

Figure 3.1.2 Substance Use Trends for the Army, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the the past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

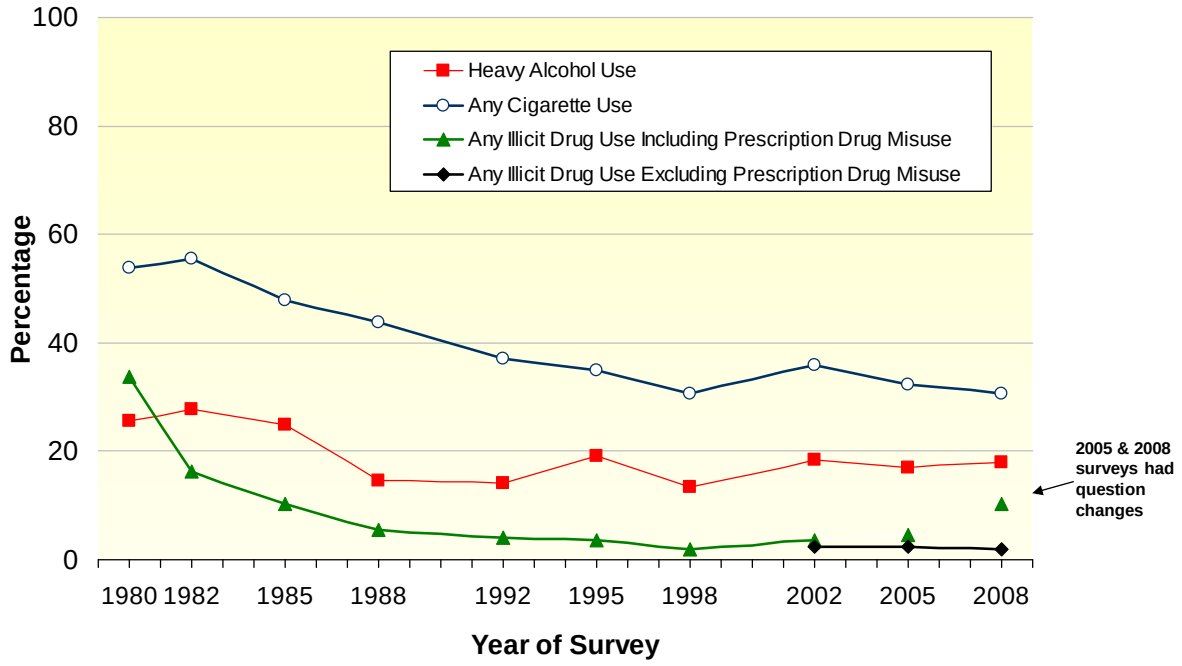
Source: Table 3.1.3. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

3.1.2

Figure 3.1.3 presents substance use trends for the Navy from 1980 to 2008, similar to information presented in Figure 3.1.1 for DoD services. Specific estimates for these substance use trends and related trends in heavy cigarette use and 12-month illicit drug use are reported in Table 3.1.4.

- Any cigarette use in the past 30 days showed a decline from 1980 (54%) to 1998 (31%), followed by a nonsignificant increase from 1998 to 2002 (36%) and a declining pattern in 2005 and 2008, returning to 1998 levels in 2008 (31%).
- Heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days showed a decline from 1980 (26%) to 1998 (13%) but an increasing pattern from 1998 to 2002 (19%) and remaining at about that level in 2005 (17%) and 2008 (18%).

Figure 3.1.3 Substance Use Trends for the Navy, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

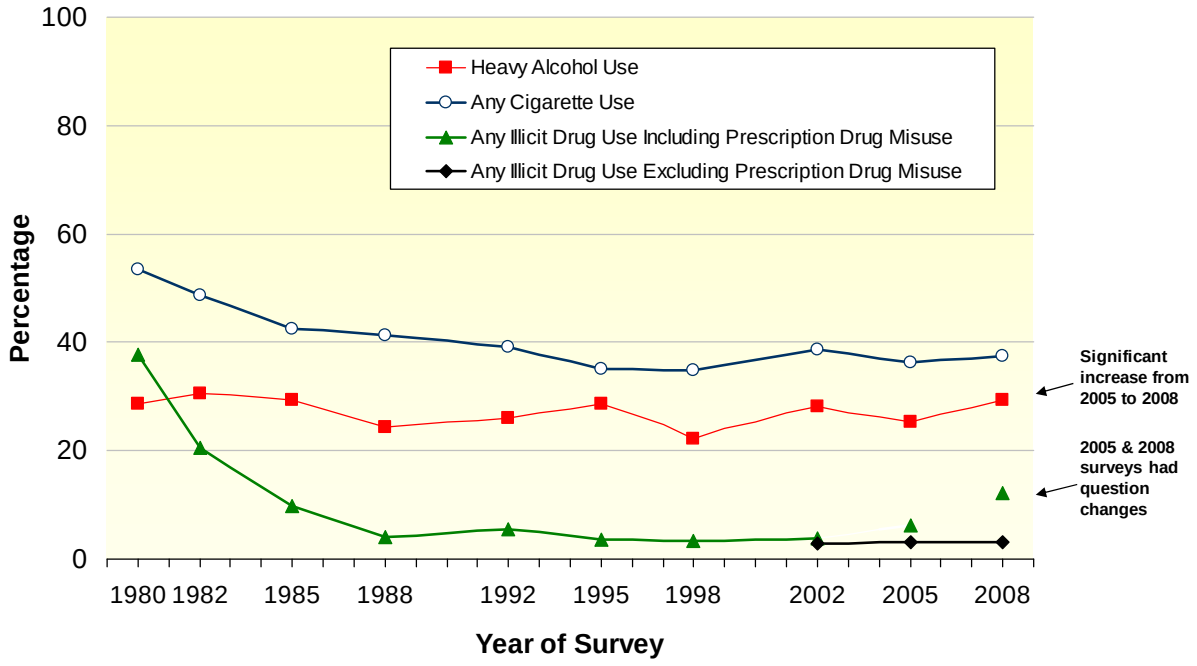
Source: Table 3.1.4. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56. 3.1.3

- Illicit drug use in the past 30 days declined dramatically from 1980 (34%) to 1998 (2%), followed by a significant increase in 2002 (4%). This rate was higher in 2008 (10%) than in 2005 (5%) due largely to increases in prescription drug misuse. However, estimates for 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to prior years' estimates due to wording changes in the questionnaire and are not included as part of the trend line. An additional line from 2002 to 2008 shows estimates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse. As shown, those rates were very low (3% in 2002 and 2% in both 2005 and 2008).

Figure 3.1.4 presents substance use trends for the Marine Corps from 1980 to 2008, similar to information presented in Figure 3.1.1 for DoD services. Specific estimates for these substance use trends and related trends in heavy cigarette use and 12-month illicit drug use are reported in Table 3.1.5.

- Any cigarette use in the past 30 days showed a decline from 1980 (53%) to 1998 (35%), followed by a nonsignificant increase from 1998 to 2002 (39%) and remained at that level in 2005 (36%) and 2008 (37%).

Figure 3.1.4 Substance Use Trends for the Marine Corps, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 3.1.5. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

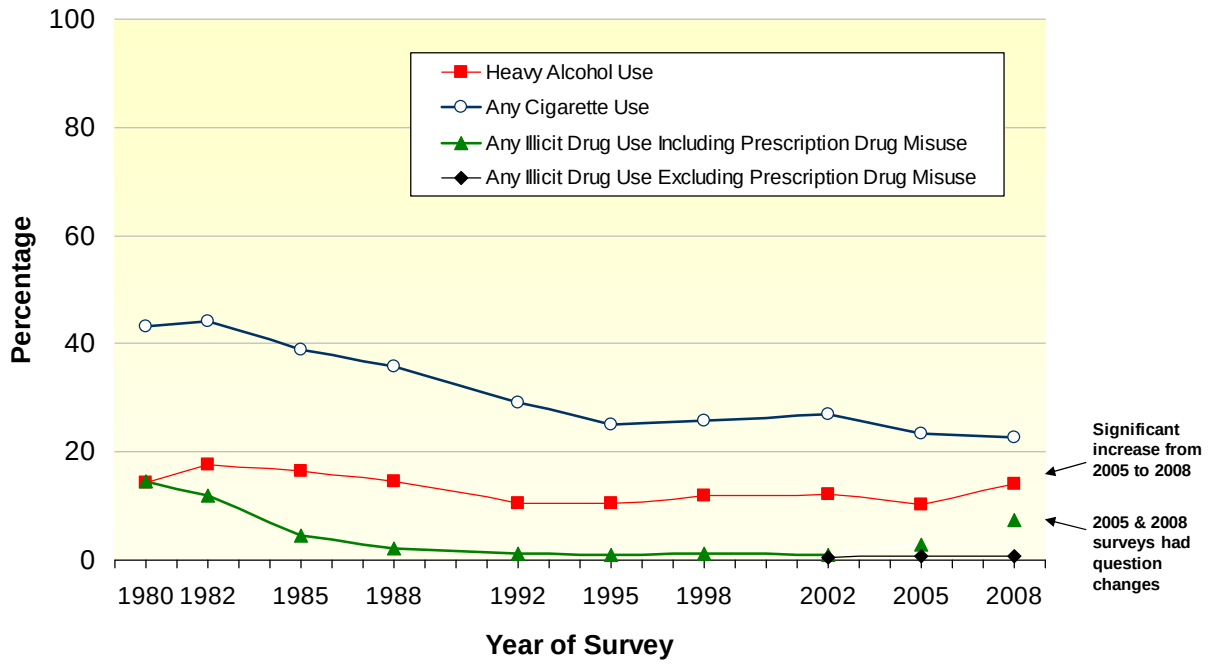
3.1.4

- Heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days remained fairly steady from 1980 to 1995, and dropped significantly from 1995 (29%) to 1998 (22%). There was then a nonsignificant increase in heavy drinking from 1998 to 2002 (28%), a slight drop in 2005 (25%), and a significant increase from 2005 to 2008 (29%).

- Illicit drug use in the past 30 days declined dramatically from 1980 (38%) to 1998 (3%), followed by a small but significant increase in 2002 (4%). Rates were higher in 2005 (6%) and 2008 (12%) due largely to increases in prescription drug misuse. However, estimates for 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to prior years' estimates due to wording changes in the questionnaire and are not included as part of the trend line. An additional line from 2002 to 2008 shows estimates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse. As shown, those rates were very low (3% in each survey year from 2002 to 2008).

Figure 3.1.5 presents substance use trends for the Air Force from 1980 to 2008, similar to information presented in Figure 3.1.1 for DoD services. Specific estimates for these substance use trends and related trends in heavy cigarette use and 12-month illicit drug use are reported in Table 3.1.6.

Figure 3.1.5 Substance Use Trends for the Air Force, Past 30 Days, 1980–2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 3.1.6. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

3.1.5

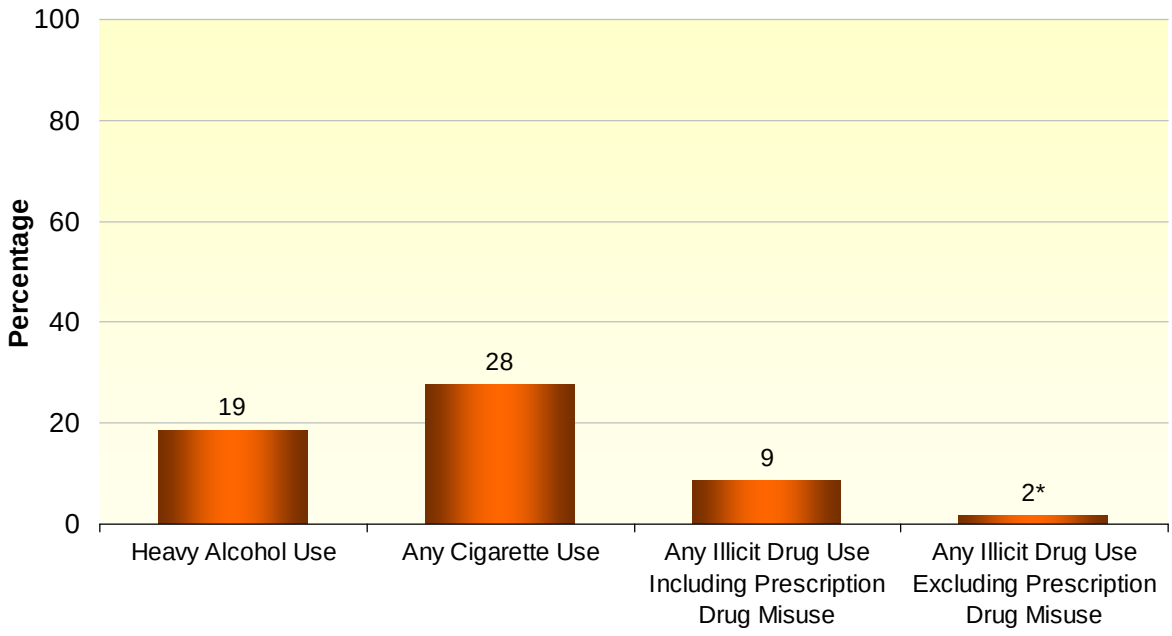
- Any cigarette use in the past 30 days showed a decline from 1980 (43%) to 1998 (26%), followed by a nonsignificant increase from 1998 to 2002 (27%) and slight declines in 2005 (23%) and 2008 (23%) to its lowest rate in the survey series.

- Heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days showed a decline from 1980 (14%) to 1995 (10%), nonsignificant fluctuations in 1998 (12%), 2002 (12%), and 2005 (10%), and a significant increase from 2005 to 2008 (14%).

- Illicit drug use in the past 30 days declined dramatically from 1980 (15%) to 2002 (1%). Rates were higher in 2005 (3%) and 2008 (8%) due largely to increases in prescription drug misuse. However, estimates for 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to prior years' estimates due to wording changes in the questionnaire and are not included as part of the trend line. An additional line from 2002 to 2008 shows estimates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse. As shown, those rates were very low (1% in 2008).

Figure 3.1.6 presents baseline substance use information for the Coast Guard for 2008, the first year it was part of the HRB Survey. This information is similar to information for 2008 presented in Figures 3.1.2 to 3.1.5 for the respective DoD services. Specific estimates for these measures as well as heavy cigarette use and 12-month illicit drug use are reported in Table 3.1.7.

Figure 3.1.6 Substance Use Summary for the Coast Guard, Past 30 Days, 2008



* Estimate is significantly different from estimate for any illicit drug including prescription drug misuse at .05 level.

Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or non-medical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, MDA, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 3.1.7. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Smoking, Q54, Q56. 3.1.6

- Any cigarette use in the past 30 days showed a prevalence of 28%, which is between the rate for the Navy (31%) and the Air Force (23%).
- Heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days showed a prevalence of 19%, which is similar to the rate observed for the Navy (18%).
- Illicit drug use in the past 30 days showed a prevalence of 9%, which is similar to the rate for the Air Force (8%). This rate was due largely to reports of prescription drug misuse. The estimate of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse was very low in 2008 (2%).

Taken together, these findings indicate that DoD has made steady and notable progress since 1980 in combating illicit drug use and cigarette use, but has made less progress in reducing

heavy alcohol use. These findings are consistent with the military's strong emphasis on reducing drug abuse, which began in the early 1980s and on eliminating smoking, which began in the mid-1980s.

Despite notable progress, there is still room for considerable improvement in some areas. Cigarette use and heavy alcohol use increased significantly from 1998 to 2002 and remained at those higher rates in 2005 and 2008 (though cigarette use is beginning to show a downward trend).. About a third of military personnel smoke cigarettes and one in five active duty personnel meet criteria for heavy alcohol use—the consumption level most likely to result in alcohol-related problems as is shown below in section 3.2. Indeed, the rate of heavy drinking in 2008 was not significantly different from the rate in 1980, suggesting that military efforts to reduce rates of heavy drinking have not been successful overall. Clearly, new and more effective initiatives will be needed to reduce heavy alcohol use.

3.2 Alcohol Use

This section reports the results of detailed analyses of alcohol use among military personnel. It examines trends in binge drinking; the extent of heavy drinking among military personnel compared with use among civilians; comparisons of heavy alcohol use in each service, the overall DoD, and all services; service comparisons of problem drinking as measured by the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT); heavy alcohol use by pay grade; the relation of supervisor alcohol use to heavy drinking; and negative effects of alcohol use. As described in Chapter 2, alcohol use has been defined in terms of both average ounces of alcohol (i.e., ethanol) consumed and levels of alcohol use, with special emphasis on the heaviest level of alcohol use.

Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks (four or more for women) on at least one occasion during the past 30 days, while heavy drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days. Negative effects of alcohol use include serious consequences, productivity loss, and dependence symptoms. Additional tables of alcohol use are included in Appendix A (Tables 3.2.1 through 3.2.28).

3.2.1 Trends in Binge Drinking

Figure 3.2.1 presents unadjusted binge drinking rates for each service from 1998 to 2008. Unadjusted rates are observed rates and are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services across the four surveys. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.3.

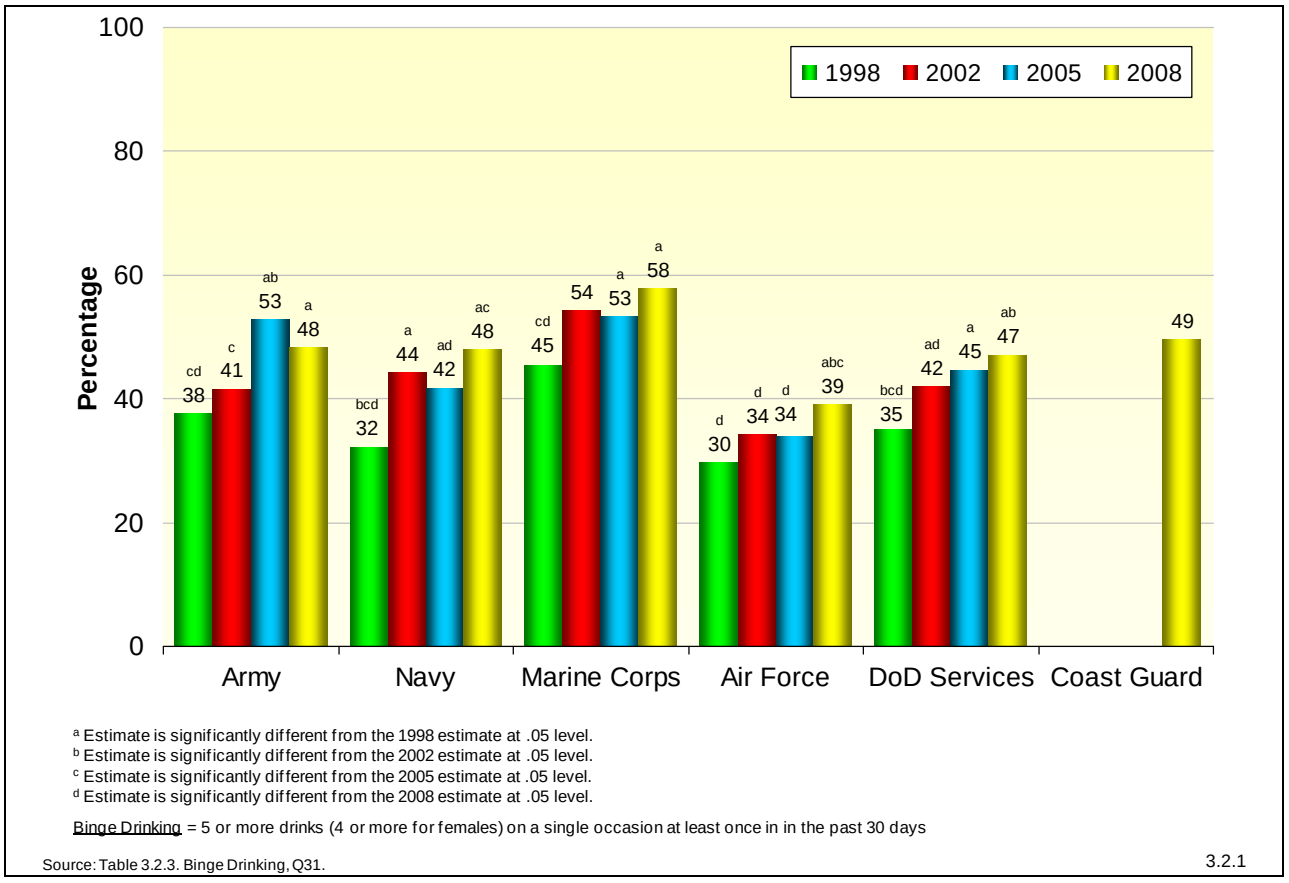
- In 2008, 47% of all DoD services personnel were binge drinkers. For all DoD services, binge drinking increased between 1998 and 2008 but was stable between 2005 and 2008.

- For each service, binge drinking also increased overall between 1998 and 2008. Between 2005 and 2008, binge drinking rates significantly increased for the Navy and the Air Force and were stable for the Army and the Marine Corps.

- For the Coast Guard, in 2008 the rate of binge drinking (49%) did not differ significantly from the rate for the combined DoD services (47%). The binge drinking rate for the Coast Guard was significantly higher than for the Air Force and significantly lower than for the Marine Corps (see Table 3.2.4 for 2008 service comparisons on binge drinking).

- Binge drinking rates have steadily increased since 1998, but despite significant increases from 2005 to 2008 for the Navy and Air Force, there was no significant change from 2005 to 2008 for all DoD services.

Figure 3.2.1 Trends in Binge Drinking by Service, 1998–2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

Binge Drinking = 5 or more drinks (4 or more for females) on a single occasion at least once in in the past 30 days

Source: Table 3.2.3. Binge Drinking, Q31.

3.2.1

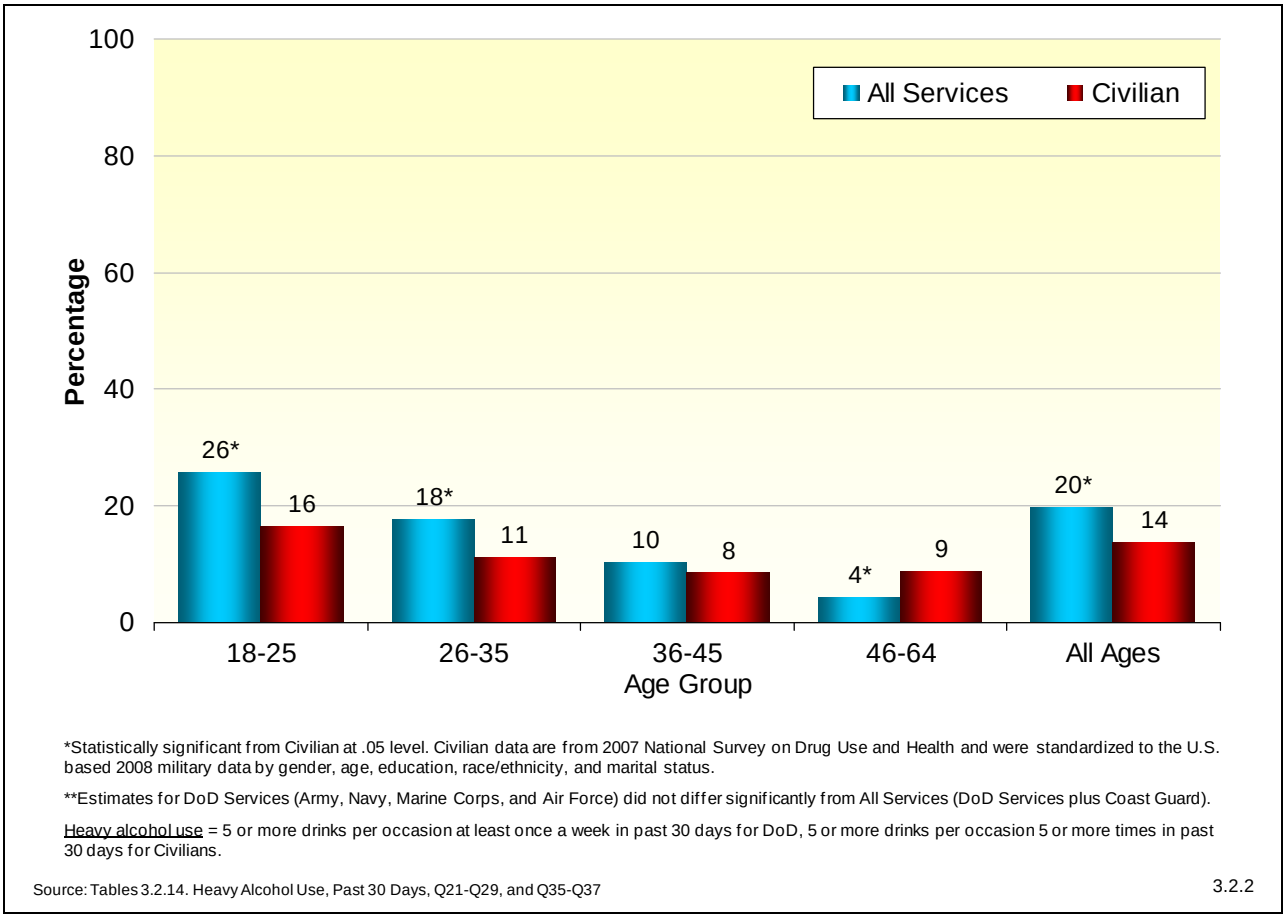
3.2.2 Military and Civilian Comparisons of Heavy Drinking

Figure 3.2.2 presents standardized comparisons of the prevalence of heavy drinking by age group for the civilian and U.S.-based (including Alaska and Hawaii) military populations aged 18 to 64. To increase comparability of the two data sets, the civilian data were standardized

to the sociodemographic distribution of the U.S.-based military population by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.14.

- Military personnel aged 18 to 25 showed significantly higher rates of heavy drinking (26%) than did civilians (16%).
- Likewise, military personnel aged 26 to 35 showed higher rates of heavy drinking (18%) than did their civilian counterparts (11%). For those aged 36 to 45, this rate was slightly higher for military personnel than civilians (10% vs. 8%) though this difference did not reach statistical significance.
- Among those aged 46 to 64, military personnel exhibited lower rates of heavy alcohol use (4%) than did civilians (9%).
- Across all age groups, military personnel showed significantly higher rates of heavy drinking (20%) than did civilians (14%).

Figure 3.2.2 Standardized Comparisons of Civilians and All Services, Heavy Alcohol Use, by Age Group, 2008**



*Statistically significant from Civilian at .05 level. Civilian data are from 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and were standardized to the U.S. based 2008 military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status.

**Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Heavy alcohol use = 5 or more drinks per occasion at least once a week in past 30 days for DoD, 5 or more drinks per occasion 5 or more times in past 30 days for Civilians.

Source: Tables 3.2.14. Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37

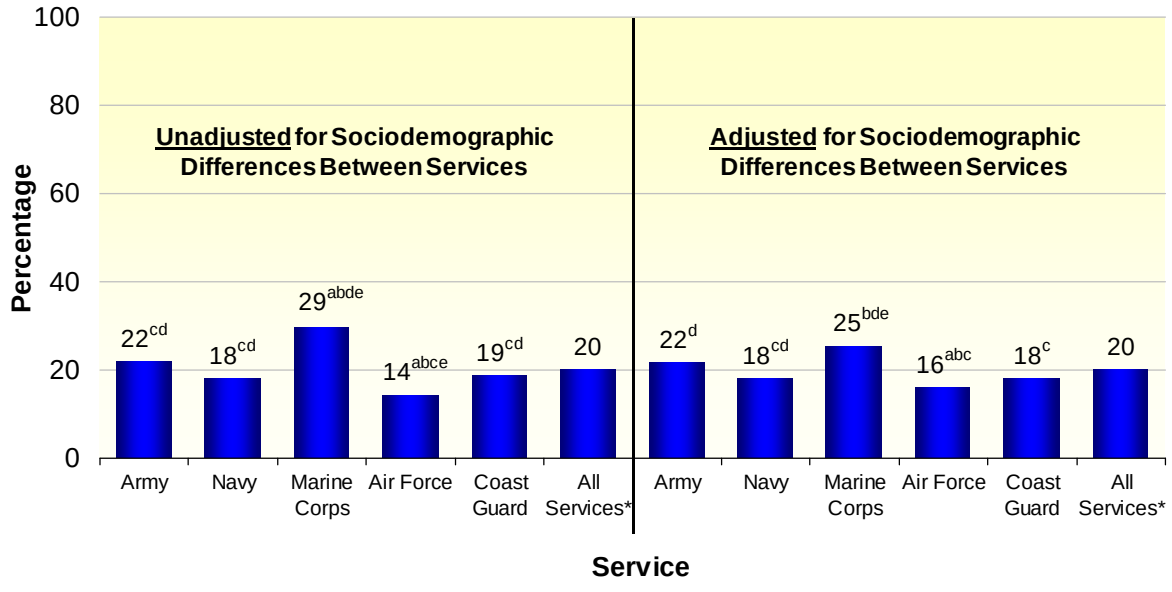
3.2.2

3.2.3 Heavy Alcohol Use by Service

Figure 3.2.3 presents two sets of estimates of heavy alcohol use for each service. The first estimates are unadjusted estimates for each of the services, which provide a perspective on the comparative magnitude of the challenge facing each service in its efforts to reduce heavy drinking. The second estimates are adjusted for differences in sociodemographic differences between the services, which help to determine whether demographic differences between the services contribute to the observed differences in heavy drinking. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.13.

- The unadjusted percentage of heavy drinkers, from lowest to highest, was 14% among Air Force personnel, 18% among Navy personnel, 22% among Army personnel, and 29% among Marine Corps personnel.
- Unadjusted rates of heavy alcohol use were significantly higher among Marine Corps personnel (29%) and significantly lower among Air Force personnel (14%) compared to those from each of the other services.

Figure 3.2.3 Heavy Alcohol Use (Unadjusted and Adjusted) by Service, 2008



Adjusted rates are model based, standardized estimates with main effects of service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade and region included in the standardization model.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level

Heavy alcohol use = 5 or more drinks per occasion at least once a week in past 30 days

*Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Tables 3.2.13. Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37

3.2.3

- Adjustment for sociodemographic differences decreased heavy drinking rates among Marine Corps personnel (25%) and Coast Guard personnel (18%) and increased rates among Air Force personnel (16%).

- Adjusted rates of heavy alcohol use in 2008 were significantly lower among Air Force personnel than among personnel in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, but did not differ from those of Coast Guard personnel.

- Sociodemographic adjustments resulted in a nonsignificant difference between Army (22%) and Marine Corps (25%) heavy drinking rates while the differences between the Marine Corps and the other services remain.

3.2.4 Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Scores by Service

Figure 3.2.4 shows service rates of hazardous and harmful drinking, and possible dependence among personnel. *Hazardous drinking* is a pattern of alcohol consumption that increases the risk of harmful consequences for the user or others. *Harmful use* refers to alcohol consumption that results in consequences to physical and mental health. Possible *alcohol dependence* is a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that may develop after repeated alcohol use. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.20, and additional tables related to AUDIT scores are presented in Tables 3.2.21 and 3.2.22.

- The rate of hazardous drinking was significantly higher among Marine Corps personnel (32%) compared to Army (27%), Navy (23%), Air Force (19%), and Coast Guard (24%) personnel.

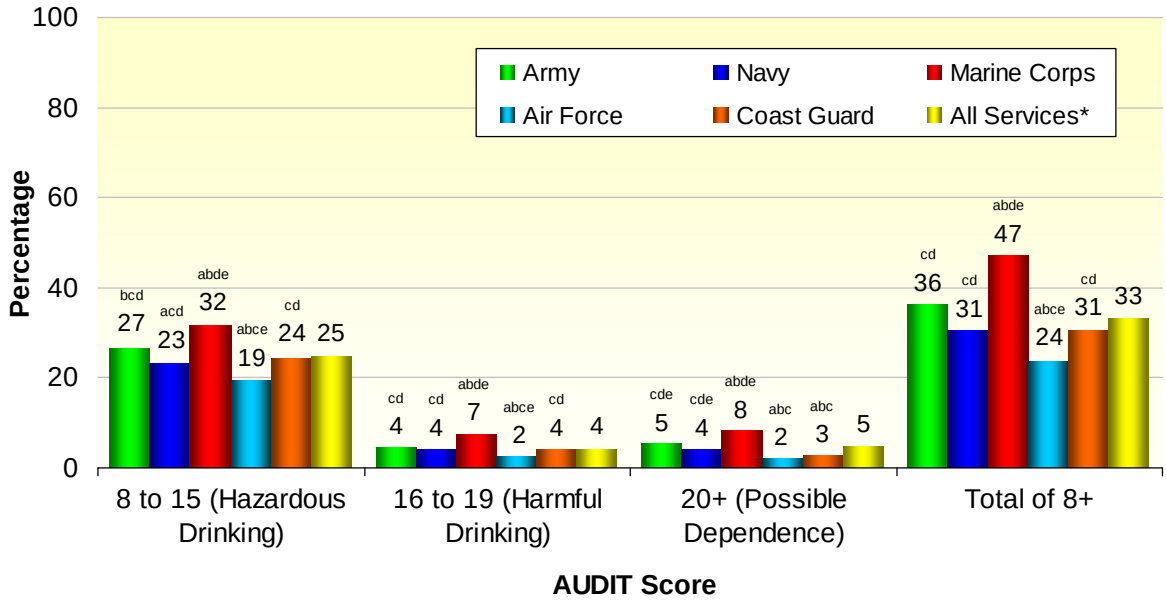
- Army personnel showed significantly higher rates of hazardous drinking (27%) compared to Navy (23%) and Air Force (19%) personnel.

- Harmful drinking rates were significantly lower among Air Force personnel (2%) compared to Army, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel (4%), and Marine Corps personnel (7%).

- Similarly, rates for possible dependence were significantly lower among Air Force (2%) and Coast Guard (3%) personnel compared to Army (5%), Navy (4%), and Marine Corps (8%) personnel.

- The rate of drinking at or above hazardous levels was 47% among Marine Corps personnel, which was significantly higher than the 36% among Army personnel, 31% among Navy and Coast Guard personnel, and 24% among Air Force personnel.

Figure 3.2.4 AUDIT Score, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level

*Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

AUDIT = Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test. AUDIT examines quantity/frequency of drinking, morning drinking, remorse, blackouts, injuries from drinking and requests from others to reduce amount of drinking. The AUDIT consists of 10 questions, each scored from 0 to 4, with a total score ranging from 0 to 40.

Source: Tables 3.2.2. AUDIT, Q41 and Q46-Q48

3.2.4

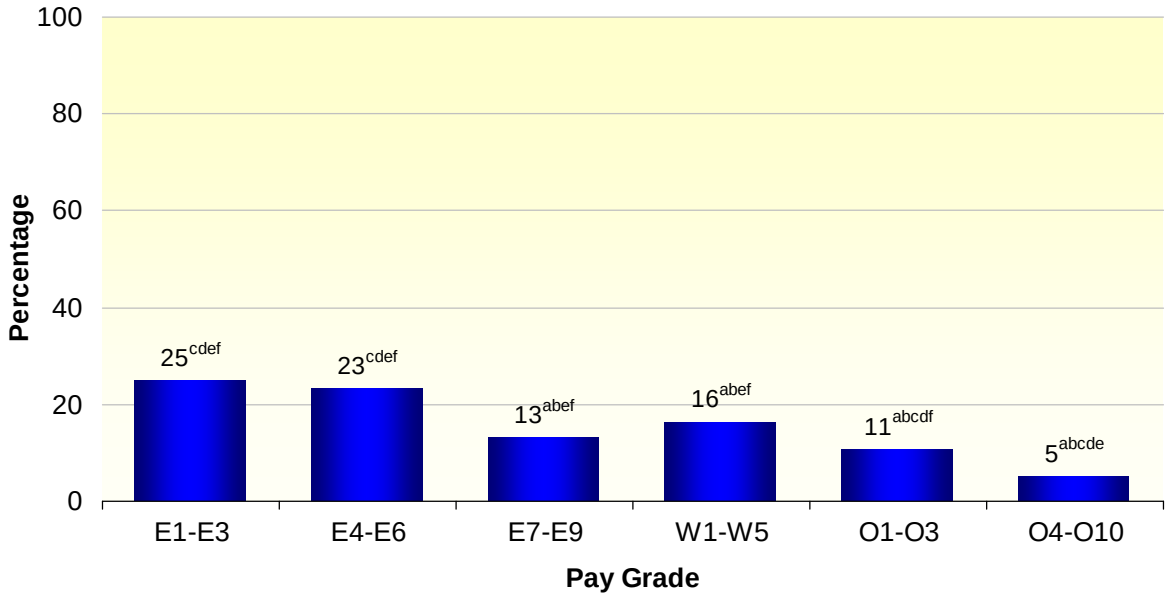
3.2.5 Heavy Drinking by Pay Grade

Figure 3.2.5 presents unadjusted heavy drinking rates by pay grade among all service members. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.13.

- The rate for heavy drinkers was nearly twice as high for personnel in pay grades E1 to E3 (25%) and E4 to E6 (23%) as for personnel in pay grades E7 to E9 (13%).
- The rates of heavy drinking among junior officers in pay grades O1 to O3 (11%) was more than twice that of senior officers (5%).

These results suggest that prevention efforts for heavy alcohol use are likely to be the most productive if they focus on lower- and mid-grade enlisted personnel.

Figure 3.2.5 Heavy Drinking by Pay Grade, All Services,* 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the E1-E3 estimate at .05 level
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the E4-E6 estimate at .05 level
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the E7-E9 estimate at .05 level
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the W1-W5 estimate at .05 level
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the O1-O3 estimate at .05 level
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the O4-O10 estimate at .05 level

Heavy alcohol use = 5 or more drinks per occasion at least once a week in past 30 days for DoD, 5 or more drinks per occasion 5 or more times in past 30 days for Civilians.

*Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.2.13. Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37.

3.2.5

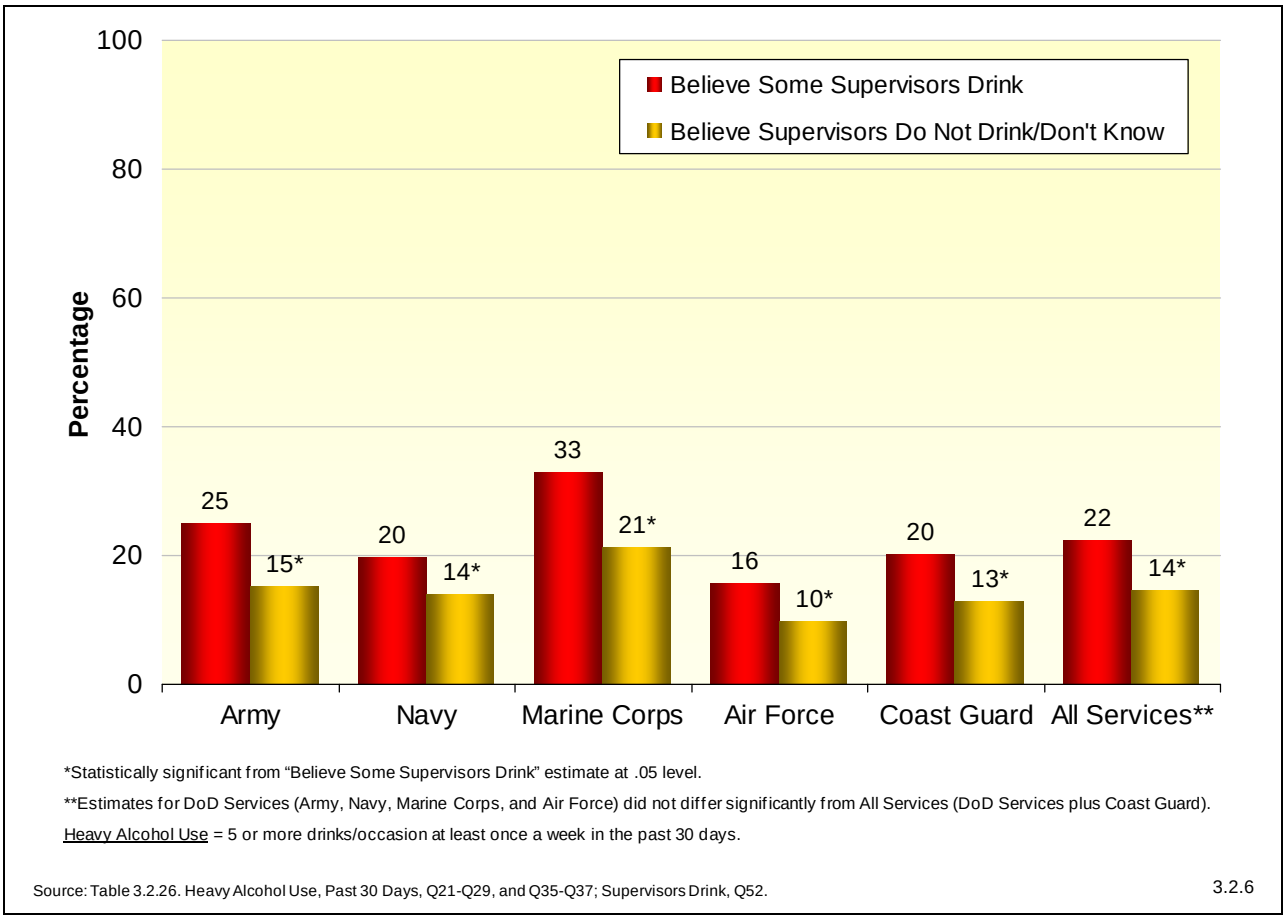
3.2.6 Heavy Alcohol Use and Beliefs about Supervisor Drinking

Figure 3.2.6 displays the service rates of heavy alcohol use among personnel who believe that at least some of their supervisors drink alcohol and for those who believe that their supervisors do not drink alcohol. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.26.

- Across All Services, personnel who believe that at least some of their supervisors use alcohol have higher rates of heavy alcohol use compared to those who believe their supervisors do not drink or do not know if their supervisors drink.
- Among those who believe that some of their supervisors drink, heavy drinking rates were higher among Marine Corps personnel than among any other services.

These results suggest that leaders may be influencing the behavior of military personnel and that prevention efforts may need to focus on leading by example.

Figure 3.2.6 Heavy Alcohol Use, by Beliefs about Supervisor Drinking and Service, 2008



*Statistically significant from "Believe Some Supervisors Drink" estimate at .05 level.

**Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks/occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

Source: Table 3.2.26. Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Supervisors Drink, Q52.

3.2.6

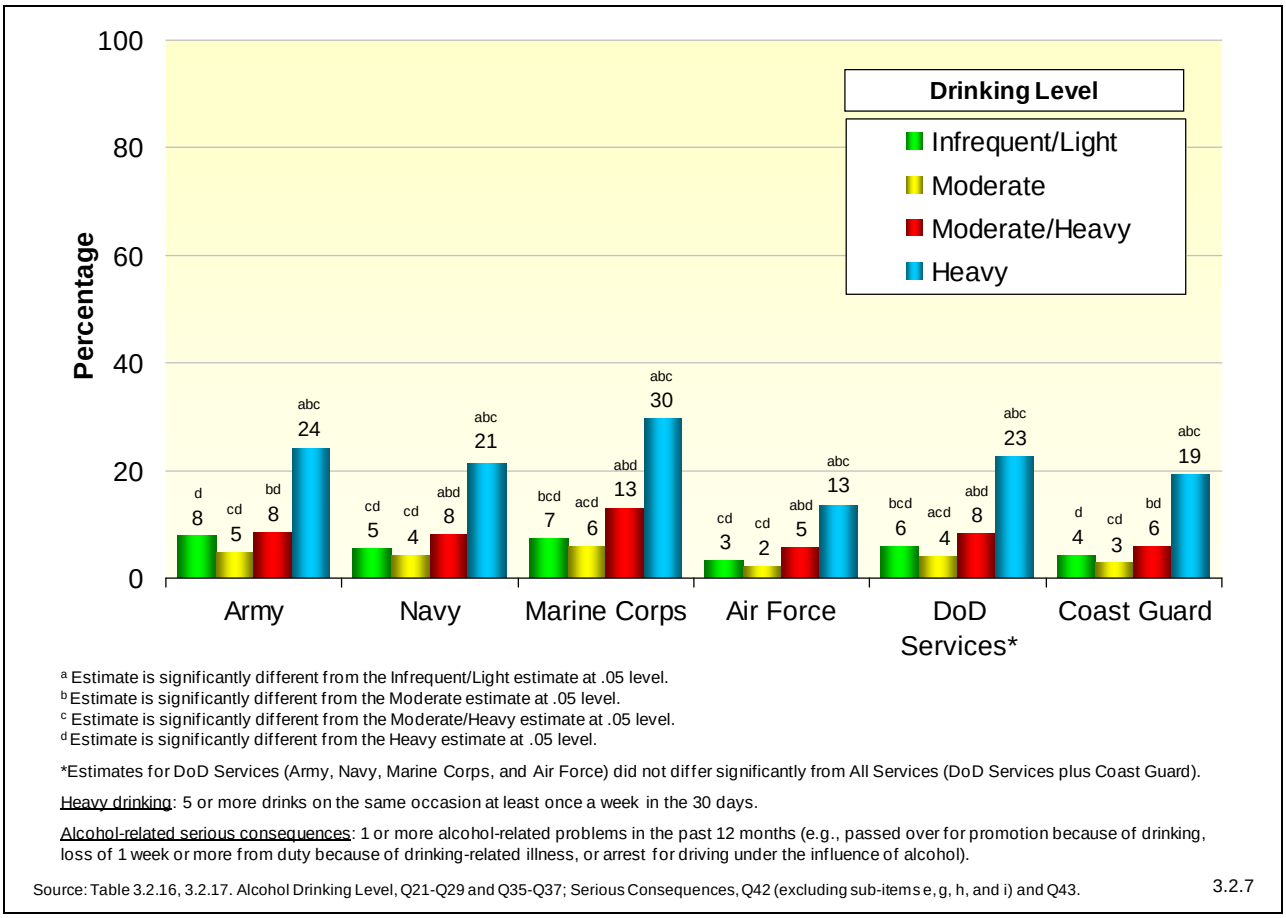
3.2.7 Serious Consequences of Alcohol Use Among Drinkers

Figure 3.2.7 shows the rates of serious consequences from alcohol use by drinking level and service. Serious consequences include time away from work due to alcohol use, arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol, getting into fights, causing an accident, illness, and low performance rating, among others. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.16 and Table 3.2.17.

- Nearly one-quarter of all heavy drinkers had one or more serious consequences (23%), a rate that was three to six times as high as that for any other group of drinkers. The next highest prevalence was among those who were moderate/heavy drinkers, with 8% reporting at least one serious consequence. Having experienced a serious consequence of alcohol use was reported by similar percentages of moderate drinkers (4%) and infrequent/light drinkers (6%).

- Heavy drinkers reported the highest rates of serious consequences across all services, showing a rate that was two to three times that of moderate/heavy drinkers.

Figure 3.2.7 Serious Consequences from Alcohol Use by Drinking Level and Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Infrequent/Light estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate/Heavy estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Heavy estimate at .05 level.

*Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Heavy drinking: 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the 30 days.

Alcohol-related serious consequences: 1 or more alcohol-related problems in the past 12 months (e.g., passed over for promotion because of drinking, loss of 1 week or more from duty because of drinking-related illness, or arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol).

Source: Table 3.2.16, 3.2.17. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43. 3.2.7

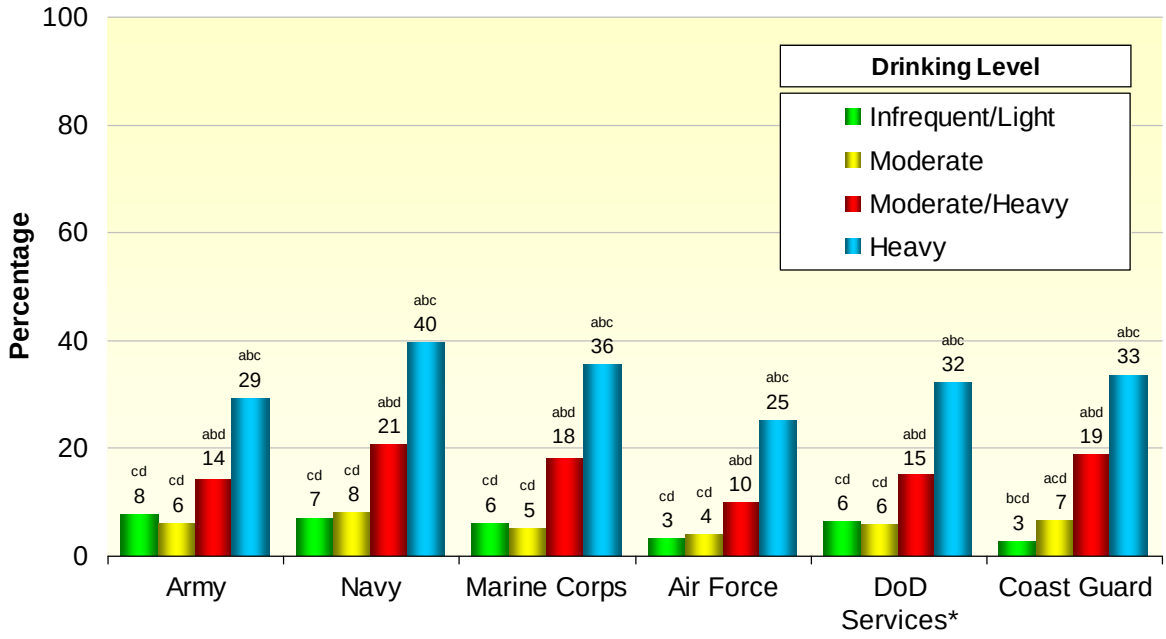
- Among heavy drinkers, the rates of experiencing serious consequences were highest among Marine Corps personnel (30%), followed by rates among Army (24%), Navy (21%), Coast Guard (19%), and Air Force (13%) personnel.

- For all services, the rates of serious consequences among moderate drinkers were significantly lower compared to moderate/heavy and heavy drinkers.

3.2.8 Productivity Loss Among Drinkers

Figure 3.2.8 reports the rates of alcohol-related productivity loss by drinking level and service. Productivity loss refers to work disruptions caused by drinking, including missing work because of a drinking-related illness, being hurt on the job because of drinking, or coming to work drunk. These data are also presented in Table 3.2.16.

Figure 3.2.8 Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss by Drinking Level and Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Infrequent/Light estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate/Heavy estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Heavy estimate at .05 level.

*Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Heavy drinking: 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the 30 days.

Alcohol-related productivity loss: 1 or more occurrences in the past 12 months of productivity issues (e.g., hurt in an on-the-job accident because of drinking, not coming to work because of an illness or a personal accident caused by drinking, late to work or left early due to drinking).

Source: Table 3.2.16, Table 4.28. Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss, Q40.

3.2.8

- Productivity loss was most prevalent among the heaviest drinkers, with nearly one-third in this group reporting such negative effects. Productivity loss was only half as prevalent among moderate/heavy drinkers, although it was still high at 15%. In comparison, the prevalence of productivity loss was lower among moderate drinkers (6%) and infrequent/light drinkers (6%), although still high enough to warrant concern.

- Across the individual services, productivity loss was highest among heavy drinkers in the Navy (40%) compared to heavy drinkers in Coast Guard (33%), Army (29%), or Air Force (25%).

3.3 Illicit Drug Use

This section examines illicit drug use among military personnel, including prevalence of the use of specific drugs and classes of drugs; comparisons of drug use among the military and civilian populations; service comparisons of illicit drug use; and pay grade comparisons of illicit drug use. Supplemental tables on drug use, including trends and sociodemographic

characteristics associated with illicit drug use, are included for each service in Tables 3.3.1 through 3.3.26.

As described in Chapter 2, there are several measures of illicit drug use. Any illicit drug use *including* prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, and MDMA), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers. Any illicit drug use *excluding* prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, and MDMA), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers. Nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs is defined as any use of these drugs either without a doctor's prescription, in greater amounts or more often than prescribed, or for any reasons other than as prescribed, such as for the feelings they caused. Not included in the measures of illicit drug use are anabolic steroids and erectile dysfunction drugs. For a description of how questionnaire items measuring illicit drug use changed in 2008, please refer to Chapter 2.

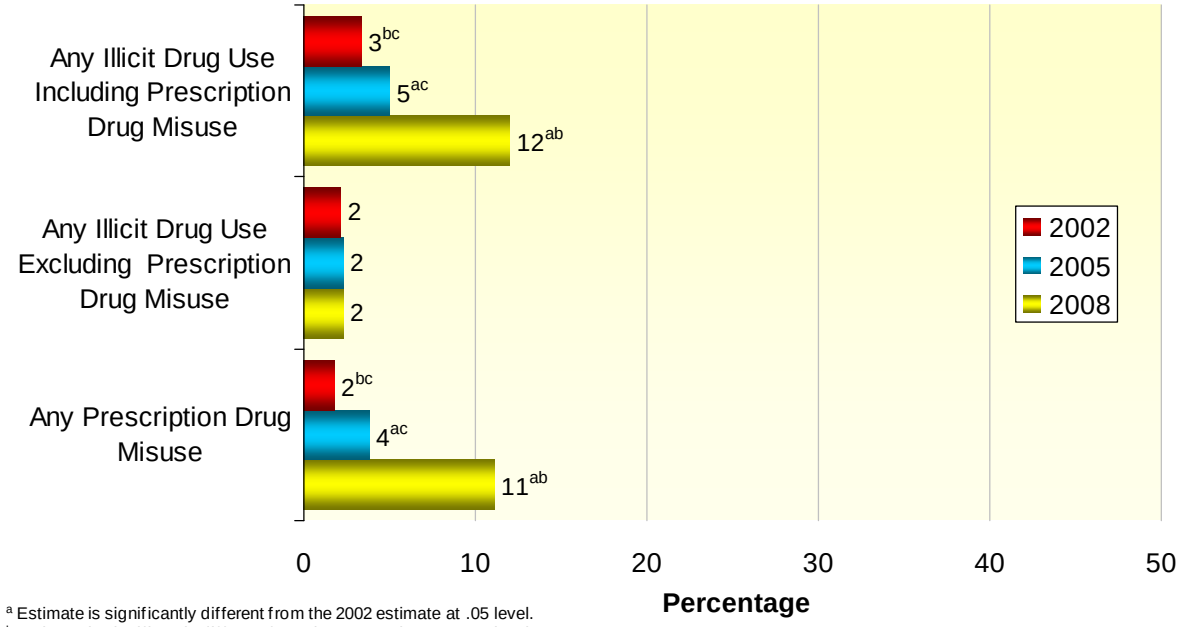
3.3.1 Trends in the Prevalence of Categories of Illicit Drug Use

As noted earlier, drug use estimates for 2005 and 2008 are not comparable to prior years' estimates due to wording changes in the questionnaire and are not included as part of the trend line. Nonetheless because of large increases in the use of prescription-type drugs between 2005 and 2008 , we provide three types of comparisons from 2002 to 2008 to better understand the influence of these estimates on overall drug use estimates. The comparisons are among any illicit drug use *including* prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days, any illicit drug use *excluding* prescription misuse, and prescription drug misuse only. Figure 3.3.1 presents estimates from these three summary measures. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.1.

- Past 30-day any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse for DoD services combined remained stable from 2002 to 2008 at 2%. However, any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse and any prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days significantly increased.

- Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse among DoD personnel increased slightly from 3% in 2002 to 5% in 2005, but more than doubled from 2005 to 2008, going from 5% to 12%.

Figure 3.3.1 Use of Selected Categories of Illicit Drugs, Past 30 Days, DoD Services, 2002, 2005, and 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.
Any Prescription Drug Misuse = nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Source: Table 3.3.1. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d.

3.3.1

- Any prescription drug misuse doubled from 2% in 2002 to 4% in 2005 and almost tripled from 2005 to 2008, going from 4% to 11%.

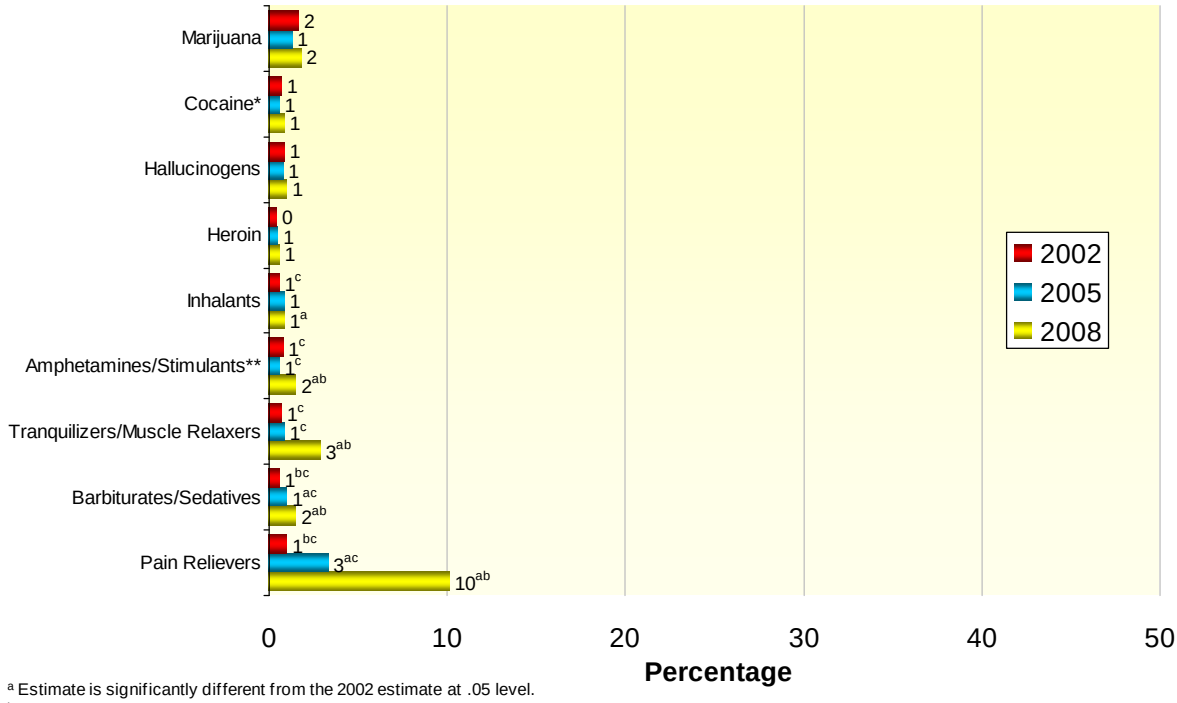
- In 2008, Air Force personnel had significantly lower past 30-day rates of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse and any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse than personnel in all other services. Air Force personnel also had a significantly lower past 30-day rate of any prescription drug misuse than personnel from other DoD services (see Table 3.3.2 for 2008 service comparisons on specific drug use rates in the past 30 days).

These findings suggest that while any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse has remained stable, the misuse of prescription drugs is becoming more pervasive across DoD services. As noted previously, other surveys, such as NSDUH, are also finding increases in prescription drug misuse among the civilian population. However, some of this increase observed among military personnel may be a direct result of questionnaire changes, as discussed in Chapter 2.

3.3.2 Trends in the Prevalence of Illicit Drugs in DoD Services

Figure 3.3.2 presents unadjusted rates of use of specific drugs or drug classes during the 30 days before the survey for the total DoD in 2002, 2005, and 2008. Both adjusted and unadjusted rates of illicit drug use by service are presented later in this section. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.1.

Figure 3.3.2 Use of Selected Illicit Drugs, Past 30 Days, DoD Services, 2002, 2005, and 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

*Includes crack.
**Methamphetamine included in this estimate.

Examples of drugs by category: hallucinogens (e.g., PCP, LSD, MDMA), amphetamines/stimulants (e.g., Dexedrine, Ritalin), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers (e.g., Valium, Xanax), barbiturates/sedatives (e.g., Ambien, Lunesta), or pain relievers (e.g., Morphine, Codeine).

Source: Table 3.3.1. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d.

3.3.2

- In 2008, past 30-day use of each of the individual drugs other than pain relievers was 3% or less for the total DoD services.
- Pain relievers were the most commonly used drug in the past 30 days at 10%, followed by tranquilizers/muscle relaxers at 3%.
- Use of amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, and pain relievers during the past 30 days was significantly higher in 2008 than in 2002 and 2005 for the combined DoD services. Rates of use of marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and heroin were stable between 2002 and 2008 (see Table 3.3.2 for 2008 service comparisons on specific drug use rates in the past 30 days).

- Use of all specific drugs except tranquilizers/muscle relaxers and barbiturates/sedatives was significantly lower among Air Force personnel than among personnel from the other DoD services (see Table 3.3.2 for 2008 service comparisons on specific drug use rates in the past 30 days).

The nonmedical use of pain relievers among military personnel has significantly increased over the past 6 years. This is consistent with findings from other surveys, such as NSDUH, which indicate that the use of this class of drugs is generally higher than the use of other prescription-type drugs such as stimulants, tranquilizers, and sedatives (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2008).

However, one possible explanation for the increase in the nonmedical use of pain relievers and other prescription-type drugs from 2005 to 2008 among DoD personnel may be changes in question wording. In 2008, questionnaire items for illicit drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from items for prescription-type drugs. A table showing examples of the specific prescription-type drugs was included and the "analgesics" item was changed to "pain relievers." These changes were made to make the items more comparable to other surveys, such as NSDUH. Even though the question clearly defined nonmedical use, respondents may have answered regarding their legitimate prescription use of these drugs rather than their nonmedical use of these drugs. Thus, some changes in questionnaire wording may have affected respondents' interpretation of the items.

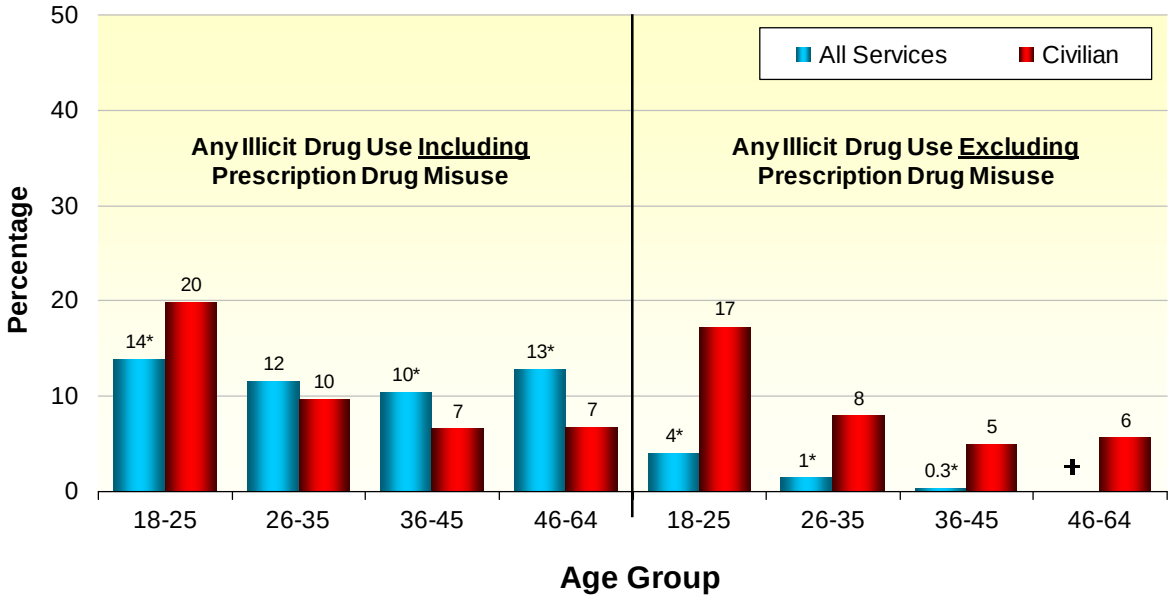
3.3.3 Military and Civilian Comparisons of Illicit Drug Use

Figure 3.3.3 presents standardized comparisons of any past month illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug misuse by age group for the civilian and U.S.-based (including Alaska and Hawaii) military populations aged 18 to 64. To increase comparability of the two data sets, the civilian data were standardized to the sociodemographic distribution of the U.S.-based military population by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.4 and Table 3.3.5.

- In 2008, illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug misuse was lower among all services personnel compared with civilians. For persons aged 18 to 64 in the civilian and the U.S.-based military populations, 12% of all services personnel engaged in use of illicit drugs including prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days compared with 14% of civilians (Table 3.3.4). For illicit drugs excluding prescription drug misuse, comparable rates were 2% for all services and 12% for civilians (Table 3.3.5). For prescription drug misuse alone, use was higher among all services (12%) than among civilians (4%) (Table 3.3.6).

- Military/civilian differences varied by age group and drug use measure, as shown in Figure 3.3.3. For any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, use was greater among all services than among civilians for persons aged 36 to 45 and 46 to 64; use was lower among all services than among civilians for persons aged 18 to 25. For any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse, use was lower among all services than among civilians for ages 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 36 to 45.

Figure 3.3.3 Standardized Comparisons of Civilians and All Services, Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use, by Age Group, 2008



*Statistically significant from Civilian at .05 level. Civilian data are from 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and were standardized to the U.S.-based 2008 military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

+ = estimate suppressed.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Tables 3.3.4, 3.3.5. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j.

3.3.3

- For all males aged 18 to 64, illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug misuse was lower among all services than among civilians; however, illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse was greater in all services than among civilians for those aged 26 to 34, 36 to 45, and 46 to 64. (Tables 3.3.4 and 3.3.5).

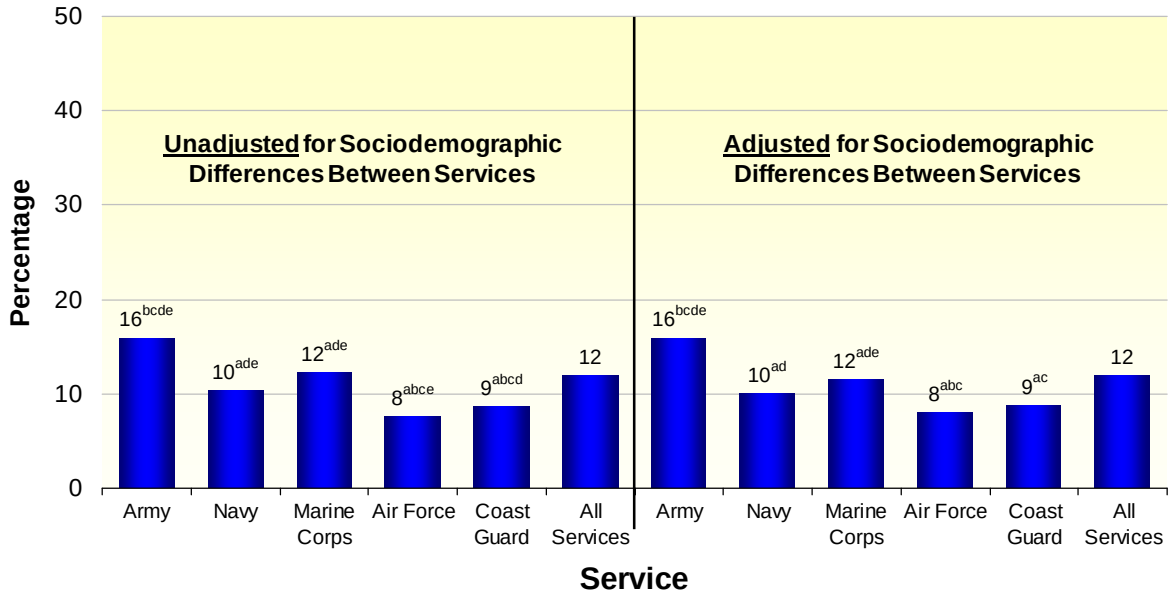
- For all females aged 18 to 64, illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse was greater among all services than among civilians, and illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse was lower among all services than among civilians. These findings also held for age groups among females (Tables 3.3.4 and 3.3.5).

These findings for any illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug misuse may be partially accounted for by the high rates of prescription drug misuse among all services personnel compared with civilians and the lower rates of use of other drugs among all services personnel compared with civilians.

3.3.4 Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, by Service

Figure 3.3.4 presents two sets of estimates of illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse for each service. The first estimates are unadjusted estimates for each of the services, which provide a perspective on the comparative magnitude of the challenge facing each service in its efforts to reduce illicit drug use. The second estimates are adjusted for differences in sociodemographic differences between the services, which help to determine whether demographic differences between the services contribute to the observed differences in illicit drug use. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.13.

Figure 3.3.4 Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008



Adjusted rates are model-based, standardized estimates with main effects of service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region included in the standardization model.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Source: Table 3.3.13. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d. 3.3.4

- In 2008, unadjusted and adjusted rates of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse were similar for each service. This indicates that sociodemographic differences accounted for little variation in observed rates of illicit drug use among the services. For All Services, 12% of personnel used any illicit drug including prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days.

- Unadjusted rates of illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse were higher among Army personnel (16%) and lower among Air Force (8%) and Coast Guard (9%) personnel than rates of use in the other services. The pattern was very similar for adjusted rates, though after adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics the Coast Guard was no longer significantly different from the Navy or Air Force.

- The percentages and ranking of rates of use among the services were similar for unadjusted and adjusted rates of use, indicating that differences in demographic characteristics among the services were not accounting for the observed differences in rates.

3.3.5 Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, by Service

Figure 3.3.5 presents unadjusted and adjusted rates of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days by service. Adjusted rates are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.8.

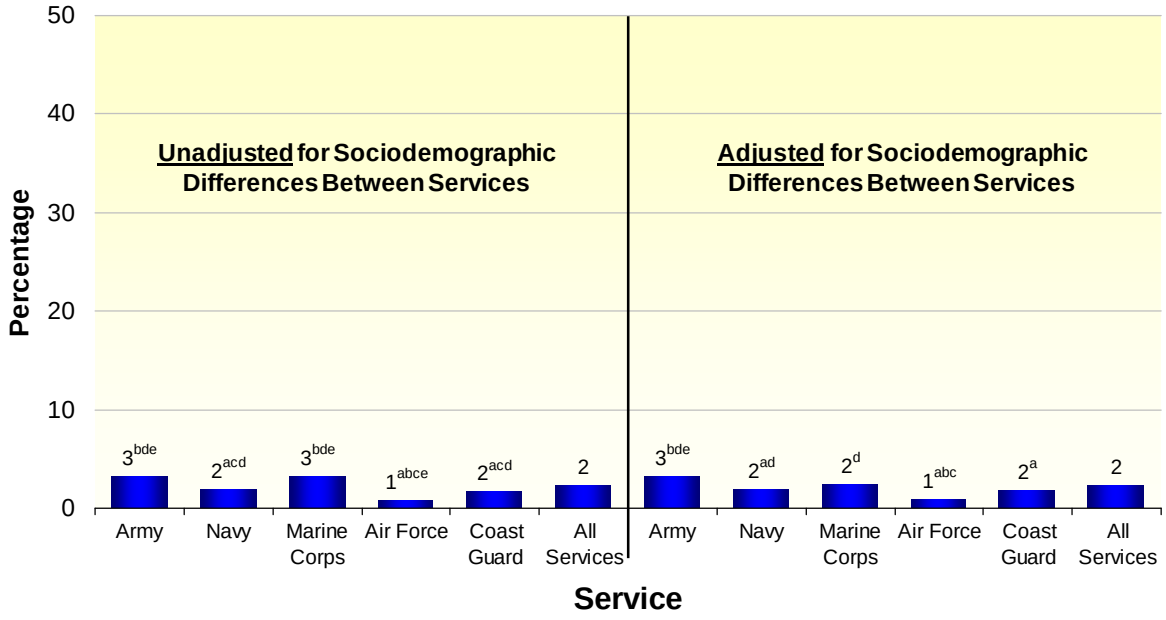
- In 2008, unadjusted and adjusted rates of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse were similar for each service. This indicates that sociodemographic differences among the services accounted for little variation in observed rates of illicit drug use other than prescription drug use among the services. For All Services, 2% of personnel used any illicit drug excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days. None of the unadjusted or adjusted rates exceeded 3%.

- Unadjusted rates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse were higher among Army and Marine Corps personnel than among personnel in the Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Rates of use in the Air Force were lower than rates of use in each of the other services.

- Adjusted rates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse were higher among Army personnel (3%) than among personnel in the Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard. Rates of use were lower among Air Force personnel (1%) than among personnel in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

- Rates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse were low, and the percentages and ranking of rates of use among the services were similar, indicating that demographic differences among the services were not accounting for the observed differences in rates.

Figure 3.3.5 Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008



Adjusted rates are model-based, standardized estimates with main effects of service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region included in the standardization model.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 3.3.8. Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j.

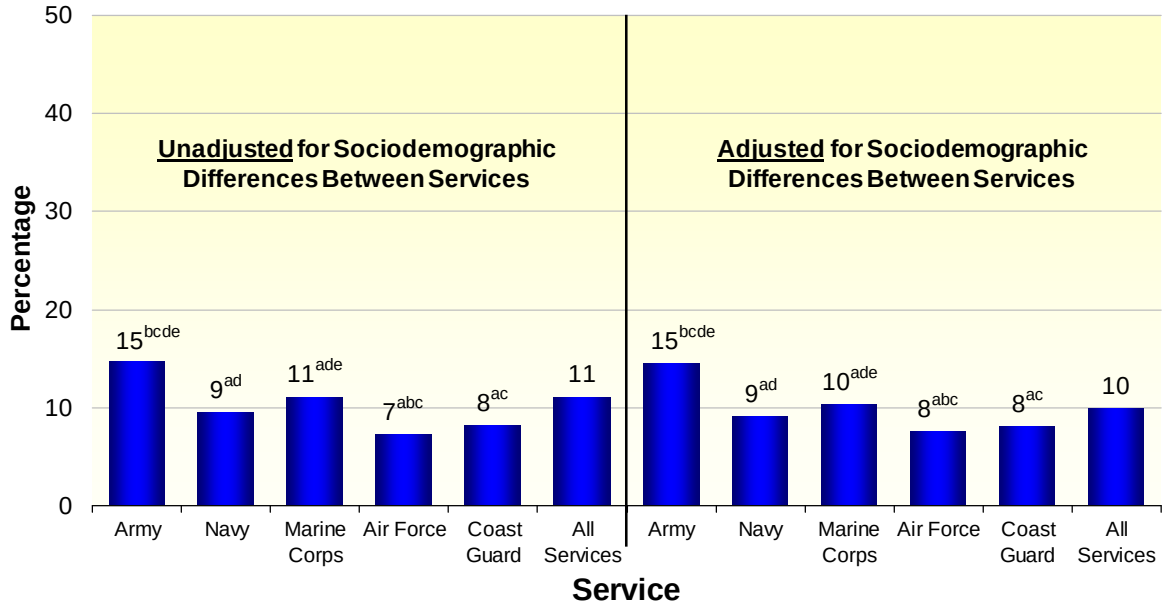
3.3.5

3.3.6 Any Prescription Drug Misuse, by Service

Figure 3.3.6 presents unadjusted and adjusted rates of any prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days by service. Adjusted rates are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.7.

- In 2008, unadjusted and adjusted rates any prescription drug misuse were similar for each service. This indicates that sociodemographic differences among the services accounted for little variation in observed rates of any prescription drug use among the services. For All Services, about 11% of personnel misused prescription drugs in the past 30 days (unadjusted rate).

Figure 3.3.6 Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Use (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008



Adjusted estimates have been standardized within each Service by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status to the DoD Services distribution.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Any Prescription Drug Misuse = nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Source: Table 3.3.7. Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j.

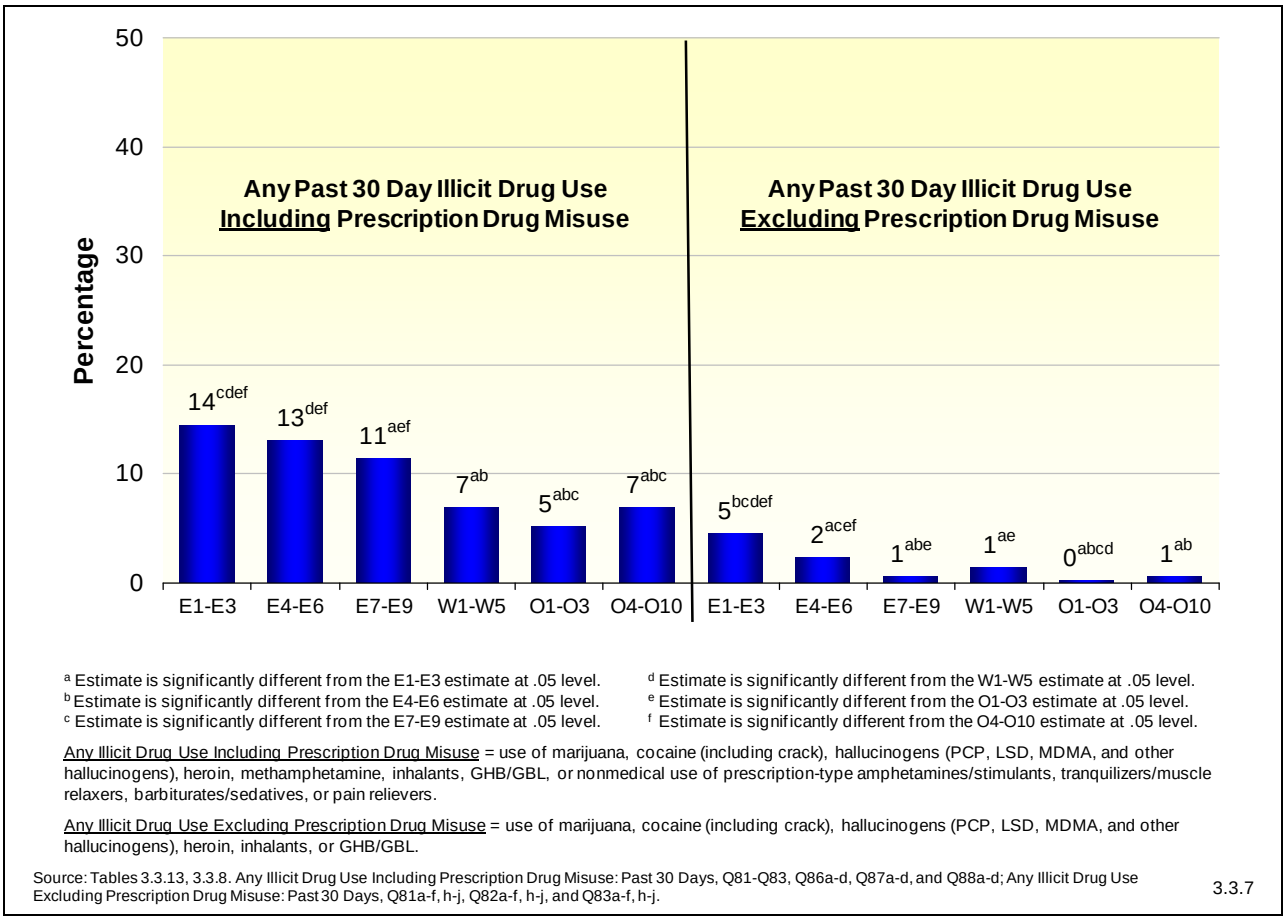
3.3.6

- Unadjusted rates of any prescription drug misuse were higher among Army personnel than personnel in the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Rates of use in the Air Force were lower than rates of use in each of the other DoD services.
- Adjusted rates of any prescription drug misuse were higher among Army personnel (15%) than among personnel in the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard. Rates of use were lower among Air Force personnel (8%) than among personnel in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

3.3.7 Illicit Drug Use, by Pay Grade

Figure 3.3.7 presents unadjusted rates of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days by pay grade for all services combined. These data are also presented in Table 3.3.8 and Table 3.3.13.

Figure 3.3.7 Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use, by Pay Grade, for All Services, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the E1-E3 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the E4-E6 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the E7-E9 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the W1-W5 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the O1-O3 estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the O4-O10 estimate at .05 level.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Tables 3.3.13, 3.3.8. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j.

3.3.7

- Rates of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse and any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days differ substantially by pay grade for all services combined.

- All services personnel in pay grades E1 to E3 had the highest rates of past 30-day any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse (14%), similar to rates among E4 to E6 (13%) personnel and higher than other pay grades. All services personnel combined in pay grades E1 to E3 also had the highest rates of past 30-day any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse (5%), higher than the other pay grades.

- From pay grades E1 to E3 to O1 to O3, past 30-day rates of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse decreased as pay grade increased, with a slight but nonsignificant increase in use by respondents in the O4 to O10 (highest) pay grade. A similar pattern was observed for past 30-day rates of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse.

- Rates of past 30-day any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse among Air Force personnel decreased as pay grade increased. However, the pattern of use was inconsistent among the other services (see Table 3.3.9 for 2008 service

comparisons of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days by pay grade).

- For each service, rates of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days decreased as pay grade increased. Air Force personnel in pay grades E1 to E3 and E4 to E6 had significantly lower rates of past 30-day any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse than Army, Navy, and Marine Corps personnel in the same pay grades (see Table 3.3.11 for 2008 service comparisons of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days by pay grade).

3.4 Tobacco Use

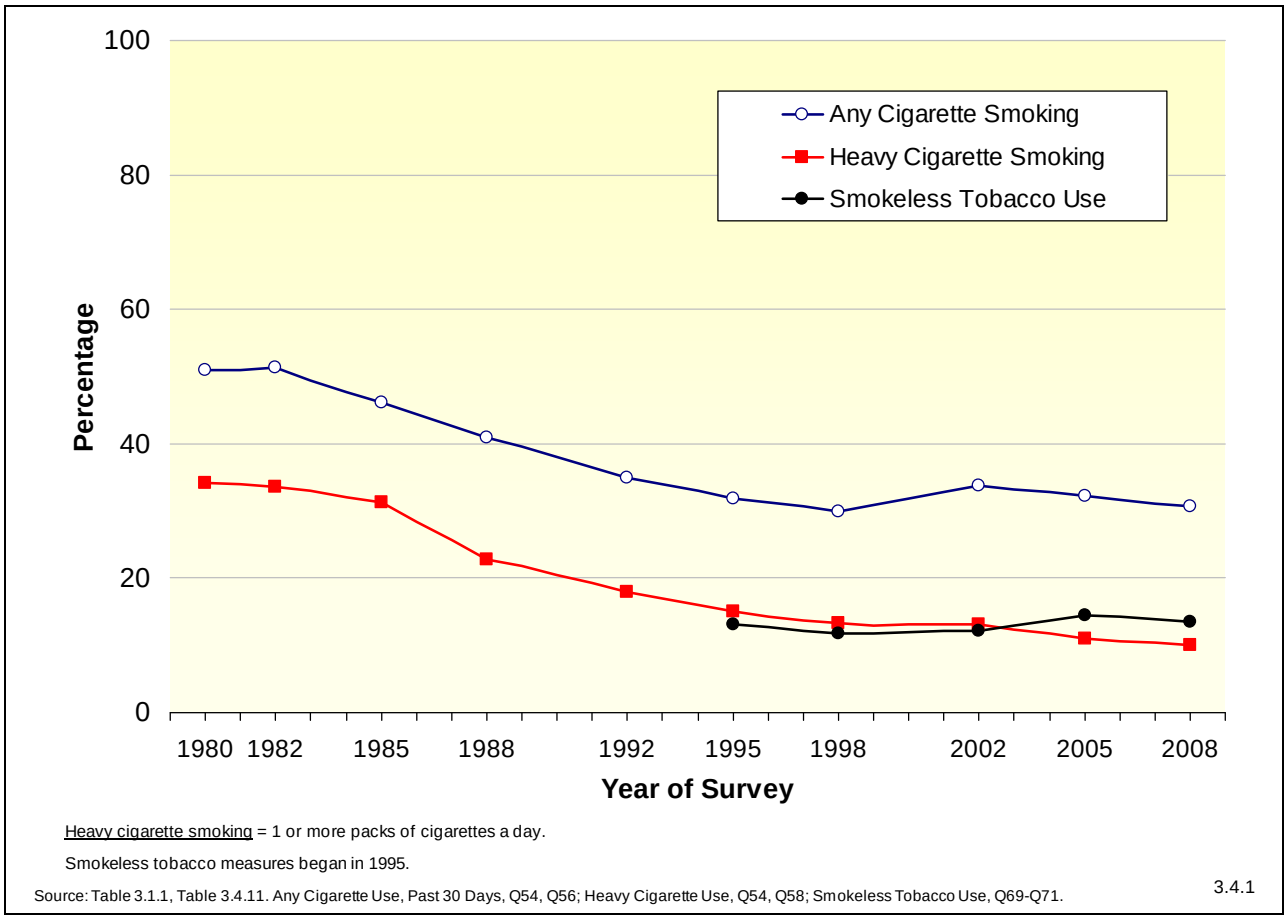
Historically, the military has had a reputation as an environment in which tobacco use is accepted and common. Two decades ago, just over half of military personnel on active duty were smokers. In recent years, DoD has increased efforts to lower tobacco use by members of the armed forces, and the rate has declined sharply. Still, tobacco use in 2008 remained fairly high among military personnel (see Table 3.1.1).

This section focuses on tobacco use among military personnel, including use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes (see Section 2.5.3 for more information on the tobacco use measures). Information is presented regarding trends of tobacco use, comparisons of the prevalence of smoking between the military and civilian populations, correlates of smoking, initiation of both cigarette use and smokeless tobacco use after joining the military, attempts to quit smoking and intentions to quit in the future, and the association between tobacco use and beliefs about whether supervisors use tobacco. Additional information regarding trends of both cigarette use and smokeless tobacco use are presented in Section 3.1. Additional information regarding tobacco use in the military, including nicotine dependence, is included in Appendix A (Tables 3.4.1–3.4.15).

3.4.1 Trends in Tobacco Use

Figure 3.4.1 presents trends in any past month cigarette use and heavy cigarette use from 1980 to 2008, as well as for any past month use of smokeless tobacco from 1995 to 2008, for DoD services. These trend data for any past month smoking and heavy smoking are also presented in Table 3.1.1. Trends in past month smoking and heavy smoking for individual services are presented in Tables 3.1.3 to 3.1.7. Trends in smokeless tobacco use by service are presented in Table 3.4.11.

Figure 3.4.1 Tobacco Use Trends for DoD Services, Past 30 Days, 1980-2008



Heavy cigarette smoking = 1 or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Smokeless tobacco measures began in 1995.

Source: Table 3.1.1, Table 3.4.11. Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Q54, Q58; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69-Q71.

3.4.1

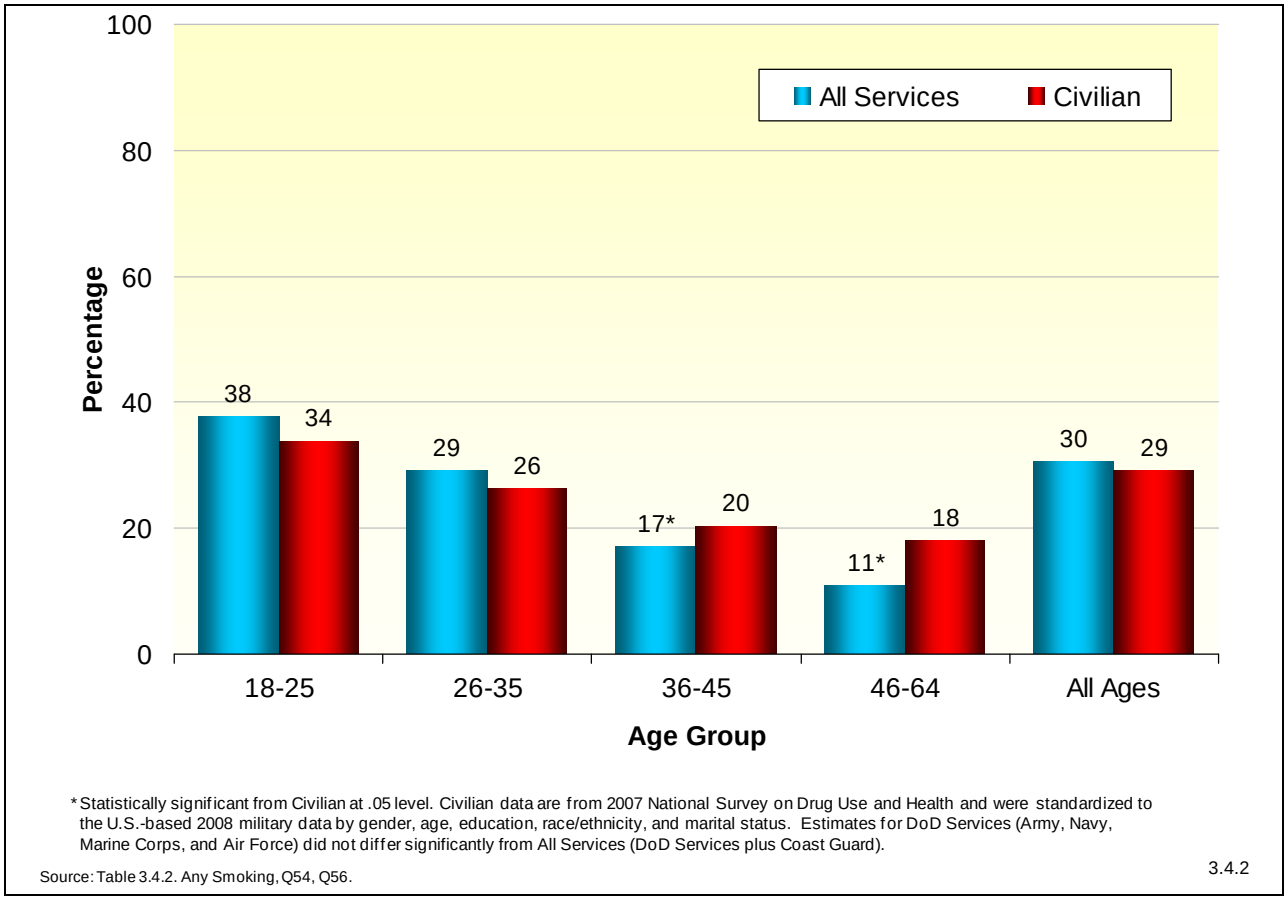
- The rate of any past month smoking among DoD services decreased steadily from 51% in 1980 to 30% in 1998, then increased to 34% in 2002. The rate of current smoking has been steady since 2002. There were no changes in current smoking in either the total DoD services or in any individual service between 2005 and 2008.
- The rate of heavy smoking has also decreased steadily, from a high of 34% in 1980 to a low of 10% in 2008. There were no changes in heavy smoking in either the total DoD services or in any individual service between 2005 and 2008.
- Smokeless tobacco use for all DoD services increased from 12% in 2002 to 15% in 2005, and stayed at this higher level (14%) in 2008. There were no changes in smokeless tobacco use from 2005 to 2008 for any of the services.

These data indicate that though there has been great progress in reducing current cigarette use in the military since 1980, this reduction occurred from 1980 to 1998. There has not been any notable improvement from 1998 to 2008. In contrast, heavy cigarette smoking has continued to show a decline since 1980 and is at its lowest point in 2008. Smokeless tobacco use continues to be very high in the military.

3.4.2 Military and Civilian Comparisons of Current Cigarette Use

Figure 3.4.2 presents standardized comparisons of the prevalence of current smoking for the civilian and U.S.-based (including Alaska and Hawaii) military populations aged 18 to 64. To increase comparability of the two data sets, the civilian data were standardized to the sociodemographic distribution of the U.S.-based military population by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. The smoking measure used in these comparisons includes personnel who had smoked in the past 30 days. To be comparable to the civilian data from NSDUH, the other criterion of current smoking used in this report (smoking at least 100 cigarettes over one's lifetime) was not included. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.2.

Figure 3.4.2 Standardized Comparisons of Civilians and All Services, Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, by Age Group, 2008



*Statistically significant from Civilian at .05 level. Civilian data are from 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and were standardized to the U.S.-based 2008 military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.2. Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

3.4.2

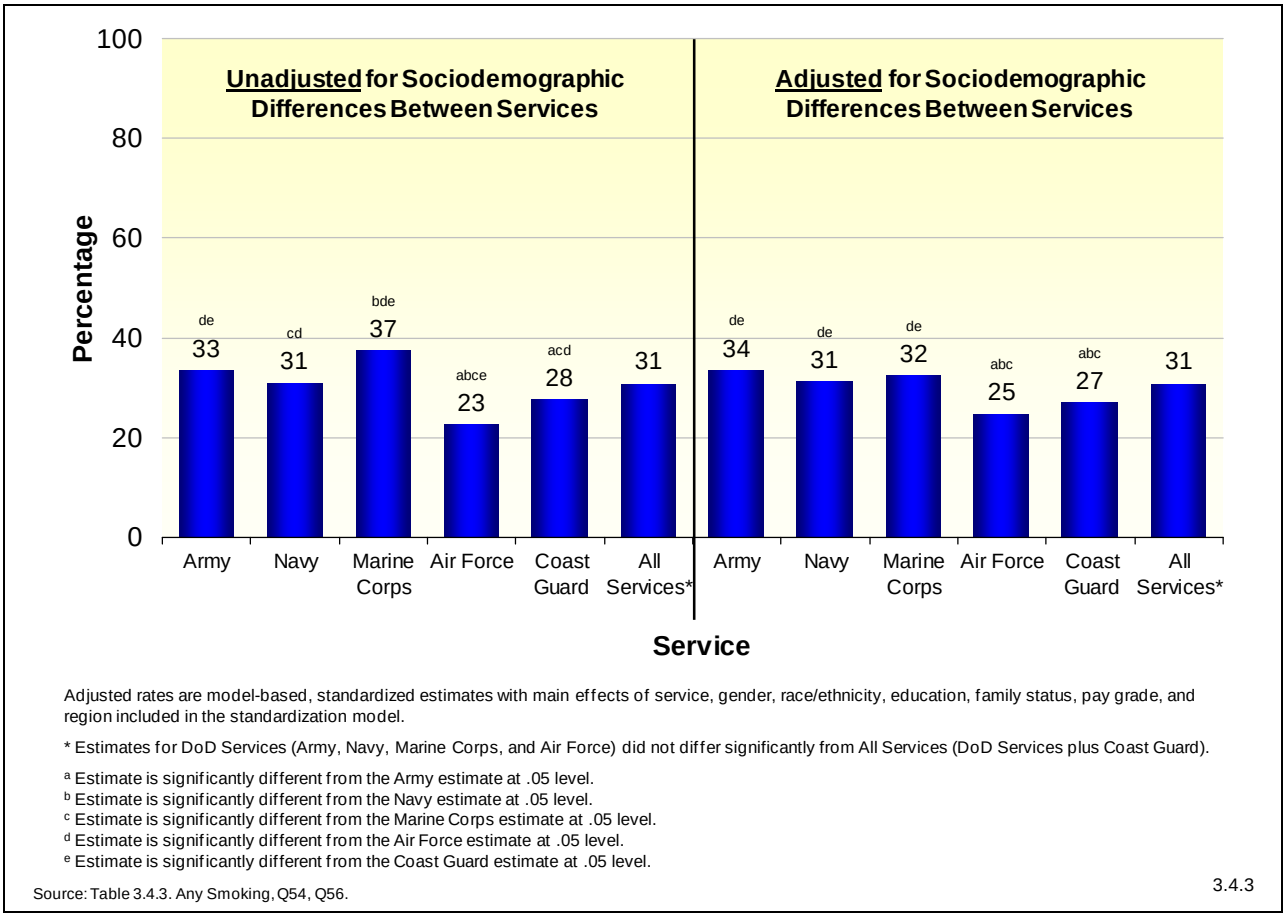
- In 2008, the rate of past 30-day cigarette use among All Services (30%) was similar to the rate for civilians (29%). When looking at different age groups, the rates of past 30-day smoking were lower among military personnel than among civilians for those aged 36 to 45 (17% for All Services, 20% for civilians) and aged 46 to 64 (11% for All Services and 18% for civilians).

- As shown in Table 3.4.2, the rate of any past month smoking for the Marine Corps (38%) was higher than the rate for civilians, and the rate for the Air Force (21%) was lower than the rate for civilians (29%).

3.4.3 Current Cigarette Use by Service and Pay Grade

Figure 3.4.3 presents two sets of estimates of any past month cigarette use for each service. The first estimates are unadjusted estimates for each of the services, which provide a perspective on the comparative magnitude of the challenge facing each service in its efforts to reduce smoking. The second estimates are adjusted for differences in sociodemographic differences between the services, which help to determine whether demographic differences between the services contribute to the observed differences in cigarette smoking. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.3.

Figure 3.4.3 Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Unadjusted and Adjusted), by Service, 2008



Adjusted rates are model-based, standardized estimates with main effects of service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region included in the standardization model.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 3.4.3. Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

3.4.3

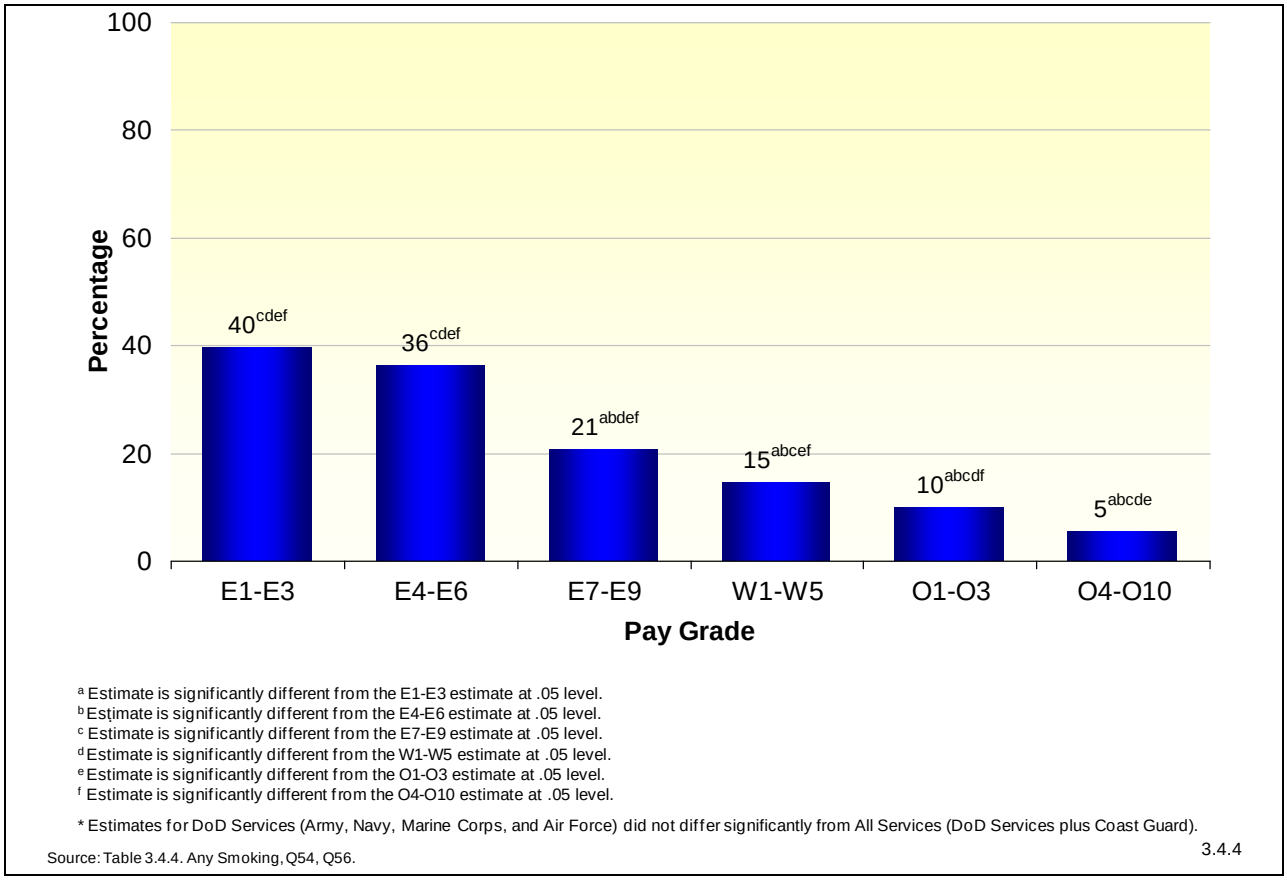
- When looking at unadjusted estimates, the rate of past 30-day smoking in 2008 was higher in the Marine Corps (37%) than in the Navy (31%), Coast Guard (28%), or Air Force (23%). This rate of current smoking for the Air Force was lower than for any other service.

- The adjusted rate for the Marine Corps was still higher than the adjusted rate for Air Force and Coast Guard, but was not higher than the adjusted rate for the Navy. This suggests that observed differences in smoking between the Marine Corps and Navy are largely due to demographic differences between these two services, but that demographic differences cannot explain the higher level of smoking in the Marine Corps compared to the Air Force or Coast Guard.

- The unadjusted smoking rate for the Coast Guard (28%) was higher than the unadjusted rate for the Air Force (23%), but after adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics, the rate of smoking was similar between these two services. The adjusted rates for the Air Force and for the Coast Guard were lower than the adjusted rates for the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

Figure 3.4.4 presents the prevalence of any past 30-day smoking by pay grade for All Services. These data have not been adjusted for any sociodemographic differences between pay grades. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.4.

Figure 3.4.4 Any Past 30-Day Cigarette Use by Pay Grade, All Services,* 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the E1-E3 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the E4-E6 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the E7-E9 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the W1-W5 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the O1-O3 estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the O4-O10 estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.4. Any Smoking, Q54, Q56.

3.4.4

- For All Services, the rate of current smoking was higher among pay grades E1 to E3 (40%) and E4 to E6 (36%) compared with other pay grades. Current smoking rates

were lower for pay grades O1 to O3 (10%) and O4 to O10 (5%) compared with other pay grades.

- These differences between the rates of smoking for enlisted personnel and officers remained after adjusting for sociodemographic differences between pay grades (see Table 3.4.3 for adjusted rates of smoking by pay grade).

- The finding of higher rates of smoking among junior and mid-level enlisted personnel compared with other pay grades was consistent for each of the services. This finding was also consistent when looking at heavy smoking in the past month (see Table 3.4.6 for rates of heavy smoking by sociodemographic characteristics).

- The rate of current smoking was also higher for males compared with females, for non-Hispanic whites compared with other racial/ethnic groups, for those who did not attend college compared with those who did attend college, and for those who were not married compared with those who were married with their spouse present (see Table 3.4.5).

3.4.4 Initiation of Smoking in the Military and Intention to Quit Smoking

Figure 3.4.5 presents the percentage of military personnel who initiated cigarette smoking (i.e., started smoking for the first time) since joining the military. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.7.

- In All Services, more than one in seven active duty military personnel (15%) started smoking cigarettes after joining the military. This rate was 16% for males and 12% for females.

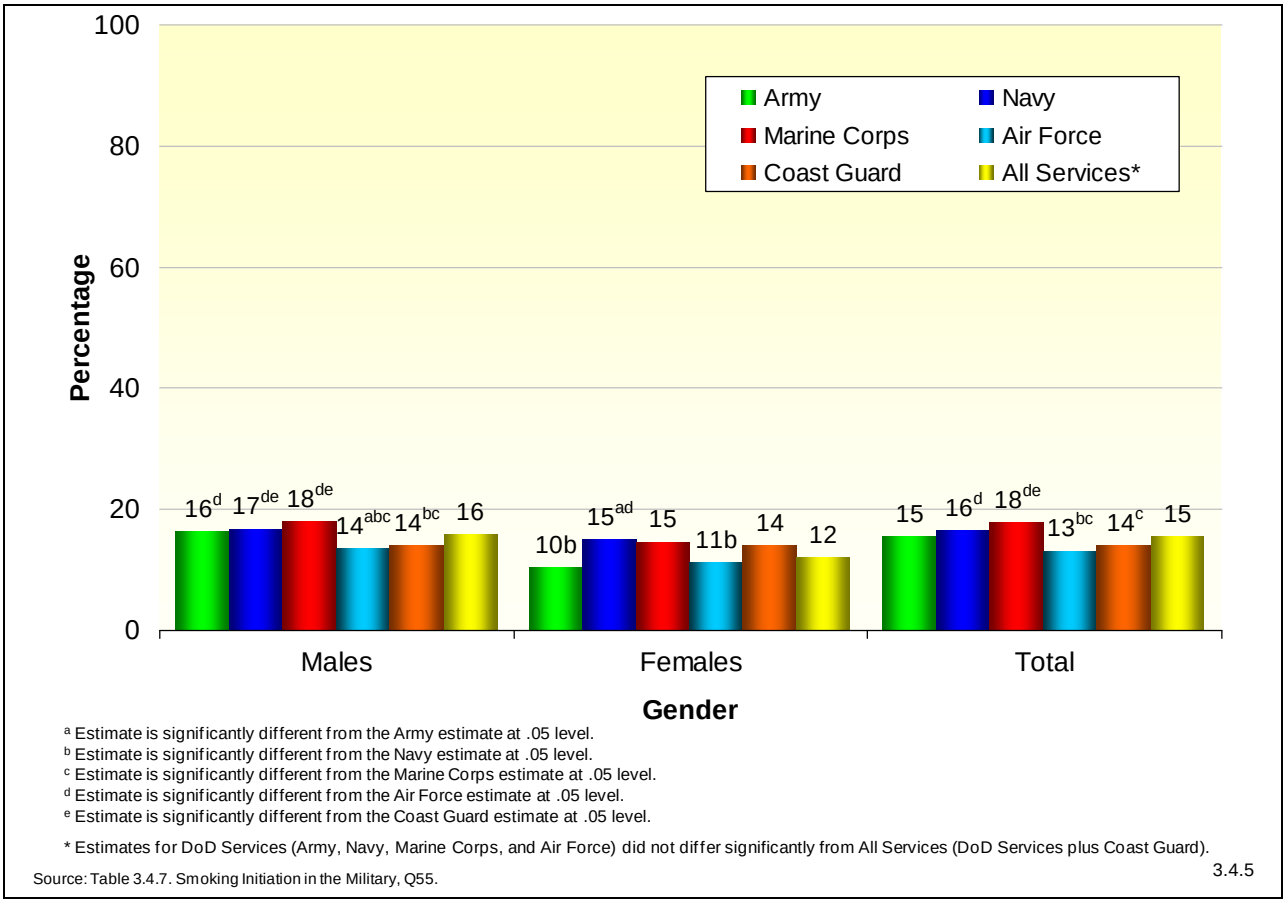
- The rate of cigarette initiation after joining the military was higher in the Marine Corps (18%) than in the Air Force (13%) or Coast Guard (14%). Initiation of smoking in the Air Force (13%) was also lower than in the Navy (16%).

- When looking just at males, the rate of smoking initiation after joining the military in the Air Force (14%) was lower than the rate for the Marine Corps (18%), Navy (17%), or Army (16%). The smoking initiation rate after joining the military was also lower in the Coast Guard (14%) compared with the Marine Corps (18%) or Navy (17%).

- When looking just at females, the rate of initiating smoking after joining the military was higher in the Navy (15%) compared with the Army (10%) or Air Force (11%). The rate of initiation was also 15% among women in the Marine Corps, though this was not significantly higher than any other services due to high standard errors.

- Of interest, as shown in Table 3.4.7, nearly one-third of current smokers (30%) started smoking after joining the military.

Figure 3.4.5 Started Smoking Cigarettes After Joining the Military, by Service and Gender, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.7. Smoking Initiation in the Military, Q55.

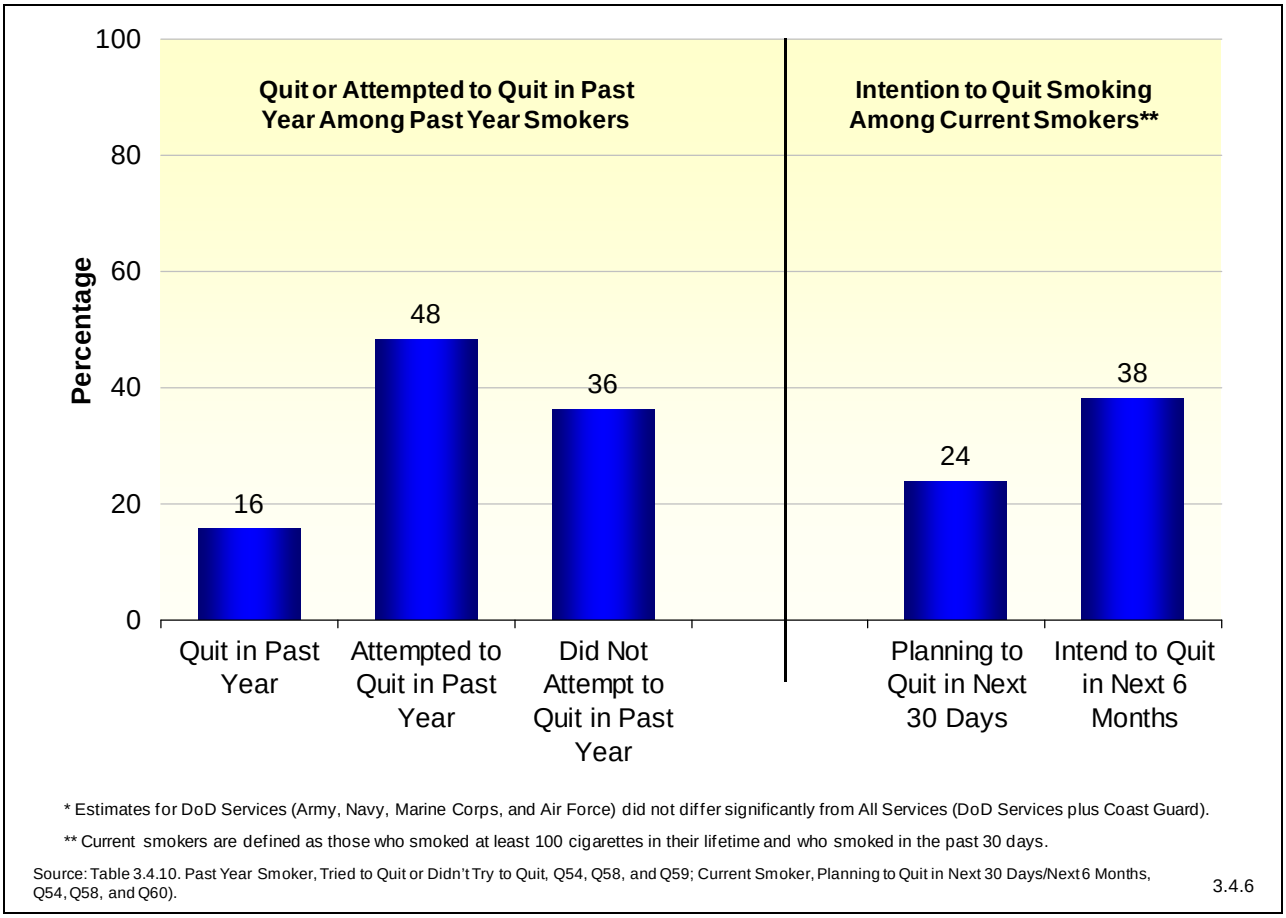
3.4.5

Figure 3.4.6 presents the percentage of past year smokers who quit or attempted to quit smoking, as well as the intention to quit smoking cigarettes among current smokers. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.10.

- In All Services, 16% of past year smokers had quit smoking in the past year, and 48% had tried unsuccessfully to quit smoking in the past year. This indicates that more than two out of three past year smokers made an attempt to quit smoking in the past year.

- About one in four current smokers (24%) intended to quit smoking within 30 days following the survey, and more than one in three (38%) intended to quit smoking within 6 months following the survey. This indicates that 38% of current smokers have no plans to quit smoking either in the next month or in the next 6 months.

Figure 3.4.6 Cigarette Smoking Cessation and Intention to Quit Smoking Cigarettes, All Services*, 2008



* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

** Current smokers are defined as those who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who smoked in the past 30 days.

Source: Table 3.4.10. Past Year Smoker, Tried to Quit or Didn't Try to Quit, Q54, Q58, and Q59; Current Smoker, Planning to Quit in Next 30 Days/Next 6 Months, Q54, Q58, and Q60).

3.4.6

- As shown in Table 3.4.10, past year smokers in the Air Force (19%) were more likely to have successfully quit smoking compared with past year smokers in the Navy or Marine Corps (13% each). Past year smokers in the Air Force were less likely to have tried unsuccessfully to quit compared with past year smokers in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

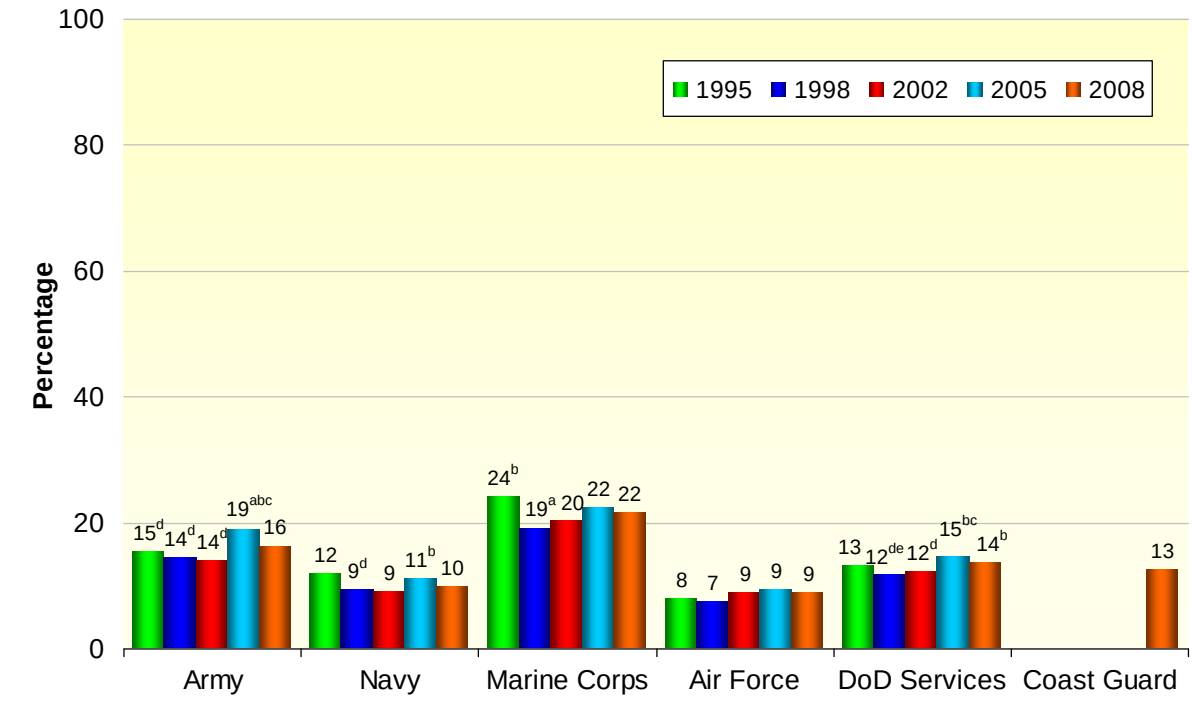
- As shown in Table 3.4.10, a higher percentage of current smokers in the Navy (41%), Air Force (40%), and Coast Guard (42%) intended to quit smoking in the next 6 months compared with current smokers in the Army (36%) or Marine Corps (35%).

In summary, there is considerable interest in cessation of smoking. On the other hand, roughly one-third of past year smokers did not try to quit in the past year, and 42% of current smokers reported no plans to quit in the near future.

3.4.5 Smokeless Tobacco Use

Overall trends for past month smokeless tobacco use were presented earlier in Figure 3.4.1. Figure 3.4.7 presents these trends by service as does Table 3.4.11.

Figure 3.4.7 Trends in Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Service, 1995 to 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.11. Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69-Q71.

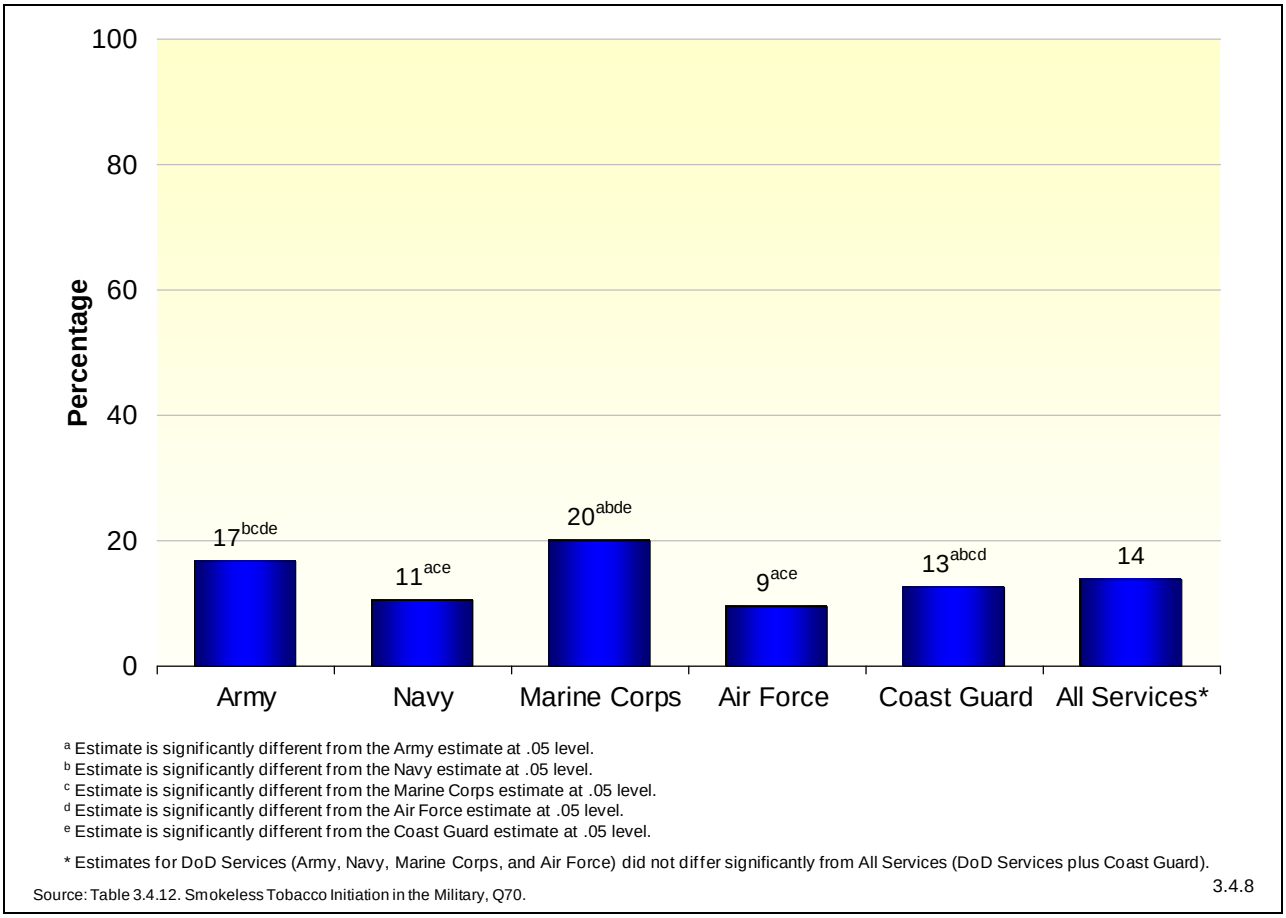
3.4.7

- In 2008, the rate of past month smokeless tobacco use was higher in the Marine Corps (22%) than in any other service. The rate of smokeless tobacco use has been consistent in the Marine Corps since 1998.
- In the Army, smokeless tobacco use increased from 14% in 2002 to 19% in 2005. The rate in 2008 decreased somewhat to 16%, though that change did not reach statistical significance.
- There has been little variability in smokeless tobacco use in either the Navy or Air Force since 1998.

Figure 3.4.8 presents the percentage of males aged 18 to 55 who initiated smokeless tobacco use (i.e., started using smokeless tobacco for the first time) since joining the military. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.12. Data are presented only for males because of the low prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among females in the military.

- Among males aged 18 to 55, 14% started using smokeless tobacco for the first time after joining the military.

Figure 3.4.8 Started Using Smokeless Tobacco After Joining the Military, Males Aged 18 to 55, by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.12. Smokeless Tobacco Initiation in the Military, Q70.

3.4.8

- Males in the Marine Corps were more likely to have initiated smokeless tobacco use after joining the military (20%) compared with any other service. This indicates that one out of five males in the Marine Corps began using smokeless tobacco after entering the military.

- Initiation of smokeless tobacco use in the military was higher among males in the Army (17%) than among males the Coast Guard (13%), Navy (11%), or Air Force (9%).

- As shown in Table 3.4.13, 30% of All Services personnel who had used smokeless tobacco in the past year successfully quit in the past year, and 29% of past year users attempted to quit. Among current users, 22% planned to quit in the next month, and 26% intended to quit in the next 6 months. There was little variation between services in either quit attempts or intentions to quit in the future.

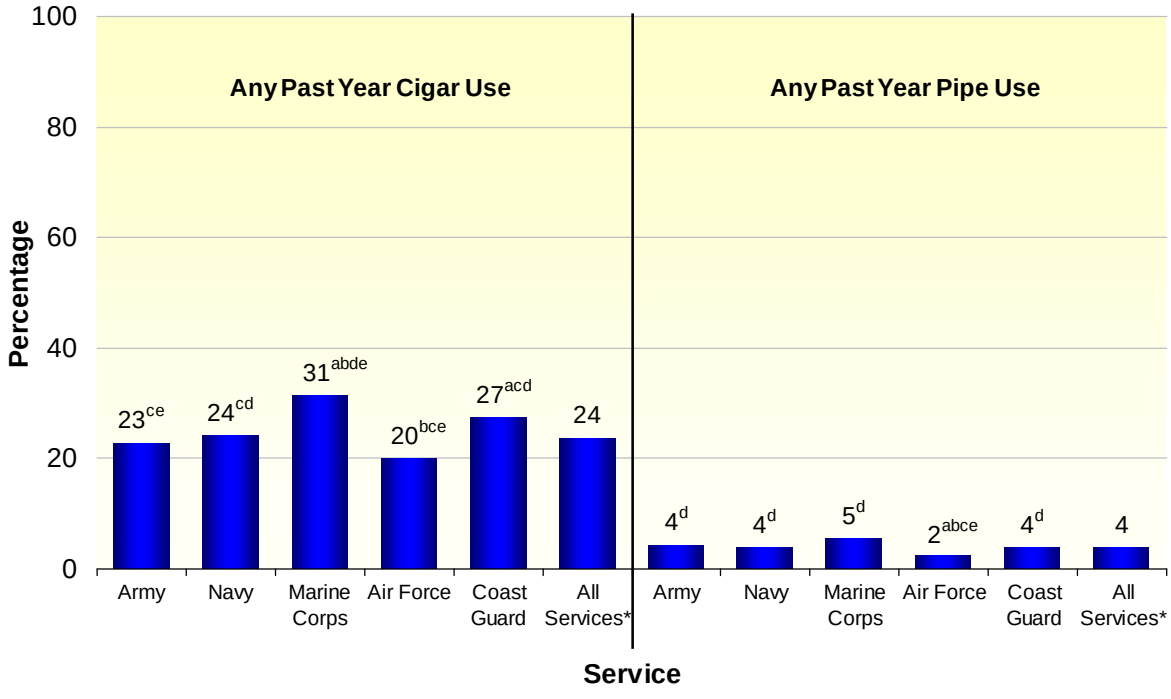
These data indicate that a substantial number of males in all services, but especially the Marine Corps and Army, initiate smokeless tobacco use after entering the military.

Prevention efforts aimed at reducing tobacco use in the military should focus not only on smoking cigarettes, but also on smokeless tobacco use.

3.4.6 Cigar and Pipe Use

Figure 3.4.9 presents the rates of any past year cigar use and any past year pipe use for each service. These data are also presented in Table 3.4.14.

Figure 3.4.9 Past Year Cigar and Pipe Use, by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.14. Cigar Use, Q75; Pipe Use, Q77.

3.4.9

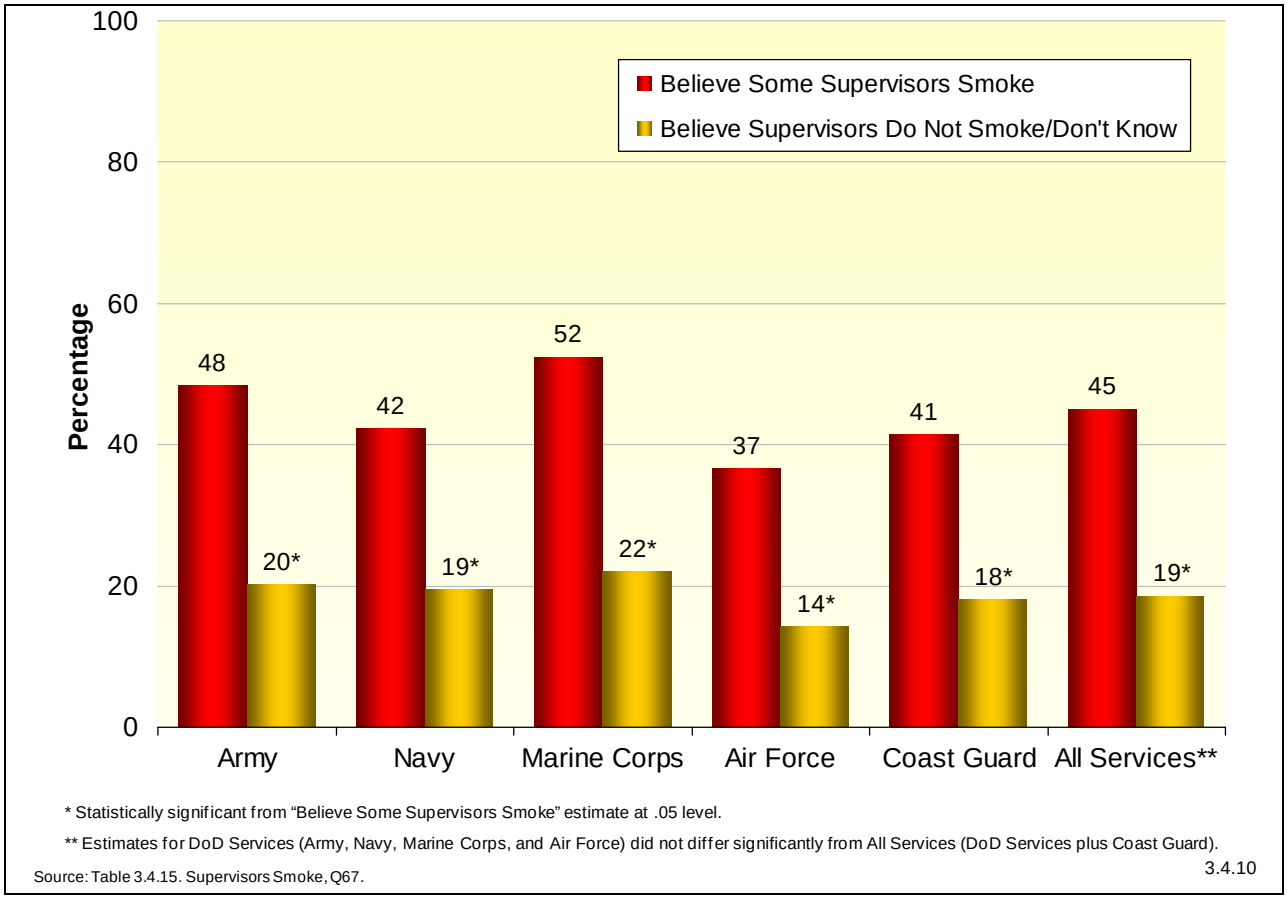
- Approximately one in four (24%) personnel in All Services had smoked a cigar during the past year. The rate of cigar use was higher in the Marine Corps (31%) than in any other service, and was lower in the Air Force (20%) than in any other service except the Army (23%).

- Only 4% of personnel in All Services had smoked a pipe in the past year. The rate of pipe smoking showed little variation across services, though the rate for the Air Force (2%) was lower than the rate for any other service.

3.4.7 Beliefs About Supervisor Tobacco Use

In addition to questions regarding their own tobacco use, survey respondents were asked whether they believed that any of their supervisors used different tobacco products. These data are important because they may provide insight into why rates of tobacco use and the initiation of tobacco use while in the military are high; if personnel believe that their supervisors use tobacco, this may increase their belief that tobacco use is accepted in the military, despite official policies that discourage it. Figure 3.4.10 presents the rate of current cigarette use by beliefs about supervisor smoking. These data, as well as data on beliefs regarding supervisor use of smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes, are presented in Table 3.4.15.

Figure 3.4.10 Past 30-Day Cigarette Use by Beliefs about Supervisor Smoking and Service, 2008



* Statistically significant from "Believe Some Supervisors Smoke" estimate at .05 level.

** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 3.4.15. Supervisors Smoke, Q67.

3.4.10

- In All Services, 45% of personnel believed that some of their supervisors smoked, 35% believed that some of their supervisors used smokeless tobacco, and 21% believed that some of their supervisors smoked cigars (see Table 3.4.15).
- In All Services, rates of current cigarette smoking were more than twice as high among those who believed that their supervisors smoked (45%) compared with those

who believed that their supervisors did not smoke or who did not know if any supervisors smoked (19%).This difference was consistent for each service.

- The pattern for other tobacco substances was similar, with higher rates of smokeless tobacco use, cigar use, and pipe use among those who believed some supervisors used these substances.

These data indicate that supervisor tobacco use may encourage use among military personnel. However, it should be noted that because these data are cross-sectional, it is not possible to determine that beliefs that supervisors use tobacco directly led to higher rates of tobacco use.

CHAPTER 4. STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Challenges in demanding military environments may elicit experiences of stress (Orasanu & Backer, 1996). Since 1988, the DoD HRB Survey series has contained a set of questions about the mental health of active duty personnel to assess the impact of these experiences. As in previous surveys (Bray et al., 1988, 1992, 1995b, 1999, 2003, 2006), the 2008 DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel asked respondents to evaluate their levels of stress attributable to work and to their intimate and family relationships. As respondents had done since 1995, they also provided information on the perceived impact of work-related and personal or family-related stress experiences on their military performance. Respondents were also asked to specify the methods they used to cope with feeling stressed. In addition, information was collected on indicators of depressive symptoms for different time frames and relationships among feeling stressed, depression, and alcohol use.

In the 2002 survey, new measures were included to support the 1999 DoD initiatives to control combat stress among service members and to expand DoD's suicide prevention program (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense [OASD], 1999). To obtain baseline prevalence information, items were added on anxiety symptoms and suicidal ideation. New to the 2005 survey were standardized instruments to screen for symptoms potentially due to serious psychological distress (SPD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (see Chapter 2).

The 2008 survey made modifications to some of these scales and items to increase clarity and comparability with civilian measures; for example, in order to maintain comparability with the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, the 2008 HRB Survey included a change in the measure of SPD such that respondents were asked to report on symptoms of psychological distress during their "worst" month in the past year as opposed to symptoms during the past month. Screeners such as those reported in this chapter are not clinical assessments of these conditions, though they may suggest the need for further evaluation. Finally, the 2008 survey assessed the receipt of multiple types of mental health or substance abuse counseling or therapy, the perceived need for counseling or therapy from a mental health professional (military or civilian), the perceived career damage associated with seeking mental health counseling through the military, as well as the relationship between perceived career damage from seeking mental health counseling and selected mental health measures.

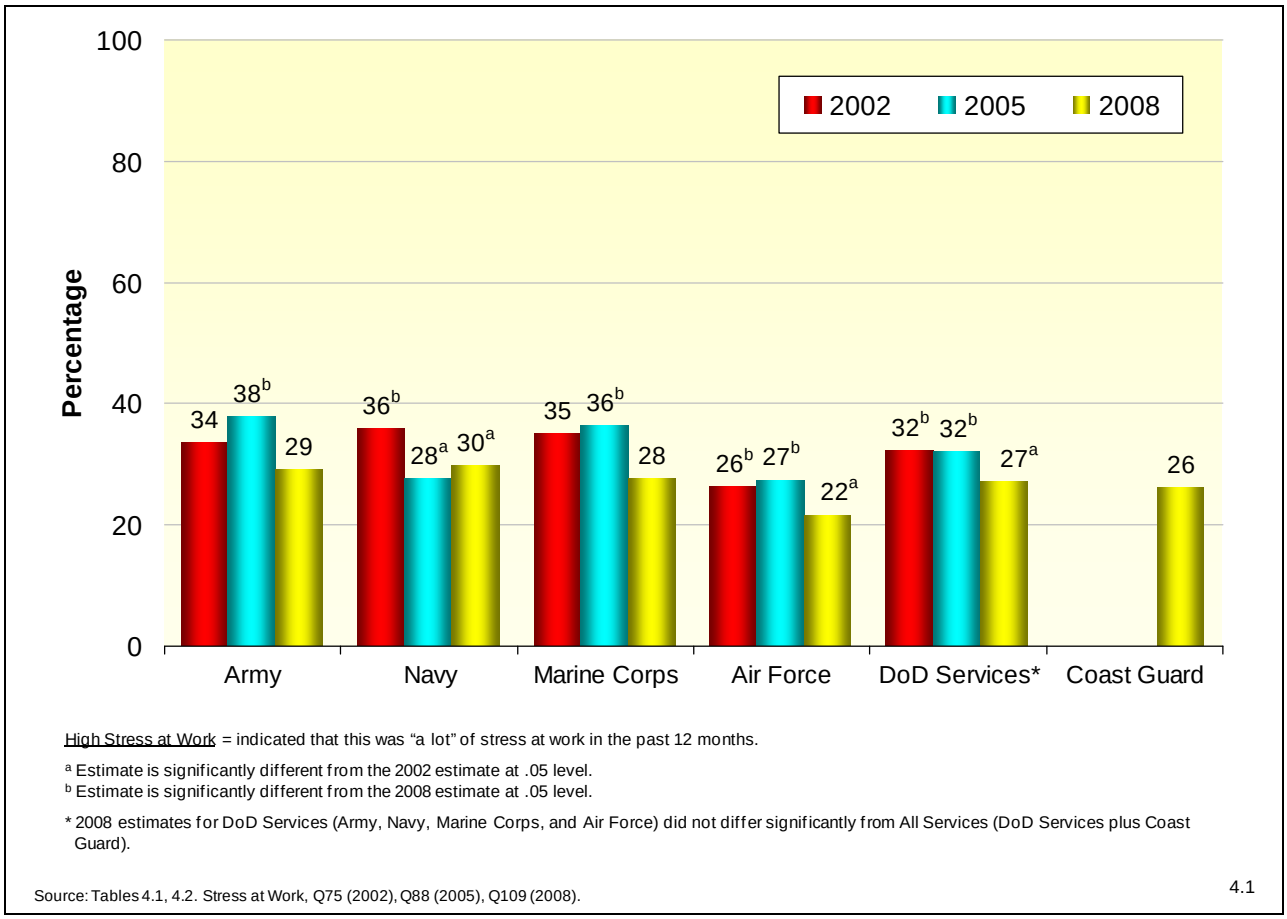
This chapter presents findings related to the issues of mental health, exposure to challenges eliciting stress, coping strategies, and life functioning. Related tables appear in Appendix B.

4.1 Stress and Coping

4.1.1 Trends in Work and Family Stress

Figure 4.1 presents unadjusted rates for personnel reporting "a lot" of stress at work or while carrying out their military duties in the past 12 months for each service for 2002 to 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.

Figure 4.1 Trends in High Stress at Work, by Service, 2002, 2005, and 2008



High Stress at Work = indicated that this was "a lot" of stress at work in the past 12 months.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

* 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Tables 4.1, 4.2. Stress at Work, Q75 (2002), Q88 (2005), Q109 (2008).

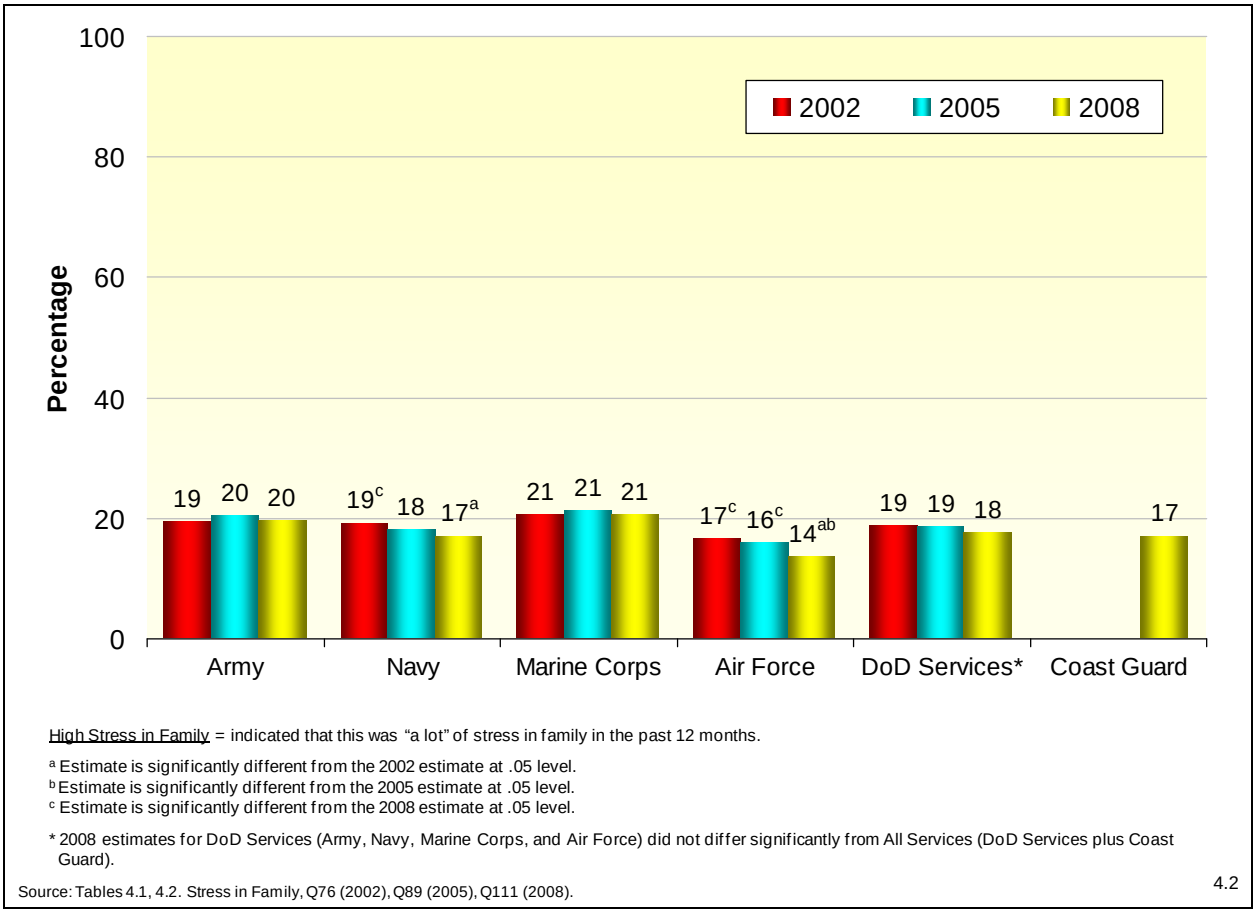
4.1

- Overall DoD personnel reported a lower rate of high stress at work in 2008 (27%) compared to the 32% in 2002 and 2005. Coast Guard estimates did not differ from DoD services in 2008.
- The rate of high stress at work was lower in 2008 than in 2005 for the Army (29% vs. 38%), Marine Corps (28% vs. 36%), and Air Force (22% vs. 27%).

Figure 4.2 presents the unadjusted rates for personnel reporting "a lot" of stress in their family life or in a relationship with their spouse, live-in fiancé, boyfriend or girlfriend, or the

person they dated seriously in the past 12 months for each service from 2002 to 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.

Figure 4.2 Trends in High Stress in Family, by Service, 2002, 2005, and 2008



High Stress in Family = indicated that this was "a lot" of stress in family in the past 12 months.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

* 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Tables 4.1, 4.2. Stress in Family, Q76 (2002), Q89 (2005), Q111 (2008).

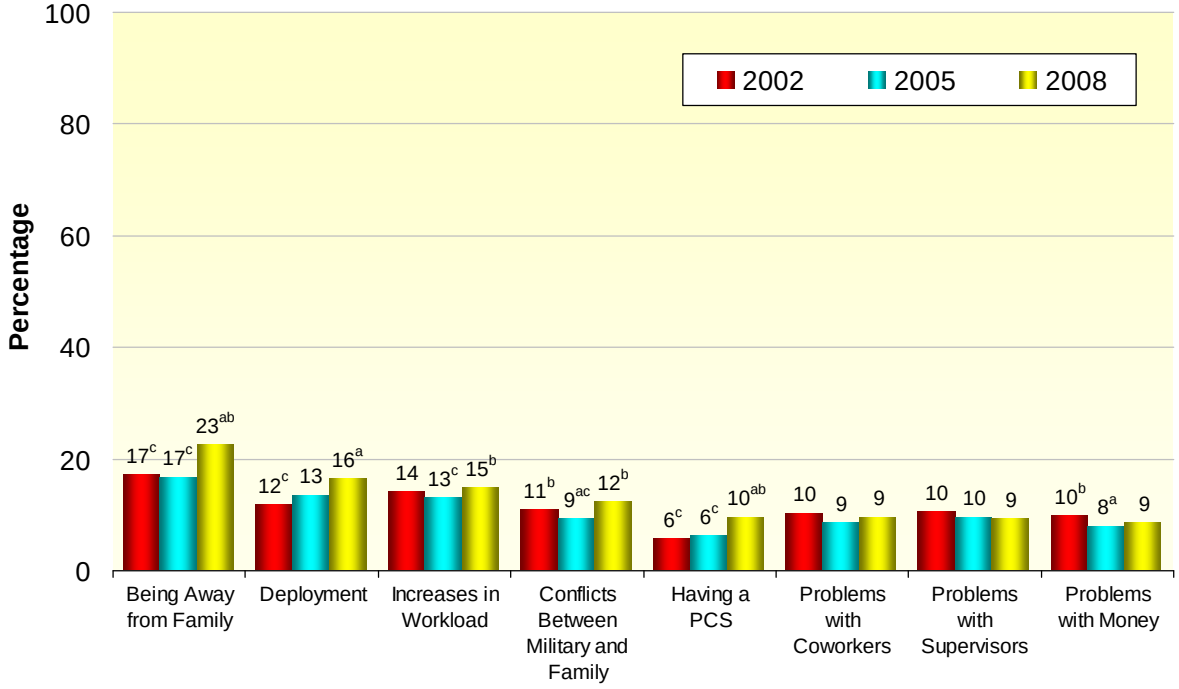
4.2

- An estimated 18% of DoD personnel reported high family stress in 2008. The 2008 rate of high family stress in the Air Force (14%) was lower than for any other service.
- Rates from 2002 to 2008 did not differ for all DoD services. There were no significant differences between these survey years for the Army or Marine Corps, but in the Navy the rate was lower in 2008 (17%) than in 2002 (19%), and in the Air Force the rate was lower in 2008 (14%) than in 2002 (17%) or 2005 (16%).

4.1.2 Sources of Stress

Figure 4.3 presents the top sources of stress reported for DoD personnel from 2002 to 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.10.

Figure 4.3 Trends in Sources of Stress,* DoD Services, 2002 to 2008**



a Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
b Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
c Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

* Indicated that this was "a lot" of stress from this source in the past 12 months.
** 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 4.10. Specific Sources of Stress, Q84 (2002), Q92 (2005), and Q113 (2008).

4.3

- The most frequently reported source of stress across all surveys was being away from family. An estimated 23% of all DoD personnel experienced "a lot" of stress due to being away from family in 2008, a significant increase from 17% in 2002 and 2005.
- Other top sources of stress were deployment, increases in workload, conflicts between military and family, and having a permanent change in station (PCS), all of which showed significant increases from earlier surveys.
- An estimated 9% of DoD personnel experienced "a lot" of stress due to problems with coworkers, supervisors, and money. These estimates did not differ from 2002.

Figure 4.4 presents the unadjusted rates for the top 8 sources of stress for each service, including the Coast Guard for 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.3.

Figure 4.4 Sources of Stress* in the Past Year by Service, 2008

Source of Stress	Army (%)	Navy (%)	Marine Corps (%)	Air Force (%)	Coast Guard (%)	All Services ** (%)
Being away from family	25.5[de]	26.2[de]	21.5[de]	14.5[abc]	16.2[abc]	22.3
Deployment	17.4[d]	22.2[cde]	15.4[bd]	9.6[abc]	11.0[b]	16.2
Increases in work load	13.9[b]	17.6[acde]	13.6[b]	14.4[b]	13.4[b]	14.8
Conflicts between military & family	14.1[de]	13.4[de]	13.2[de]	7.4[abce]	10.0[abcd]	12.1
Having a PCS	10.0	9.9	9.5	8.2[e]	11.0[d]	9.5
Problems with coworker	10.2[de]	10.6[de]	9.4[d]	7.0[abc]	7.8[ab]	9.4
Problems with supervisor	9.8[de]	10.9[de]	9.5[de]	6.2[abc]	7.3[abc]	9.1
Problems with money	9.9[de]	9.0[d]	11.1[de]	4.7[abce]	7.1[acd]	8.5

* Indicated that this was "a lot" of stress from this source in the past 12 months.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 4.3. Specific Sources of Stress, Q113.

4.4

- Over one-quarter of Army and Navy personnel reported experiencing "a lot" of stress due to being away from family.
- Unlike the other services, Air Force and Coast Guard personnel reported higher rates of stress from increases in workload than from deployment.
- Coast Guard personnel also reported higher rates of stress from conflicts between military and family and from having a PCS than did Air Force personnel.

4.1.3 Stress Coping Behaviors

Figure 4.5 presents the coping strategies that male and female personnel engage in when they feel pressured, stressed, depressed, or anxious for All Services in 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.14.

Figure 4.5 Stress Coping Behaviors, by Gender, All Services, 2008**

Coping Behavior	Males (%)	Females (%)
Think of plan to solve problem	78.6	83.6*
Talk to friend/family member	71.4	85.9*
Exercise or play sports	63.2	63.6
Engage in a hobby	64.3	58.6*
Say a prayer	46.6	67.3*
Have a drink	34.4	25.3*
Get something to eat	45.8	56.3*
Light up a cigarette	28.4	20.9*

* Difference between males and females is significant at .05 level.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 4.14. Coping Behavior, Q114.

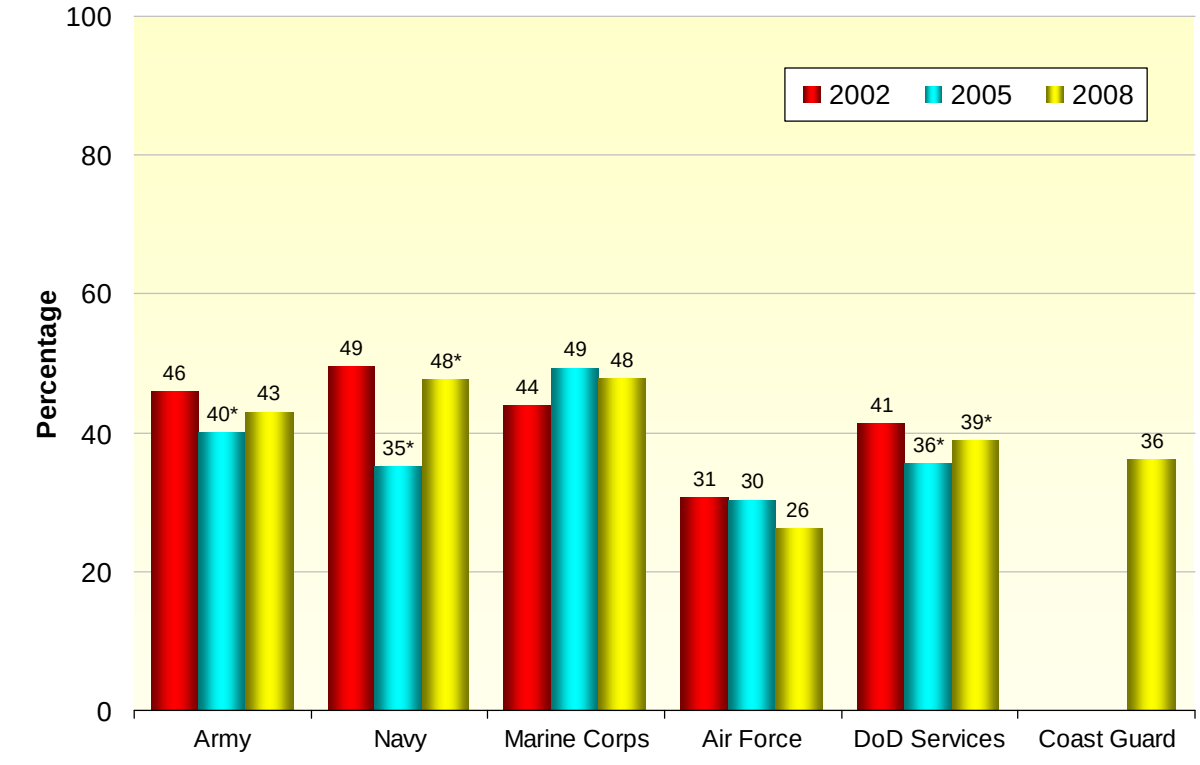
4.5

- Whereas the first five response options suggest approach-oriented and problem solving coping strategies, the latter three response options suggest avoidance strategies.
- The majority of both men and women utilized four of the five approach-oriented strategies in 2008.
- Among approach-oriented strategies, more women than men reported thinking of a plan to solve a problem, talking to a friend or family member, and praying, while more men reported engaging in a hobby.
- When coping with stress, men were more likely than women to have a drink or smoke, and women were more likely than men to get something to eat.

4.1.4 Stress as a Woman in the Military

Figure 4.6 presents the unadjusted rates of reported high stress associated with being a woman in the military for each service for 2002 to 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.16.

Figure 4.6 Trends in Stress Associated with Being a Woman in the Military by Service, 2002 to 2008



Stress Associated with Being a Woman in the Military = Percentage of females reporting "a great deal" or "a fairly large amount" of stress in past 12 months.

* Estimate is significantly different from estimate from the previous survey at .05 level.

Source: Table 4.16. Stress Associated With Being a Woman in the Military, Q141 (2002), Q162 (2005), Q182 (2008).

4.6

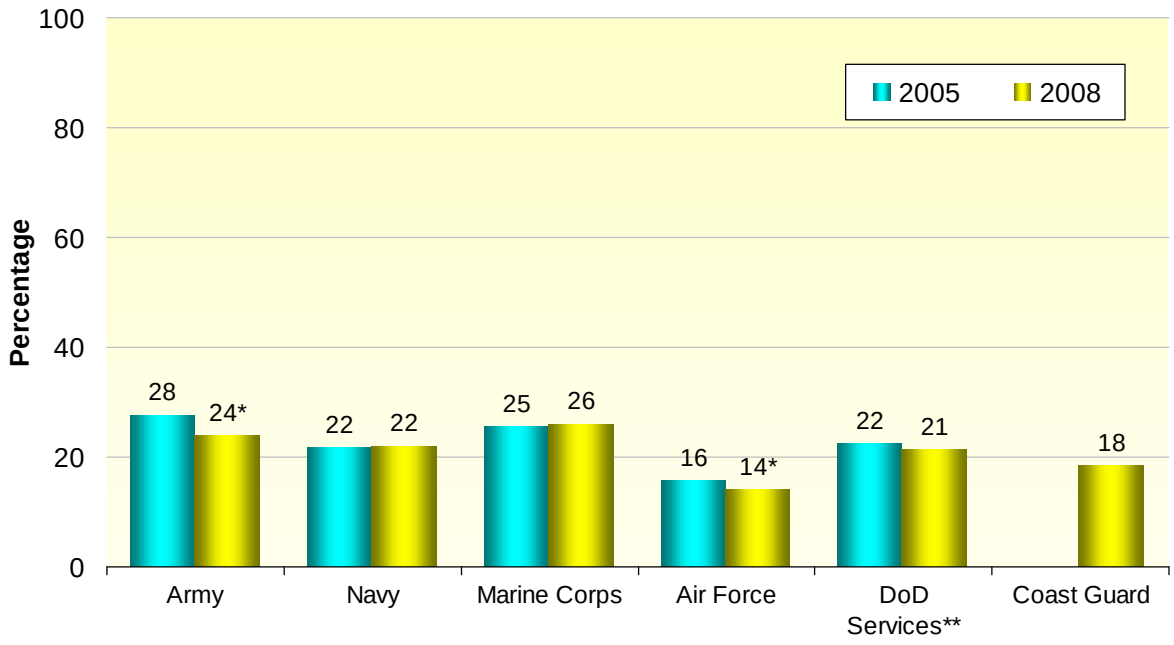
- Women respondents were asked: In the past 12 months, how much stress did you experience as a woman in the military? Response options included: "a great deal," "a fairly large amount," "some," "a little," or "none at all."
- Overall, over one-third of active duty women (39% in DoD services and 36% in the Coast Guard) reported experiencing "a great deal" or "a fairly large amount" of stress associated with being a woman in the military in 2008. The rate for women in all DoD services was significantly higher in 2008 (39%) than the 36% reported in 2005.
- Women in the Air Force reported less stress associated with being a woman in the military than those in the other services across all survey years.

4.2 Mental Health Indicators

4.2.1 Trends in Depression by Service

Figure 4.7 presents the unadjusted rates of screening scale responses suggesting the need for further depression evaluation for each service in 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.19 and Table 4.20.

Figure 4.7 Suggests Need for Further Depression Evaluation in Past 7 Days by Service, 2005 and 2008



Need for Further Depression Evaluation (past 7 days) is measured with the 3-item Burnam screen. Respondents must meet 2 criteria: depressed for at least a full day in the past week, and either depressed for 2 or more weeks in the past 12 months or depressed in the past 12 months and on most days for 2 or more years; measured by self-report screening scale; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis.

* 2008 estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
** 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Tables 4.19, 4.20. Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115, Q117, Q118.

4.7

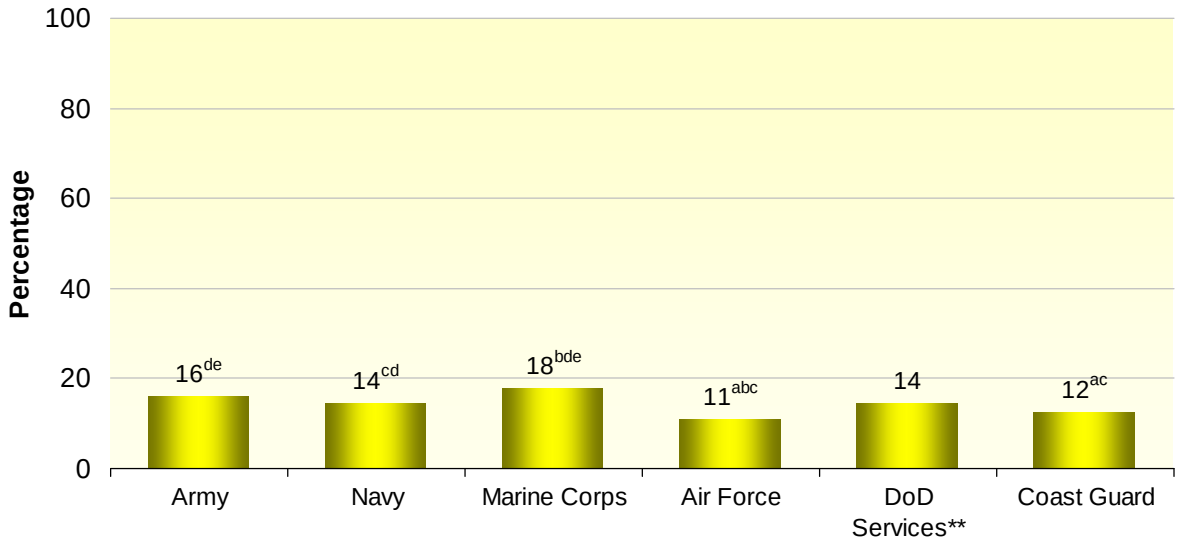
- In 2008, an estimated 21% of DoD Services personnel met screening criteria suggesting the need for further depression evaluation. This rate was lower in the Air Force (14%) than in any other service.

- Rates of needing further depression evaluation were lower in 2008 than in 2005 for both the Army (24% vs. 28%) and Air Force (14% vs. 16%). There was no significant changes from 2005 to 2008 for the other services for the combined DoD services.

4.2.2 Serious Psychological Distress by Service

Figure 4.8 presents unadjusted rates for screening scale responses for SPD in the past year for each service in 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.21.

Figure 4.8 Serious Psychological Distress in the Past Year by Service, 2008



Serious Psychological Distress is measured with the Kessler 6-item scale (K-6) asking how often in their worst month in the past year they felt nervous, hopeless, worthless, etc., and using standard cutoff of 13; measured by self-report screening scale; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

** 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 4.21. Psychological Distress, Q123.

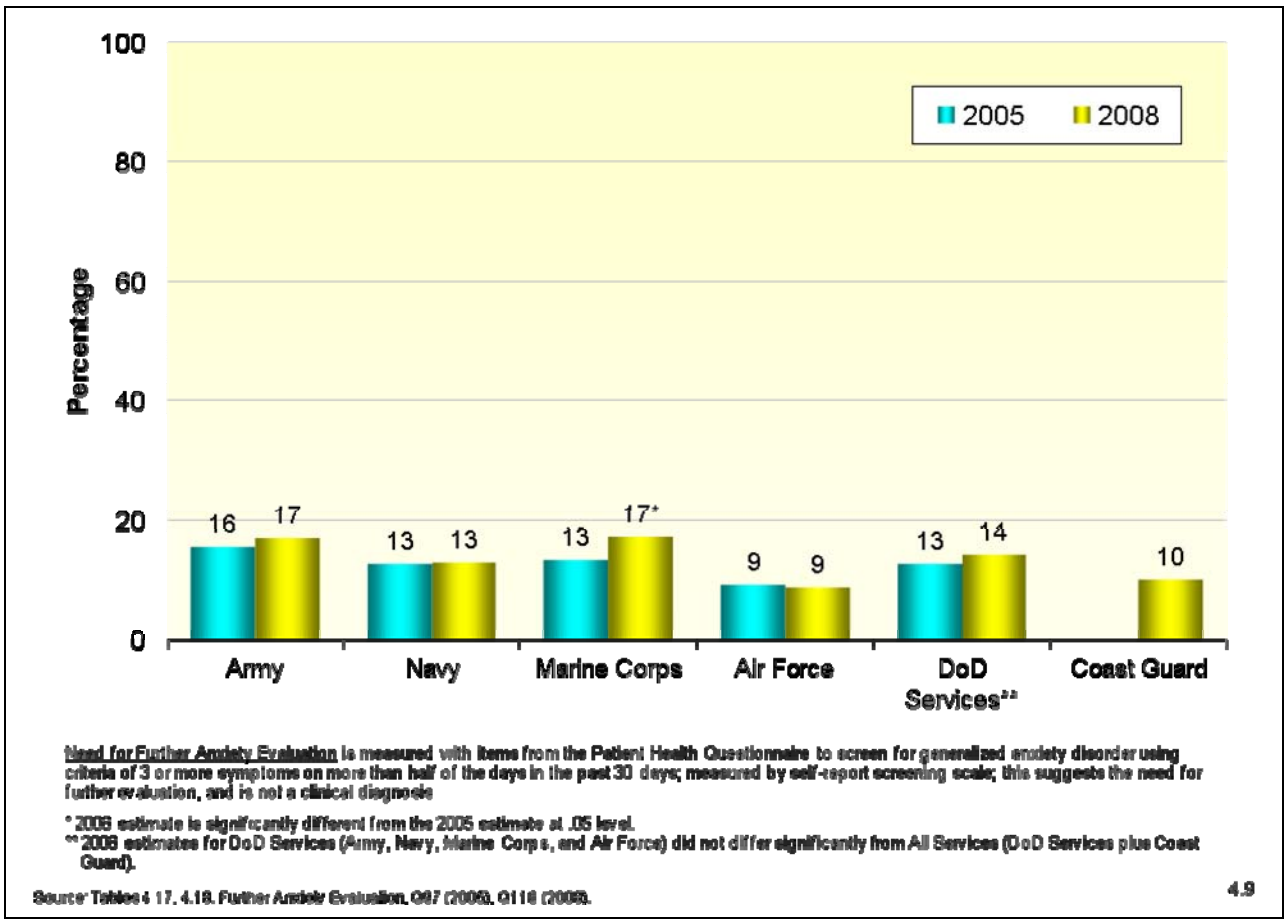
4.8

- An estimated 14% of DoD personnel met screening criteria for SPD in 2008.
- Personnel in the Marine Corps (18%), Army (16%), and Navy (14%) were more likely to have met the screening criteria for SPD in the past year compared with personnel in the Air Force (11%). These rates in the Marine Corps and Army were also higher than the rate in the Coast Guard (12%).

4.2.3 Trends in Generalized Anxiety Disorder by Service

Figure 4.9 presents the unadjusted rates for screening responses for needing further anxiety evaluation for each service for 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.17 and Table 4.18.

Figure 4.9 Suggests Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation in the Past 30 Days by Service, 2005 and 2008

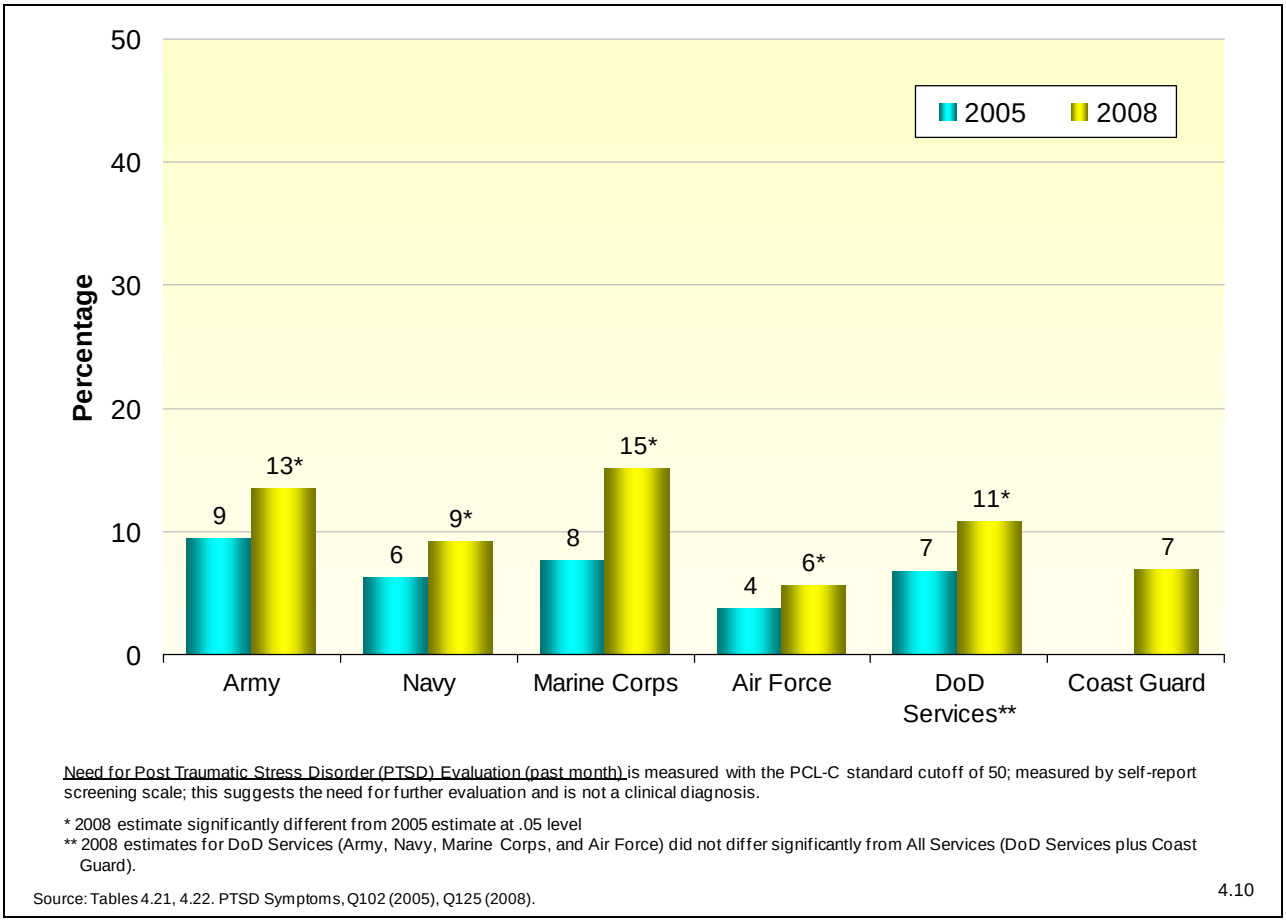


- An estimated 14% of DoD personnel met screening criteria suggesting the need for further evaluation for generalized anxiety disorder in 2008.
- In 2008, the rate of needing further evaluation for generalized anxiety disorder was higher among the Marine Corps (17%), Army (17%), and Navy (13%) than for the Coast Guard (10%) or Air Force (9%).
- Of all the DoD services, only Marine Corps personnel showed a significant change from 2005, increasing from 13% in 2005 to 17% in 2008.

4.2.4 Trends in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder by Service

Figure 4.10 presents the unadjusted rates for screening responses suggesting the need for further PTSD evaluation for each service in 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.21 and Table 4.22.

Figure 4.10 Suggests Need for Further PTSD Evaluation in the Past 30 Days by Service, 2005 and 2008



Need for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Evaluation (past month) is measured with the PCL-C standard cutoff of 50; measured by self-report screening scale; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis.

* 2008 estimate significantly different from 2005 estimate at .05 level
** 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Tables 4.21, 4.22. PTSD Symptoms, Q102 (2005), Q125 (2008).

4.10

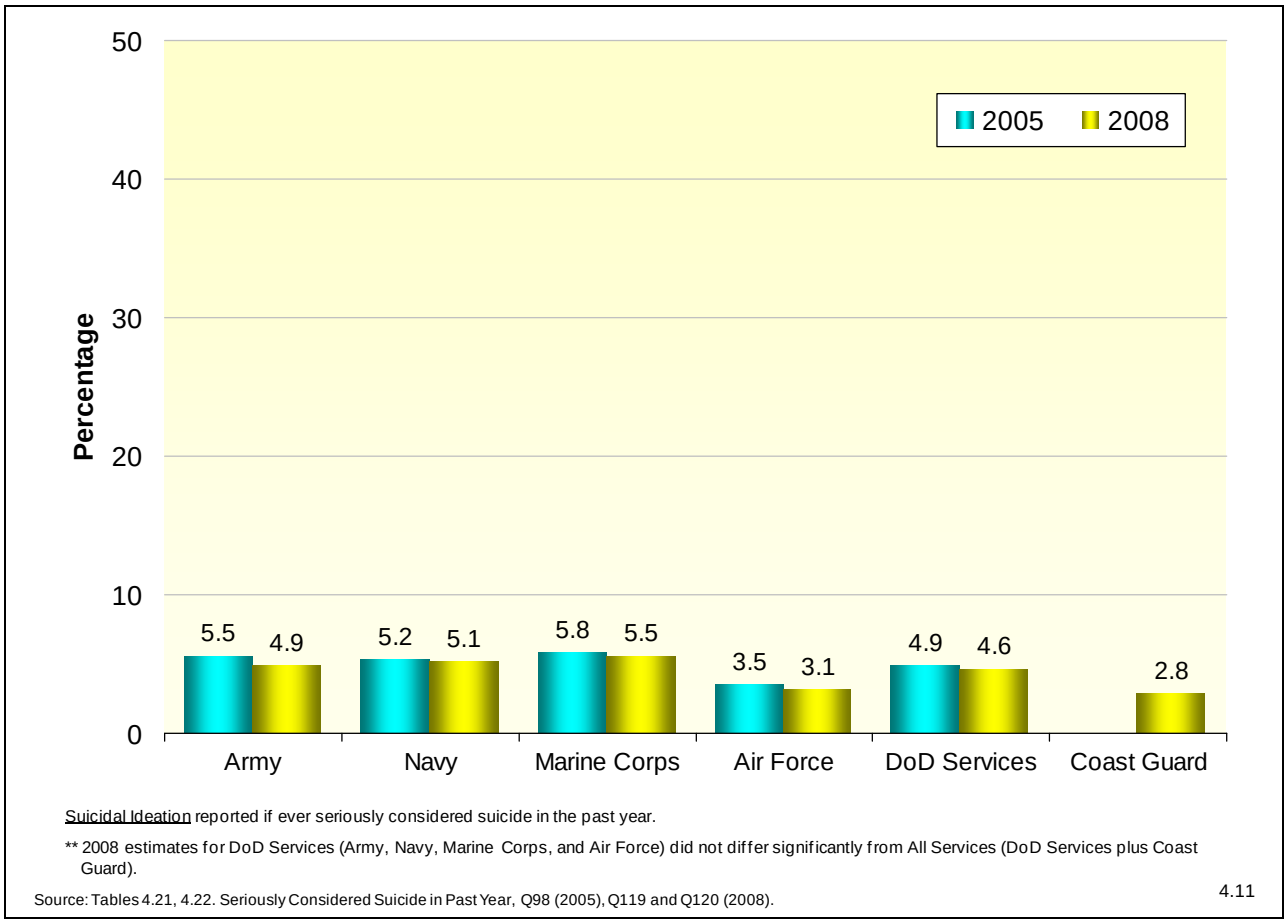
- An estimated 11% of DoD personnel met screening criteria suggesting the need for further evaluation of PTSD in 2008. This rate was higher for the Marine Corps (15%) and Army (13%) than for the other services.
- The rate of those meeting the screening criteria for further PTSD evaluation was significantly higher in 2008 than in 2005 for each DoD service.

These data suggest a growing need for services to address PTSD symptoms in personnel of all services.

4.2.5 Trends in Seriously Considering and Attempting Suicide by Service

Figure 4.11 presents the unadjusted rates for suicidal ideation in the past year for each service in 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.21 and Table 4.22.

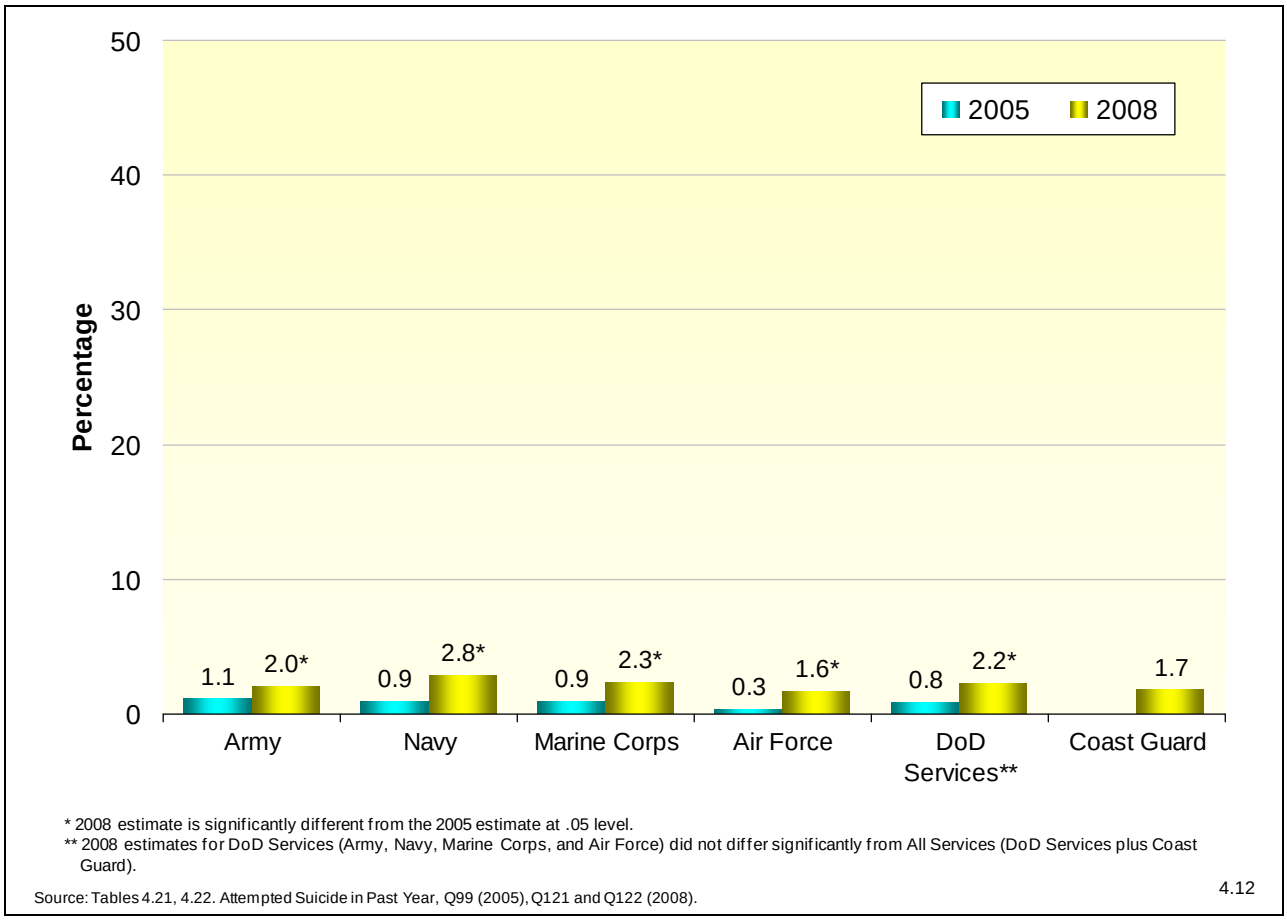
Figure 4.11 Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Service, 2005 and 2008



- In 2008, almost 5% of DoD personnel reported seriously considering suicide in the past year. Rates in the Air Force (3.1%) and Coast Guard (2.8%) were lower than for the other services.
- There were no significant changes from 2005 to 2008 in the rate of seriously considering suicide in the past year in any of the DoD services.

Figure 4.12 presents unadjusted rates of attempted suicides in the past year for each service in 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.21 and Table 4.22.

Figure 4.12 Attempted Suicide in the Past Year by Service, 2005 and 2008



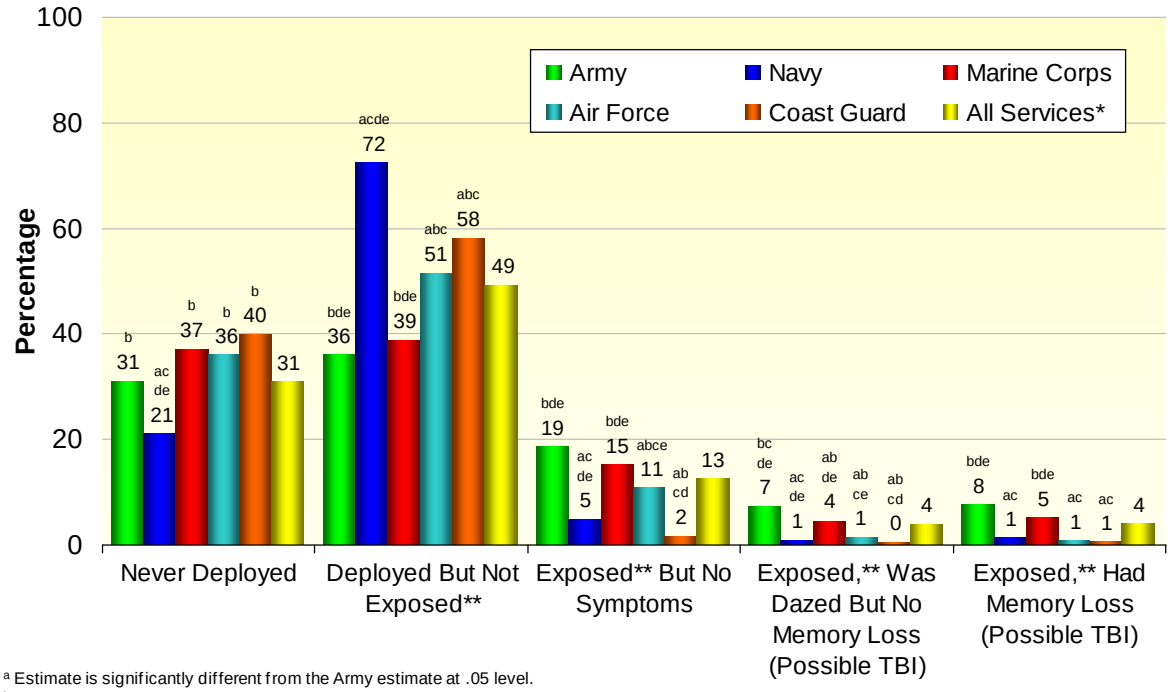
- In 2008, an estimated 2.2% of DoD personnel reported attempting suicide in the past year. The rate of suicide attempts was higher in the Navy (2.8%) than in the Army (2.0%), Air Force (1.6%), or Coast Guard (1.7%).
- In contrast to the reports of suicidal ideation, all DoD services reported at least a doubling in rates of attempting suicide from 2005 to 2008.

These data indicate that though the overall prevalence of suicide attempts was quite low for each service, reports of suicide attempts increased significantly from 2005 to 2008.

4.2.6 Possible Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) by Service

Figure 4.13 presents the unadjusted rates of deployment experience with possible TBI for each service in 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.21.

Figure 4.13 Deployment Experience and Possible TBI, by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from estimates for All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard.
** Exposed to blast, accident, or head wound.

Source: Table 4.21. Possible TBI, Q171-174.

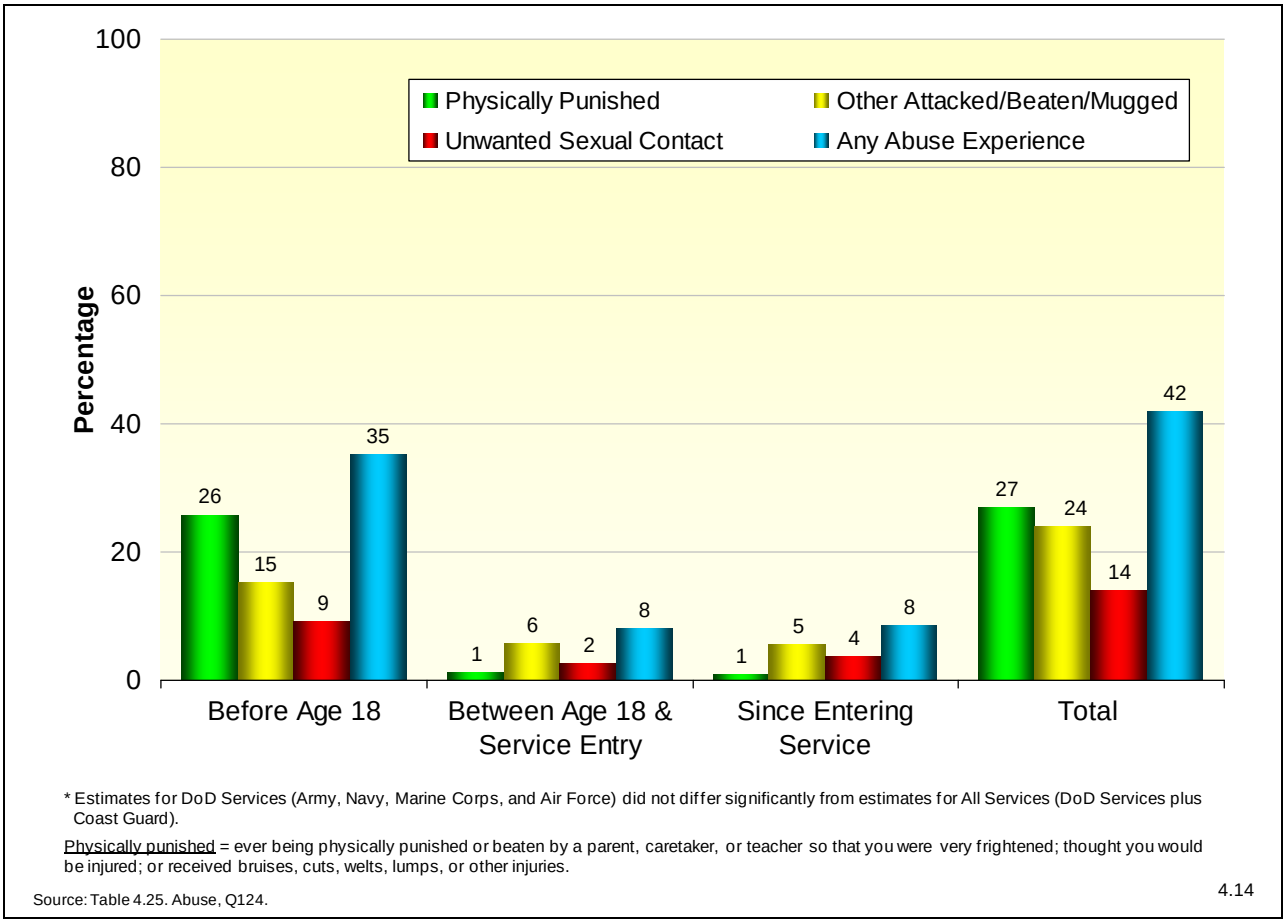
4.13

- Between 20% and 40% of personnel from each service reported never being deployed. Among all services, Navy personnel are the most likely to have been deployed without being exposed to a blast, accident, or head wound (72%), followed by the Coast Guard (58%).
- An estimated 4% of personnel in All Services reported being exposed to a blast, accident, or head wound and being dazed or experiencing memory loss suggesting possible TBI.
- Army and Marine Corps personnel reported the highest rates of possible TBI with memory loss in 2008 with rates of 8% and 5%, respectively.

4.3 Physical and Sexual Abuse

Figure 4.14 presents the prevalence of difference types of physical and sexual abuse by age and entry into the military. These data are also presented in Table 4.25.

Figure 4.14 Association of Physical and Sexual Abuse by Age and Entry into the Military, All Services,* 2008



* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from estimates for All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Physically punished = ever being physically punished or beaten by a parent, caretaker, or teacher so that you were very frightened; thought you would be injured; or received bruises, cuts, welts, lumps, or other injuries.

Source: Table 4.25. Abuse, Q124.

4.14

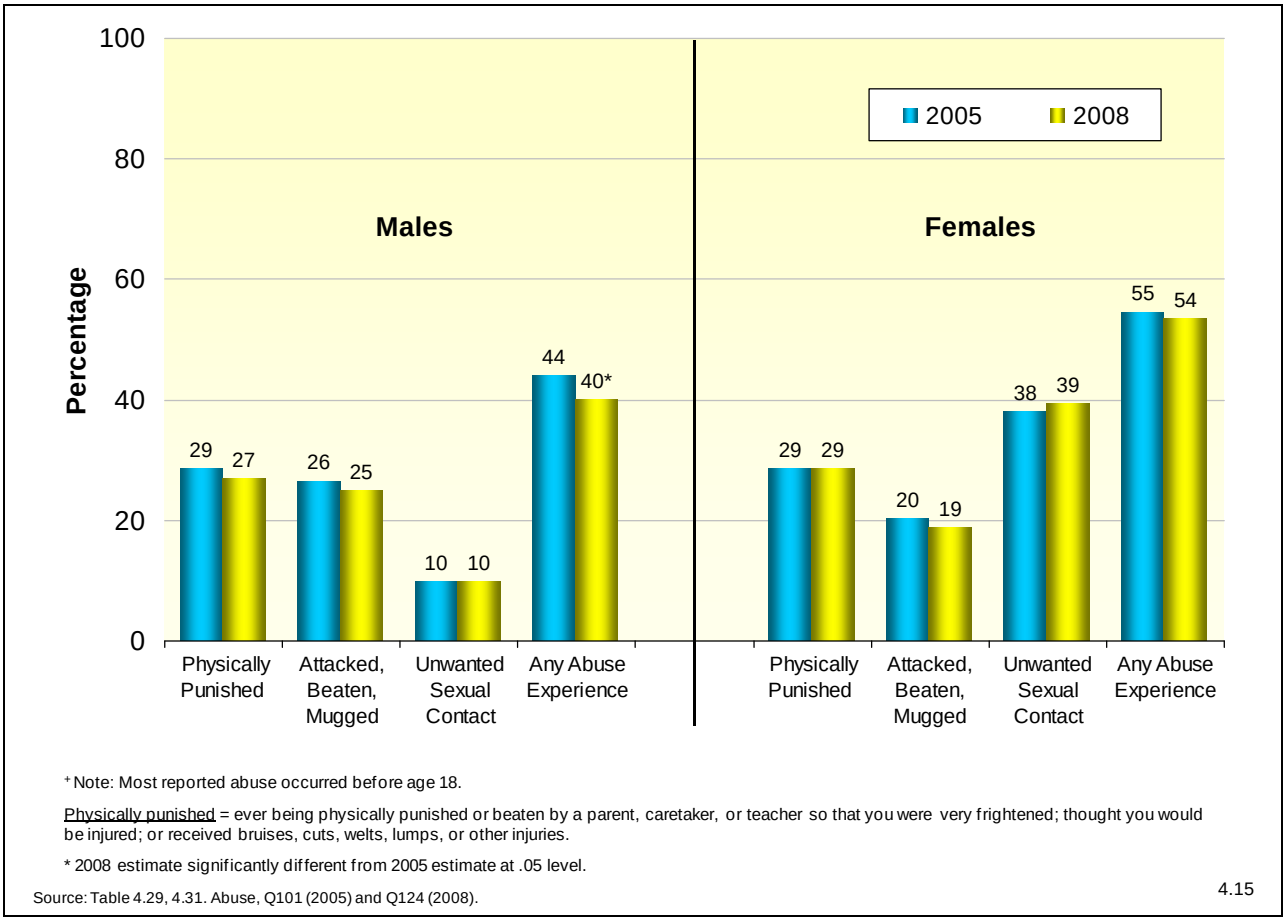
- In All Services, 42% of personnel indicated some history of abuse, with 27% indicating some physical punishment; 24% indicating being attacked, beaten, or mugged; and 14% indicating unwanted sexual contact.
- A large majority of the abuse reported by military personnel occurred before the age of 18, and before they entered the military. Among all military personnel, 8% indicated some type of abuse since they entered the military.

These data indicate that although relatively few military personnel have experienced physical or sexual abuse while in the military, a large number of personnel have experienced physical or sexual abuse in their lifetime.

Figure 4.15 presents the unadjusted lifetime rates of physical and sexual abuse for men and women in 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 4.28 and Table 4.30. Respondents were asked (1) if they had ever been physically punished or beaten by a parent, caretaker, or teacher so that they were very frightened or thought they would be injured, or received bruises, cut, welts, lumps or other injuries; (2) not including any punishments or

beatings they already reported above, if they have ever been attacked, beaten, or mugged by anyone, including friends, family members, or strangers; and (3) if anyone had ever made or pressured them into having some type of unwanted sexual contact, meaning any contact between someone else and their private parts or between them and someone else's private parts.

Figure 4.15 Lifetime Physical and Sexual Abuse* by Gender, DoD Services, 2005 and 2008



* Note: Most reported abuse occurred before age 18.

Physically punished = ever being physically punished or beaten by a parent, caretaker, or teacher so that you were very frightened; thought you would be injured; or received bruises, cuts, welts, lumps, or other injuries.

* 2008 estimate significantly different from 2005 estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 4.29, 4.31. Abuse, Q101 (2005) and Q124 (2008).

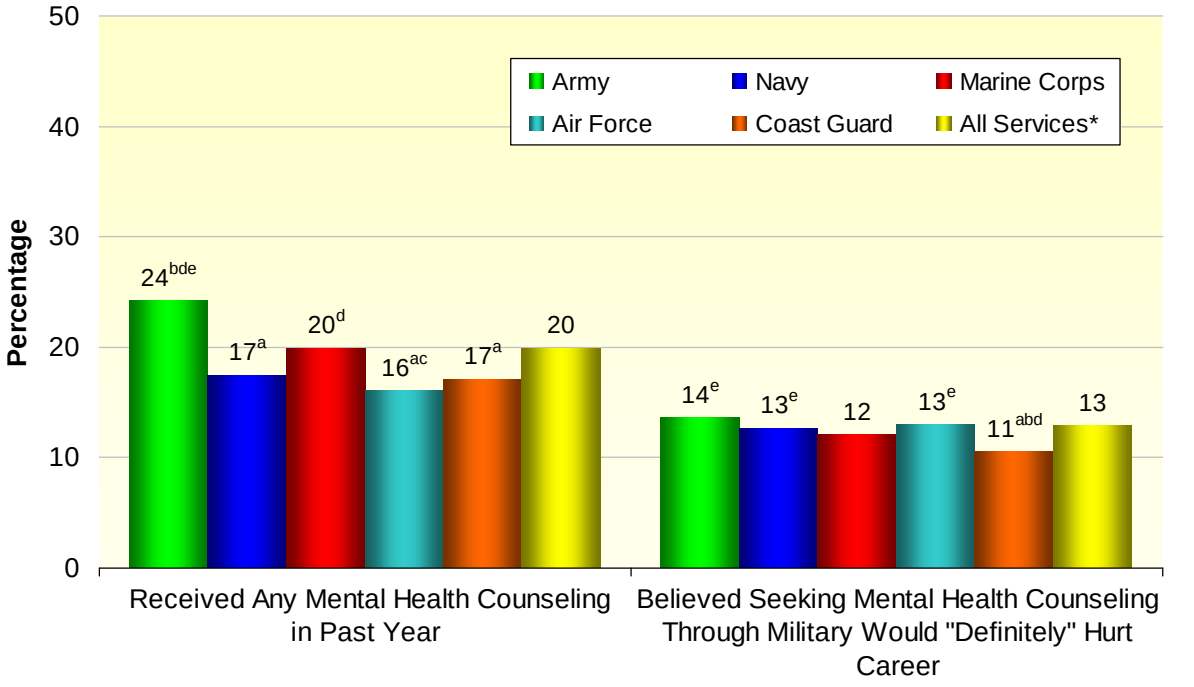
4.15

- In 2008, an estimated 40% of men and 54% of women reported some type of physical or sexual abuse in their lifetime.
- In both surveys, men were more likely than women to report having been attacked or beaten, and women were more likely than men to report having experienced unwanted sexual contact. Similar patterns were shown for all services.
- Rates of any abuse experience dropped among men from 2005 to 2008, from 44% to 40%, but were stable for women.

4.4 Mental Health Treatment

Figure 4.16 displays the percentage of military personnel who had received mental health counseling in the past year, as well as the percentage who believed that seeking mental health counseling through the military would "definitely" damage their military career. These data are also presented in Table 4.33.

Figure 4.16 Receipt of Any Mental Health Counseling and Perceived Damage to Career if Sought Mental Health Counseling, by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from estimates for All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard.

Source: Table 4.33. Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Damage to Career, Q129.

4.16

- Of all military personnel, one in five (20%) received mental health counseling from some source in the past year.
- Personnel in the Army were more likely to have received some sort of mental health counseling (24%) compared with personnel in the Navy (17%), Air Force (16%), or Coast Guard (17%). Personnel in the Marine Corps (20%) also had a higher rate of receiving mental health counseling compared with the Air Force (16%).
- About one in eight (13%) of all military personnel believed that their career would "definitely" be damaged if they sought mental health counseling through the military. This rate was fairly consistent throughout the services, although the rate in the Coast

Guard (11%) was lower than the rate in the Army (14%), Navy (13%), or Air Force (13%)..

- As shown in Table 4.33, the percentage of personnel who believed that their career would "probably" be damaged if they sought mental health counseling through the military was higher in the Air Force (26%) than in any other service.

These data indicate that although a sizeable proportion of military personnel (20%) received mental health counseling in the past year, a large number of military personnel also believed that seeking mental health counseling through the military could damage their career.

CHAPTER 5. COMBAT EXPOSURE AND DEPLOYMENT

New in 2008, the HRB Survey included items geared toward characterizing participants' deployment experiences and exposure to combat situations. Participants' deployments were characterized as combat or noncombat, as discussed in Chapter 2. Exposure to combat and related circumstances was also assessed from a scale adapted from the Marine Corps used in the 2006 DoD Survey of Unit Level Influences on Alcohol and Tobacco Use Among Military Personnel (Brown et al., 2007). These items were used to categorize individuals into groups with high, moderate, or low combat exposure. This chapter presents findings for key substance use and mental health measures by various levels of combat exposure and other deployment-related health issues. Additional tables presenting differences in substance abuse and mental health measures by combat exposure and other deployment-related issues are provided in Appendix C.

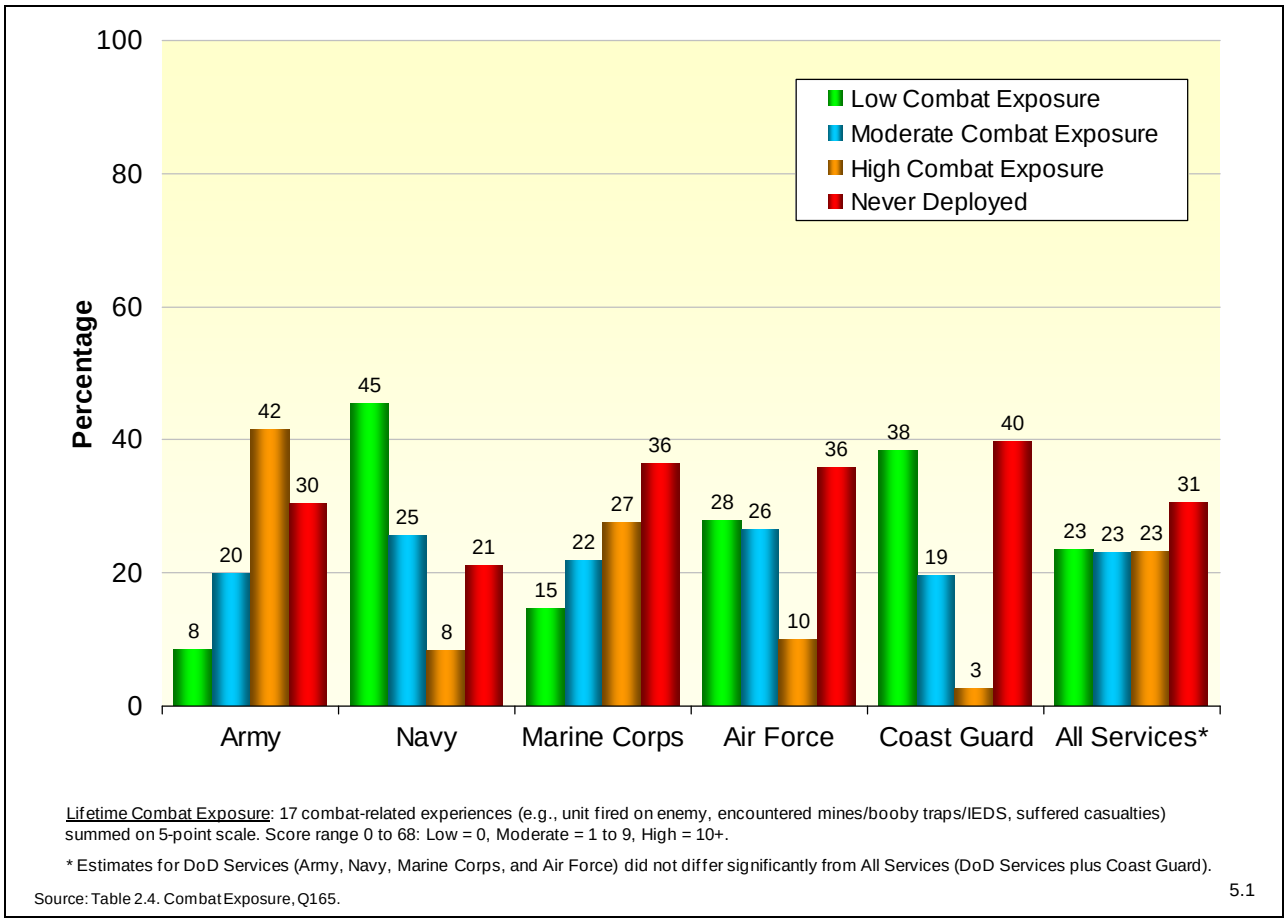
5.1 Combat Exposure

Previous chapters provide detailed findings related to substance use and mental health issues at the individual service level, as well as across all services. The following figures take into account the levels of combat exposure (e.g., exposure to incoming fire, mines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), firing on the enemy, viewing of dead bodies or human remains, interaction with enemy prisoners of war) experienced by personnel during deployments. These findings take new steps in exploring how combat experiences may affect substance use and mental health issues upon return from deployment.

Figure 5.1 presents unadjusted level of lifetime combat exposure by service reported for 2008. Unadjusted rates are observed rates and are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 2.4.

- Overall, 23% of all surveyed personnel reported having high lifetime combat exposure. Rates were highest for the Army (42%) and Marine Corps (27%) and lowest for the Coast Guard (3%), Air Force (10%), and Navy (8%).
- Conversely, 31% of all surveyed personnel reported never being deployed and therefore having no deployment-related combat exposure. Rates were highest for the Coast Guard (40%), Marine Corps, and Air Force (36%).

Figure 5.1 Level of Lifetime Combat Exposure by Service, 2008



Lifetime Combat Exposure: 17 combat-related experiences (e.g., unit fired on enemy, encountered mines/booby traps/IEDS, suffered casualties) summed on 5-point scale. Score range 0 to 68: Low = 0, Moderate = 1 to 9, High = 10+.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 2.4. Combat Exposure, Q165.

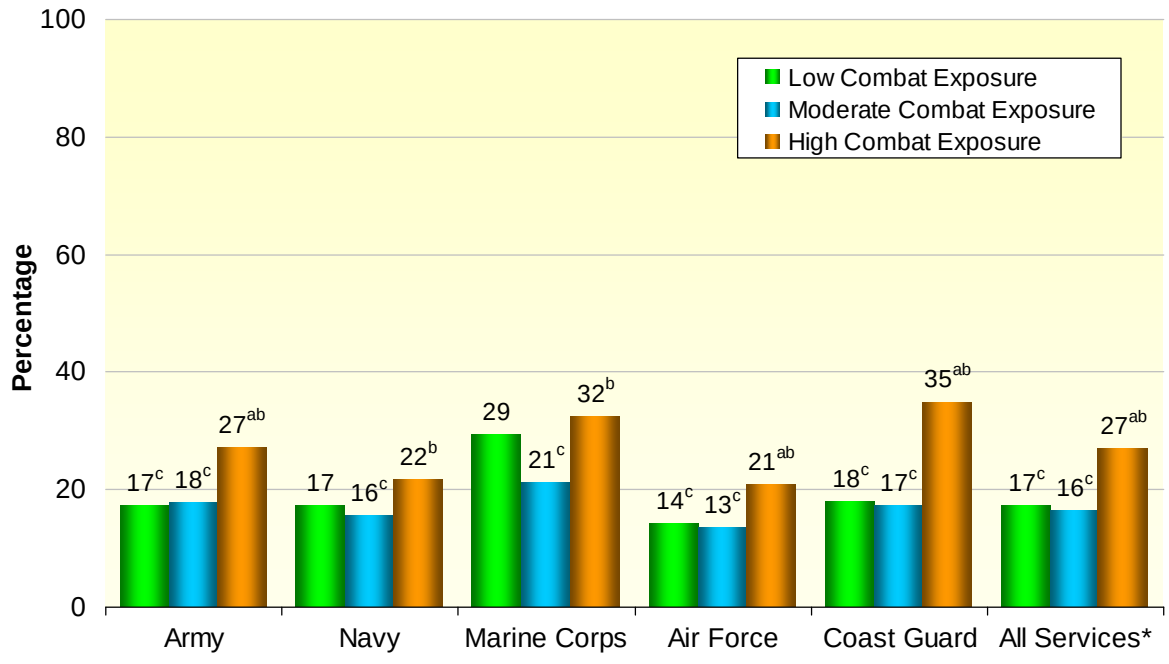
5.1

- Army (42%) and Marine Corps (27%) personnel were more likely than other services to report having high combat exposure. Navy (45%), Air Force (28%), and Coast Guard (38%) personnel were more likely than other services to report having low combat exposure.
- Army and Marine Corps personnel were more likely than their counterparts in other services to have experienced high levels of combat exposure.

5.1.1 Combat Exposure and Substance Use

Figure 5.2 presents rates of heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days by level of lifetime combat exposure and service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.2.

Figure 5.2 Heavy Alcohol Use by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008



Heavy Alcohol use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.
Lifetime Combat Exposure: 17 combat-related experiences (e.g., unit fired on enemy, encountered mines/booby traps/IEDS, suffered casualties) summed on 5-point scale. Score range 0 to 68: Low = 0, Moderate = 1 to 9, High = 10+.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the low combat exposure estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the moderate combat exposure estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the high combat exposure estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.2. Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Combat Exposure, Q165.

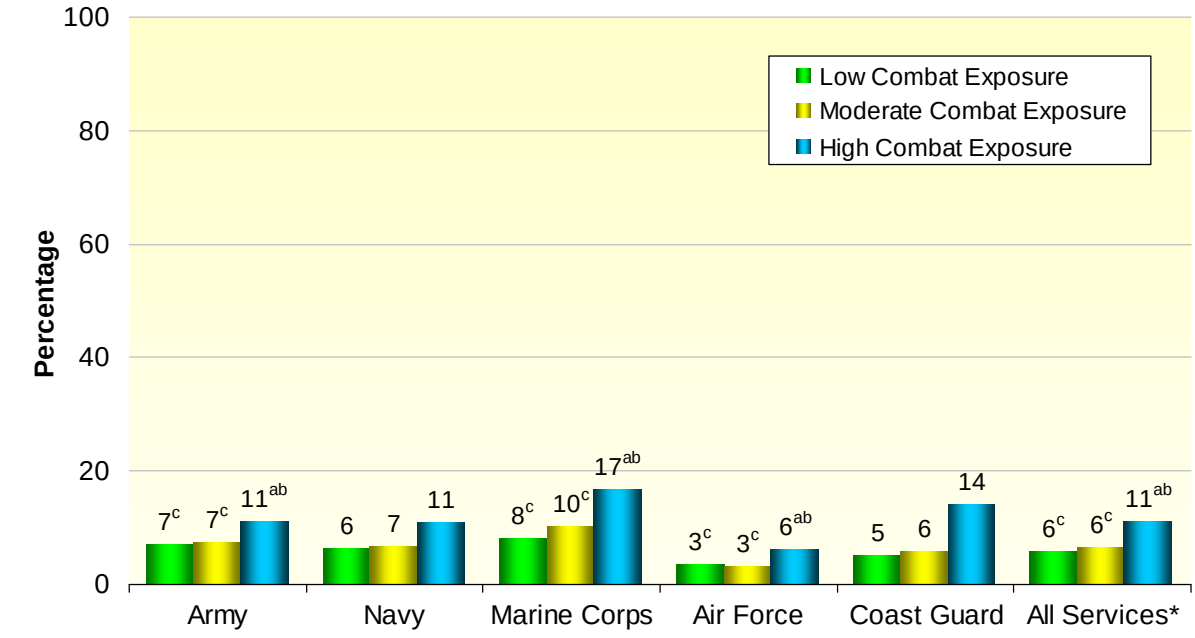
5.2

- Among all services, 20% were heavy alcohol users. Rates of heavy alcohol use were higher for those with high combat exposure (27%) than those with low (17%) or moderate (16%) combat exposure.
- A higher percentage of Marine Corps personnel with high combat exposure reported using alcohol than those with low or moderate combat exposure (32% vs. 29% and 21%, respectively). This pattern held for all other services as well.
- Among personnel with high combat exposure, rates of heavy alcohol use were highest for the Coast Guard (35%) and Marine Corps (32%).

Figure 5.3 presents rates of alcohol-related serious consequences by level of lifetime combat exposure and service. Alcohol-related serious consequences are defined as having one or more alcohol-related problems in the past 12 months (e.g., being passed over for promotion because of drinking, losing 1 week or more from duty because of drinking-related illness, or being arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol). Standardized rates shown are adjusted

for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.4.

Figure 5.3 Alcohol-Related Serious Consequences by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008



Lifetime Combat Exposure: 17 combat-related experiences (e.g., unit fired on enemy, encountered mines/booby traps/IEDS, suffered casualties) summed on 5-point scale. Score range 0 to 68: Low = 0, Moderate = 1 to 9, High = 10+.
Alcohol-related serious consequences: one or more alcohol-related problems in the past 12 months (e.g., being passed over for promotion because of drinking, loss of 1 week or more from duty because of a drinking-related illness, or arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the low combat exposure estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the moderate combat exposure estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the high combat exposure estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.4. Serious Consequences of Alcohol Use, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43; Combat Exposure, Q165.

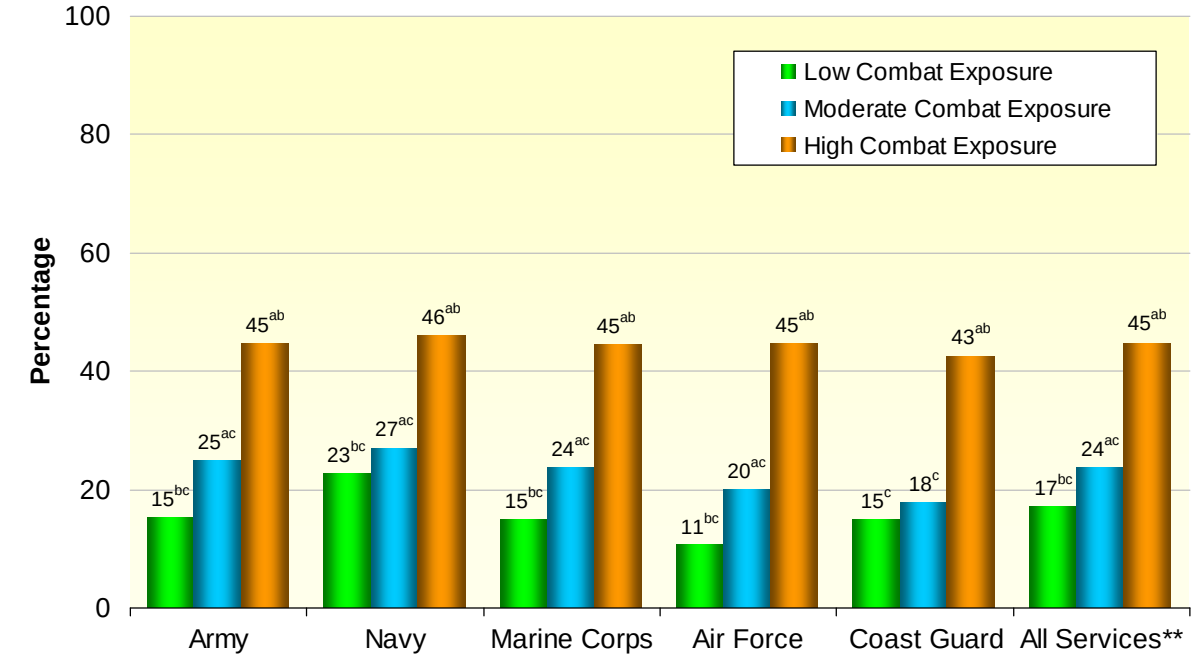
5.3

- For all services, alcohol-related serious consequences were more prevalent among personnel with high combat exposure (11%) than for personnel with low (6%) and moderate (6%) combat exposure.
- Among personnel with high combat exposure, rates of alcohol-related serious consequences were higher for the Marine Corps than for any other service.

5.1.2 Combat Exposure and Stress

Figure 5.4 presents rates of high stress experienced upon returning home from last deployment by level of lifetime combat exposure and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a great deal" or "fairly large amount" of stress upon returning home from last deployment. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.6.

Figure 5.4 High Stress Upon Returning Home from Last Deployment* by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008



Lifetime Combat Exposure: 17 combat-related experiences (e.g., unit fired on enemy, encountered mines/booby traps/IEDS, suffered casualties) summed on 5-point scale. Score range 0 to 68: Low = 0, Moderate = 1 to 9, High = 10+.

* Percentage reporting "a great deal/fairly large amount" of stress upon returning home from last deployment.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Low estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the High estimate at .05 level.

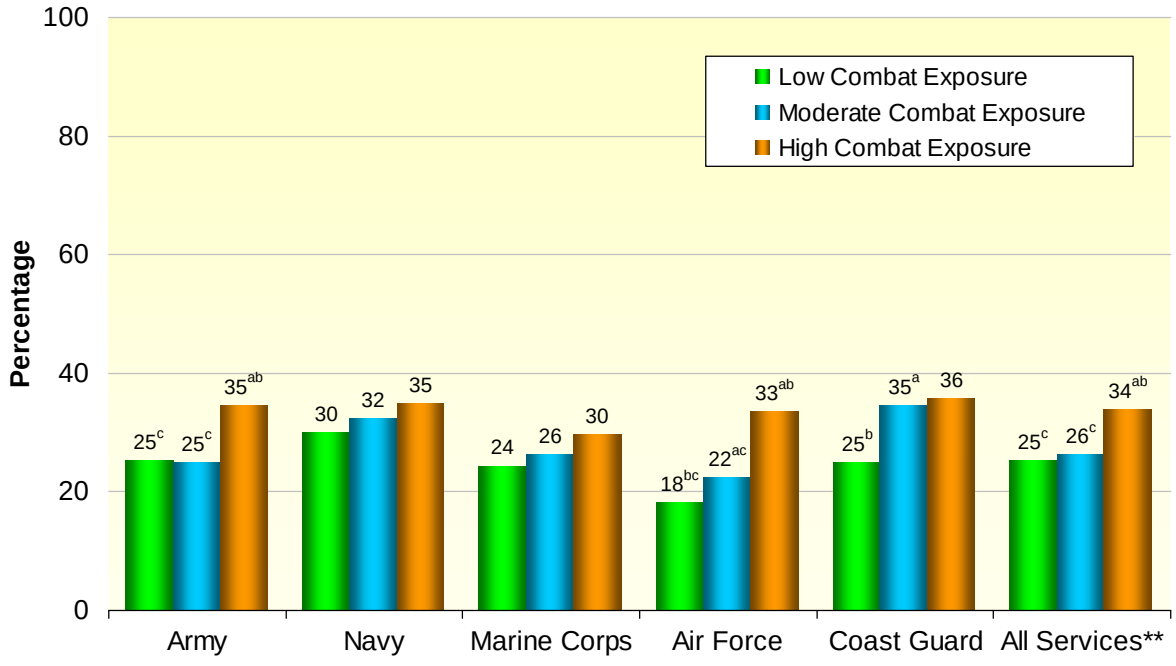
Source: Table 5.6. Combat Exposure, Q165; Stress Experienced Upon Returning Home From Last Deployment, Q162.

5.4

- A significantly higher percentage of personnel with high combat exposure reported experiencing high stress than personnel with low or moderate combat exposure (45% vs. 17% and 24%, respectively). This pattern held for all individual services as well.
- Among personnel with high combat exposure, rates of high stress upon returning home from last deployment were similar among the services, ranging from 43% to 46%.

Figure 5.5 presents rates of high stress experienced at work by level of lifetime combat exposure and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a lot" of stress at work in the past 12 months. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.6.

Figure 5.5 High Stress at Work* by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008



Lifetime Combat Exposure: 17 combat-related experiences (e.g., unit fired on enemy, encountered mines/booby traps/IEDS, suffered casualties) summed on 5-point scale. Score range 0 to 68: Low = 0, Moderate = 1 to 9, High = 10+.

* Percentage reporting "a lot" of stress in the past 12 months.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Low estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the High estimate at .05 level.

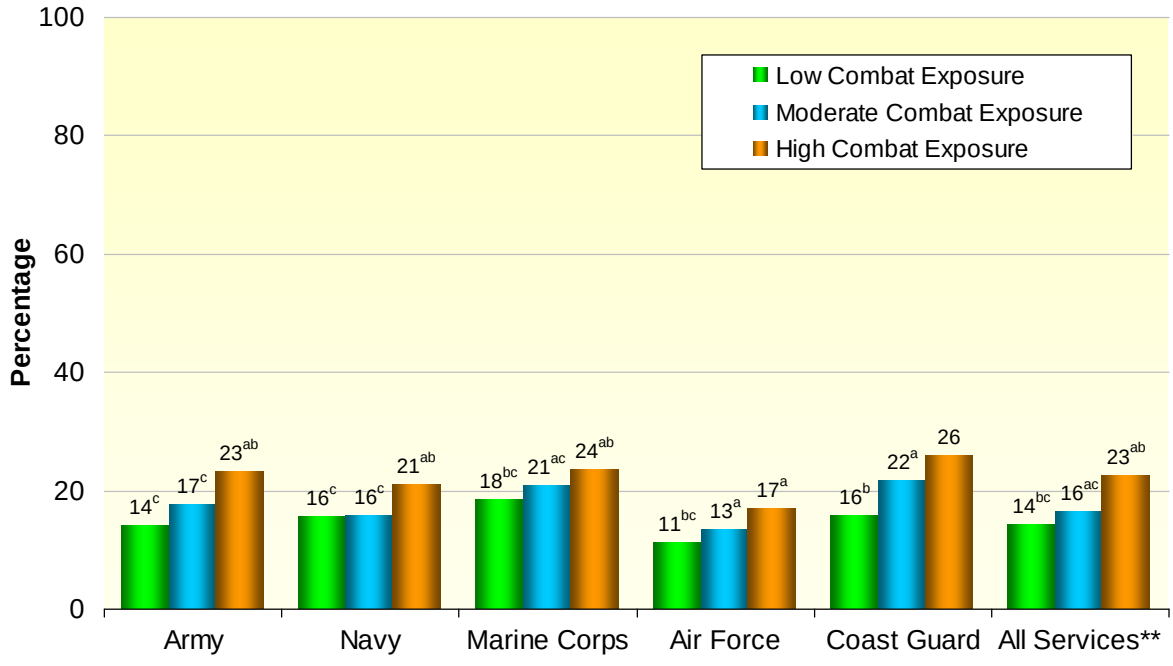
Source: Table 5.6. Combat Exposure, Q165; Stress at Work, Q109.

5.5

- A higher percentage of All Services personnel with high combat exposure reported experiencing high work stress than personnel with low or moderate combat exposure (34% vs. 25% and 26%, respectively). This pattern held for the Army and Air Force, but not for the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.
- Among personnel with high combat exposure, rates of experiencing high stress at work during the past year ranged from 30% in the Marine Corps to 36% in the Coast Guard.

Figure 5.6 presents rates of high stress experienced in the family by level of lifetime combat exposure and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a lot" of stress in the family in the past 12 months. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.6.

Figure 5.6 High Stress in the Family* by Level of Combat Exposure and Service, 2008



Lifetime Combat Exposure: 17 combat-related experiences (e.g., unit fired on enemy, encountered mines/booby traps/IEDS, suffered casualties) summed on 5-point scale. Score range 0 to 68: Low = 0, Moderate = 1 to 9, High = 10+.

* Percentage reporting "a lot" of stress in the past 12 months.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Low estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the High estimate at .05 level.

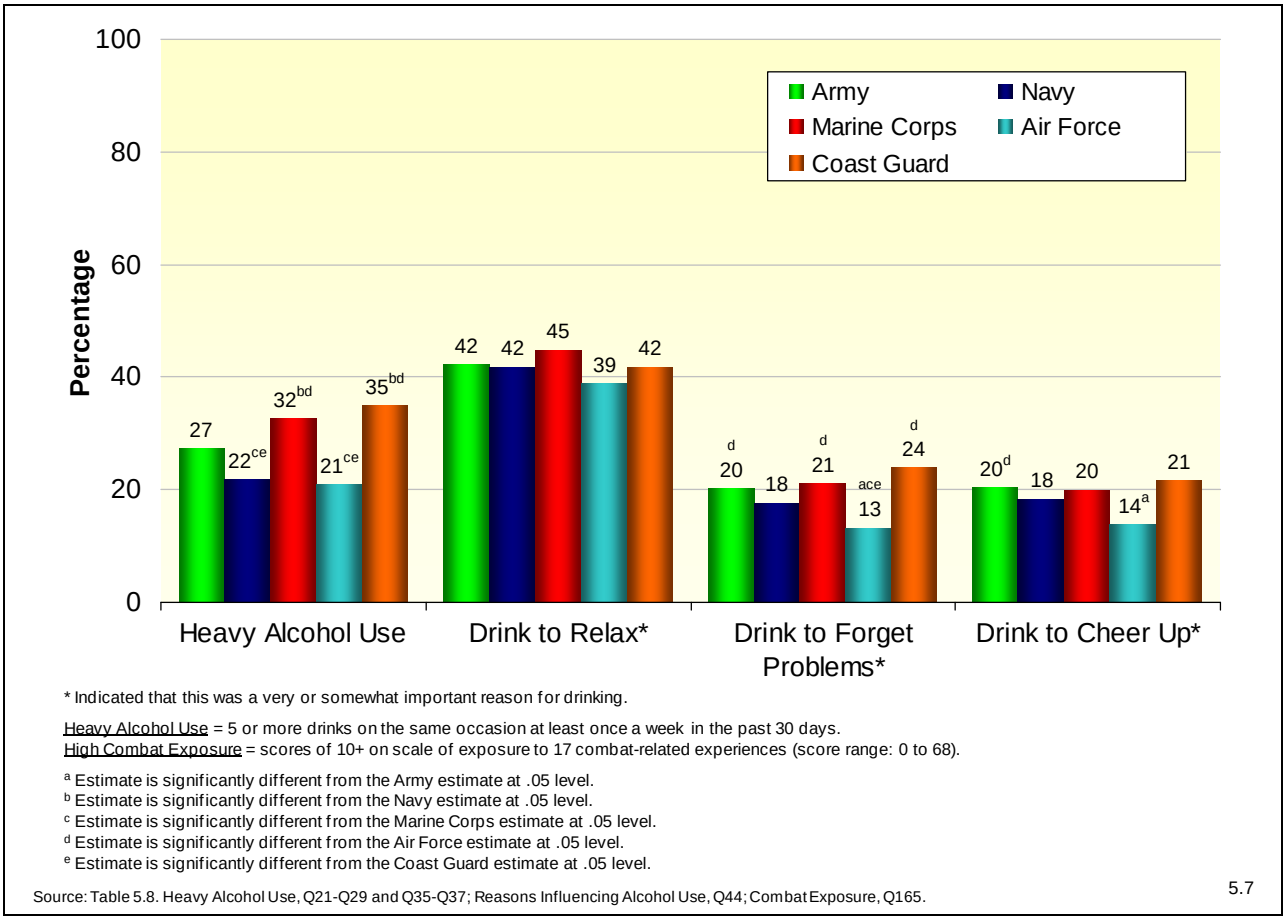
Source: Table 5.6. Combat Exposure, Q165; Stress in Family, Q111.

5.6

- A higher percentage of personnel with high combat exposure reported experiencing high family stress than personnel with low or moderate combat exposure (23% vs. 14% and 16%, respectively). This general pattern held for all services, although, due to high standard errors, the rate of high family stress was not significantly higher for those with high combat exposure than for those with moderate combat exposure in the Air Force or Coast Guard.

Figure 5.7 presents rates of heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days and reasons for drinking among personnel with high levels of lifetime combat exposure by service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.8.

Figure 5.7 Heavy Alcohol Use and Reasons for Drinking Among Those with High Combat Exposure by Service, 2008



* Indicated that this was a very or somewhat important reason for drinking.

Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.
High Combat Exposure = scores of 10+ on scale of exposure to 17 combat-related experiences (score range: 0 to 68).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

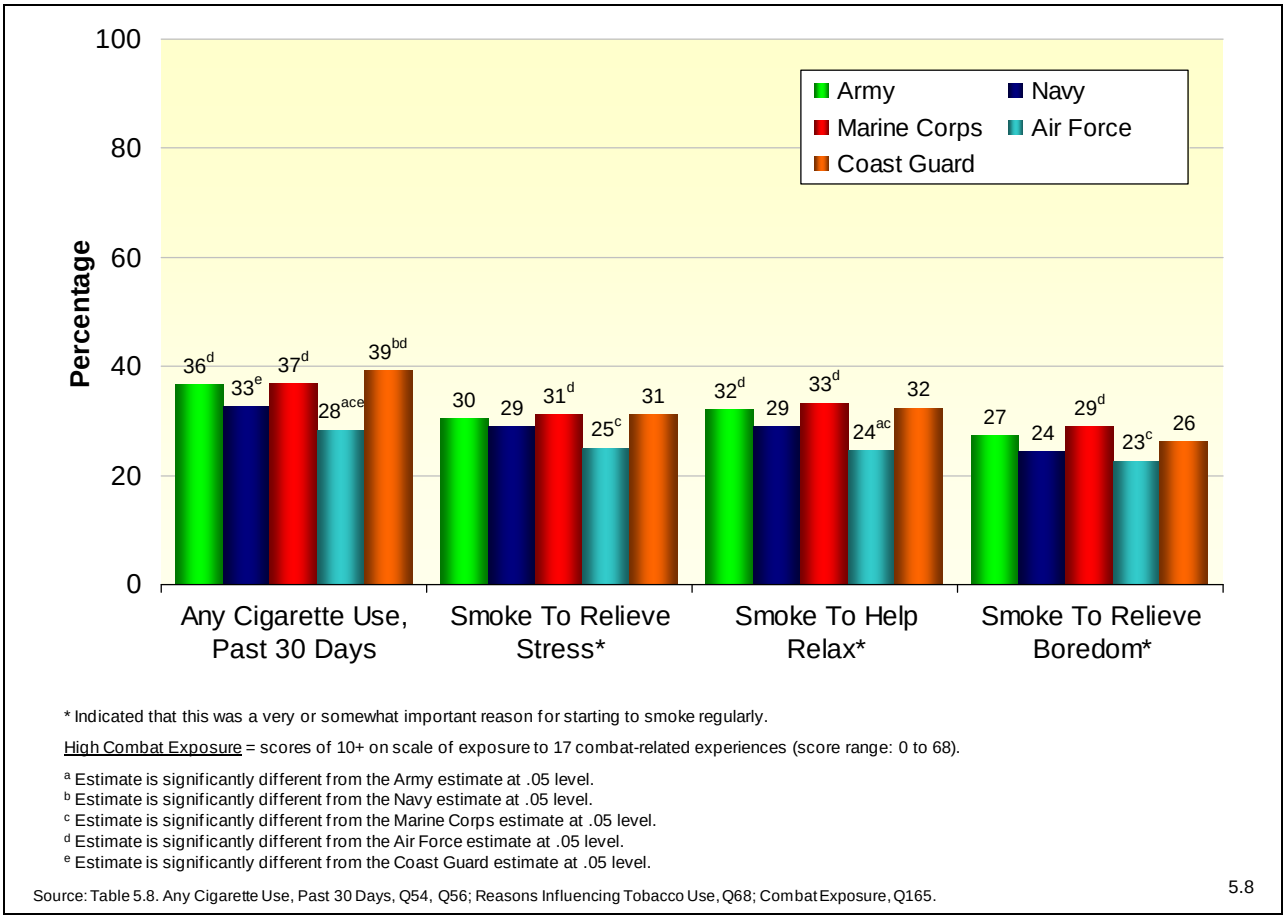
Source: Table 5.8. Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Reasons Influencing Alcohol Use, Q44; Combat Exposure, Q165.

5.7

- Among personnel with high combat exposure, rates of heavy alcohol use were higher in the Coast Guard (35%) and Marine Corps (32%) than in the Navy (22%) or Air Force (21%).
- Among personnel with high combat exposure, drinking to relax was reported more often than drinking to forget problems or drinking to cheer up as "very important" or "somewhat important" reasons for drinking.
- Personnel with high combat exposure in the Air Force were less likely to drink to forget problems than personnel with high combat exposure in the Army, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Figure 5.8 presents rates of cigarette use (any use in the past 30 days) and reasons for smoking among personnel with high levels of lifetime combat exposure by service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.8.

Figure 5.8 Any Cigarette Use and Reasons for Starting to Smoke Among Those with High Combat Exposure by Service, 2008



* Indicated that this was a very or somewhat important reason for starting to smoke regularly.

High Combat Exposure = scores of 10+ on scale of exposure to 17 combat-related experiences (score range: 0 to 68).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 5.8. Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Reasons Influencing Tobacco Use, Q68; Combat Exposure, Q165.

5.8

- Among personnel with high combat exposure, rates of past month cigarette use were higher among Coast Guard personnel (39%) than among Navy personnel (33%) or Air Force personnel (28%). This rate in the Air Force was also lower than the rate for the Army (36%) or Marine Corps (37%).
- Military personnel with high combat exposure were about equally likely to report the following as "very important" or "somewhat important" reasons for smoking: to relieve stress, to help relax or calm down, and to relieve boredom.
- Marine Corps personnel with high combat exposure were more likely to smoke to relieve stress, smoke to help relax, or smoke to relieve boredom compared with Air Force personnel with high combat exposure.

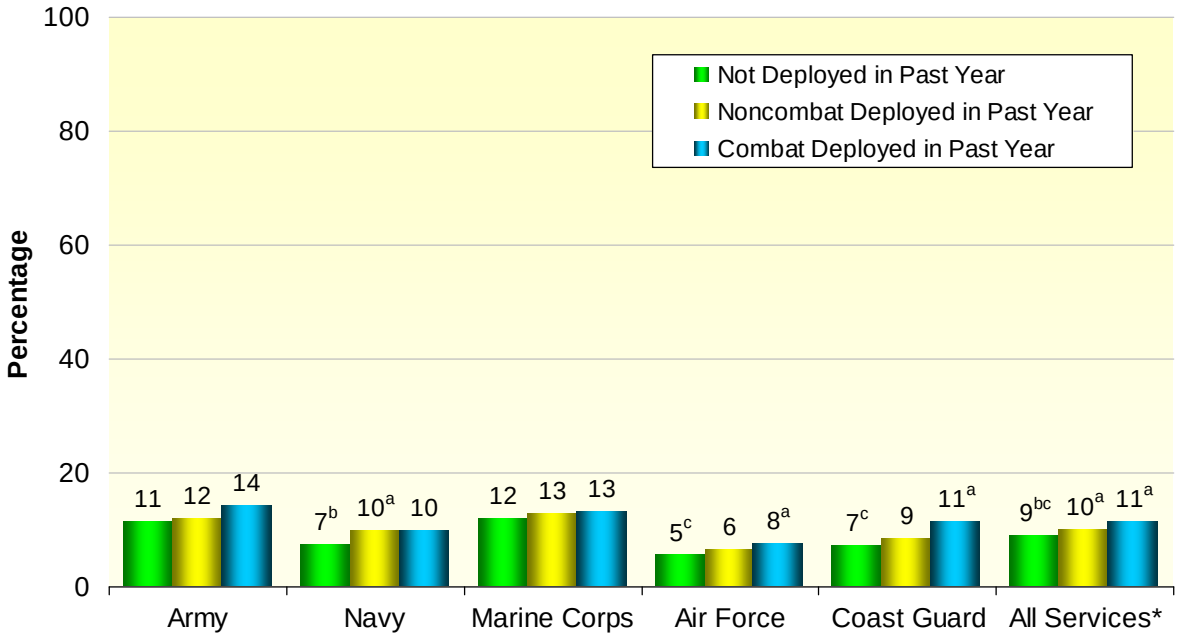
5.2 Deployment Status and Substance Use

This section presents information on substance use by deployment status (combat deployed, noncombat deployed, and not deployed) during the past year. Observed differences

among these groups may help to inform deployment policy or programs targeted toward maintaining force health under various deployment scenarios.

Figure 5.9 presents rates of heavy cigarette use (i.e., one or more packs of cigarettes a day during the past 30 days) by past year deployment status and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.11.

Figure 5.9 Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Past Year Deployment Status and Service, 2008



Combat deployed = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) in the past year.
Noncombat deployed = 1 or more deployments in the past year but no combat deployments.
Not deployed = No deployments in the past year.
Heavy Cigarette Use = Smoked 1 or more packs of cigarettes a day during the past 30 days.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the not deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the noncombat deployed estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the combat deployed estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

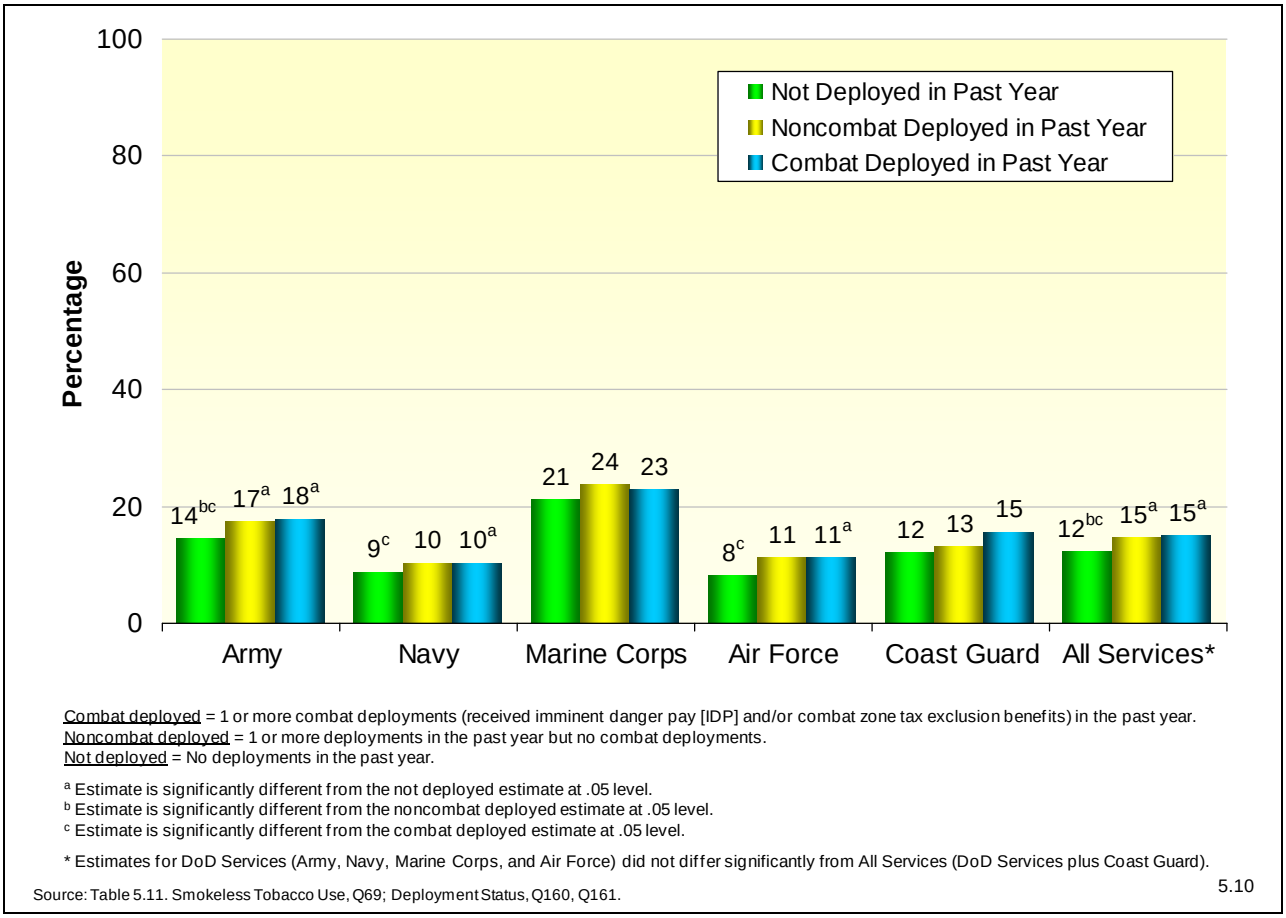
Source: Table 5.11. Heavy Cigarette Use, Q54, Q58; Deployment Status, Q160, Q161.

5.9

- For All Services, rates of heavy cigarette use were higher among personnel who had been combat deployed during the past year (11%) or noncombat deployed in the past year (10%) than for those who had not been deployed in the past year (9%).
- Navy and Air Force personnel who had been combat deployed during the past year had higher rates of heavy cigarette use than personnel in those services who had not been deployed in the past year.

Figure 5.10 presents rates of past month smokeless tobacco use (i.e., chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco) by past year deployment status and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.11.

Figure 5.10 Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use by Past Year Deployment Status and Service, 2008



Combat deployed = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) in the past year.
Noncombat deployed = 1 or more deployments in the past year but no combat deployments.
Not deployed = No deployments in the past year.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the not deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the noncombat deployed estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the combat deployed estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.11. Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69; Deployment Status, Q160, Q161.

5.10

- For All Services, rates of smokeless tobacco use were higher among personnel who had been combat deployed or noncombat deployed during the past year (15%) than among those who had not been deployed (12%).
- In the Army, Navy, and Air Force, personnel who had been combat deployed in the past year had significantly higher rates of smokeless tobacco use than personnel who had not been deployed in the past year.

5.3 Combat Deployment since September 11, 2001

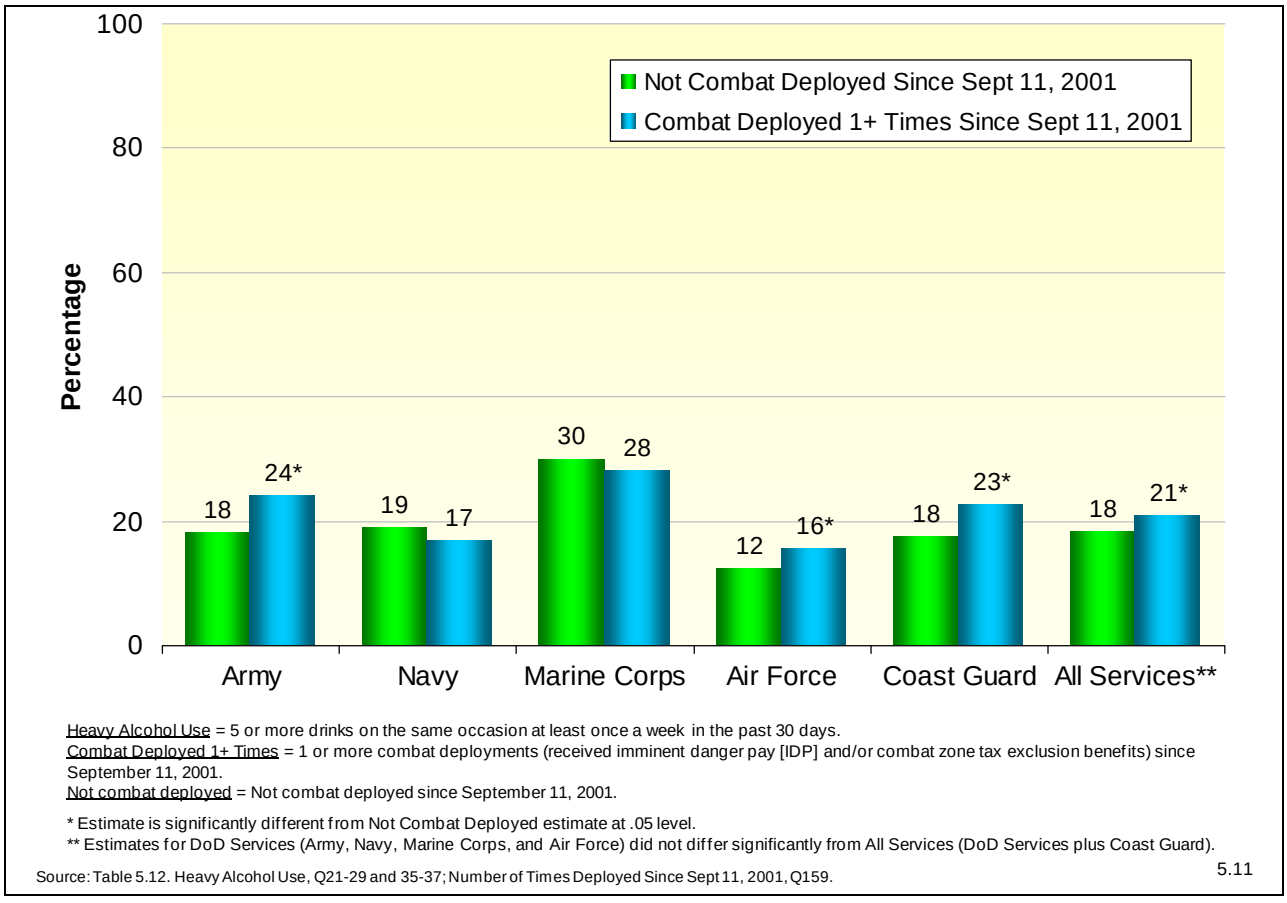
The following figures present differences in substance use and mental health issues by combat deployment status (combat deployed vs. not deployed) since September 11, 2001 (9/11).

Observed differences among these groups may help to discern how combat deployment situations affect substance use and mental health and guide the development of programs targeted toward facilitating deployment return and reintegration.

Figure 5.11 presents rates of heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.12.

- For All Services, rates of heavy alcohol use were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (21% vs. 18%). This pattern held for the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
- In the Navy and Marine Corps, rates of heavy alcohol use were slightly higher among personnel who had not been combat deployed since 9/11, although these differences were not statistically significant.

Figure 5.11 Heavy Alcohol Use by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.
Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.
Not combat deployed = Not combat deployed since September 11, 2001.

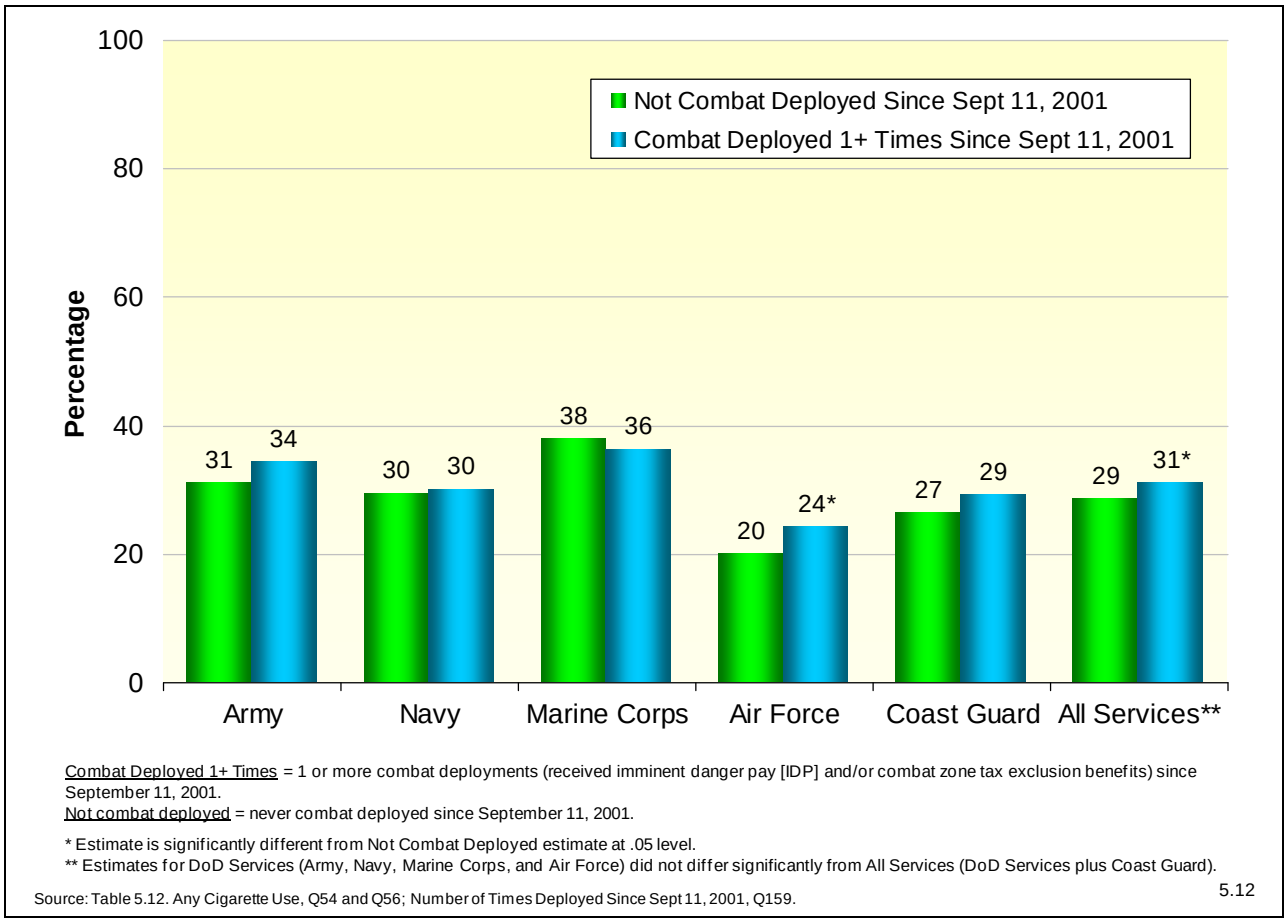
* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.12. Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-29 and 35-37; Number of Times Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001, Q159.

5.11

Figure 5.12 presents rates of cigarette use (any use in the past 30 days) by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.12.

Figure 5.12 Cigarette Use by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008



Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.
Not combat deployed = never combat deployed since September 11, 2001.

* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

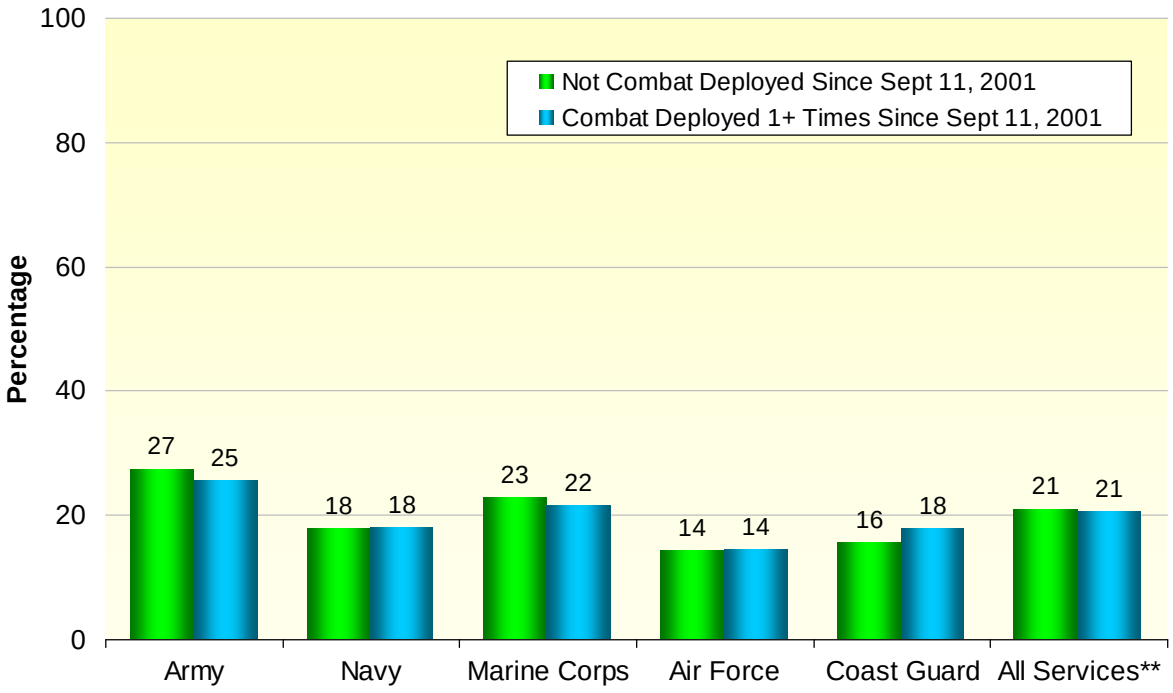
Source: Table 5.12. Any Cigarette Use, Q54 and Q56; Number of Times Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001, Q159.

5.12

- For All Services, rates of cigarette use were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (31% vs. 29%). This pattern also held for Air Force personnel.
- There were no statistically significant differences between those who had been combat deployed and those who had not been combat deployed in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Figure 5.13 presents rates of illicit drug use (including prescription drug misuse) in the past 12 months by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.12.

Figure 5.13 Any Illicit Drug Use (Including Prescription Drug Misuse), Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008



Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.
Not combat deployed = Not combat deployed since September 11, 2001.

* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

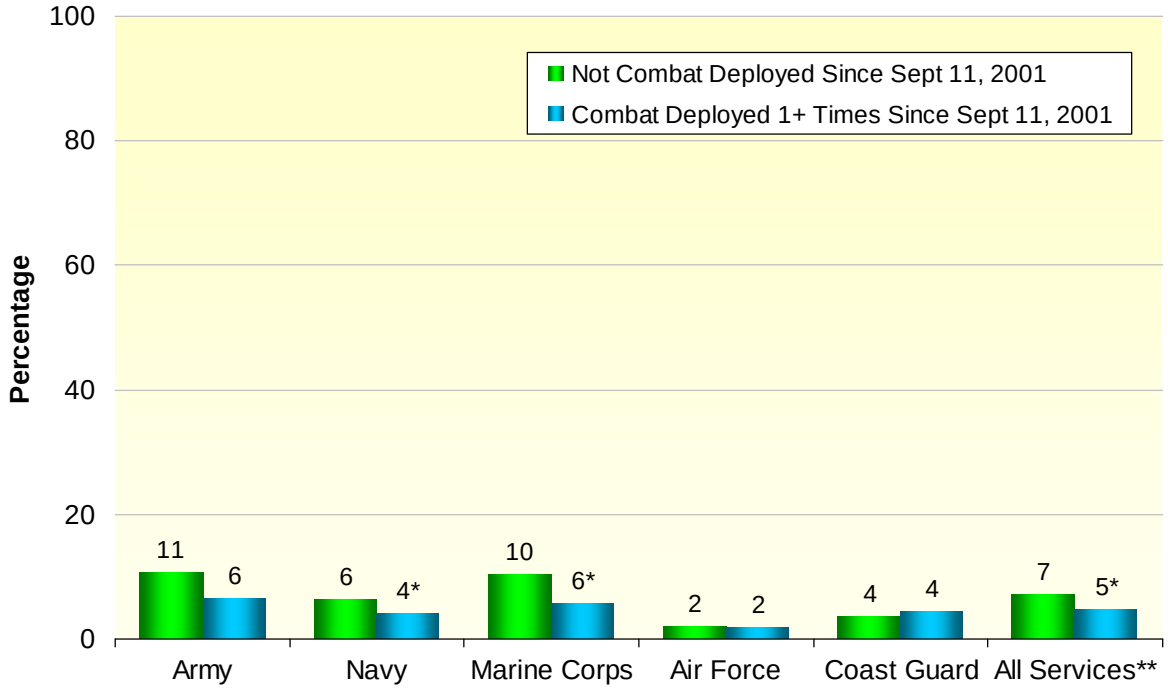
Source: Table 5.12. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Number of Times Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001, Q159. 5.13

- For All Services as well as for each individual service, rates of illicit drug use (including prescription drug misuse) in the past 12 months did not significantly differ by combat deployment status since 9/11.

Figure 5.14 presents rates of illicit drug use (excluding prescription drug misuse) in the past 12 months by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.12.

- For All Services, the rate of illicit drug use (excluding prescription drug misuse) in the past 12 months was higher among personnel who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (7%) than among those who had been combat deployed since 9/11 (5%). This pattern held for the Navy and Marine Corps, but differences between those who had been combat deployed and those who had not been were not significant for the other services.

Figure 5.14 Any Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse), Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008



Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.
Not combat deployed = Not combat deployed since September 11, 2001.

* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

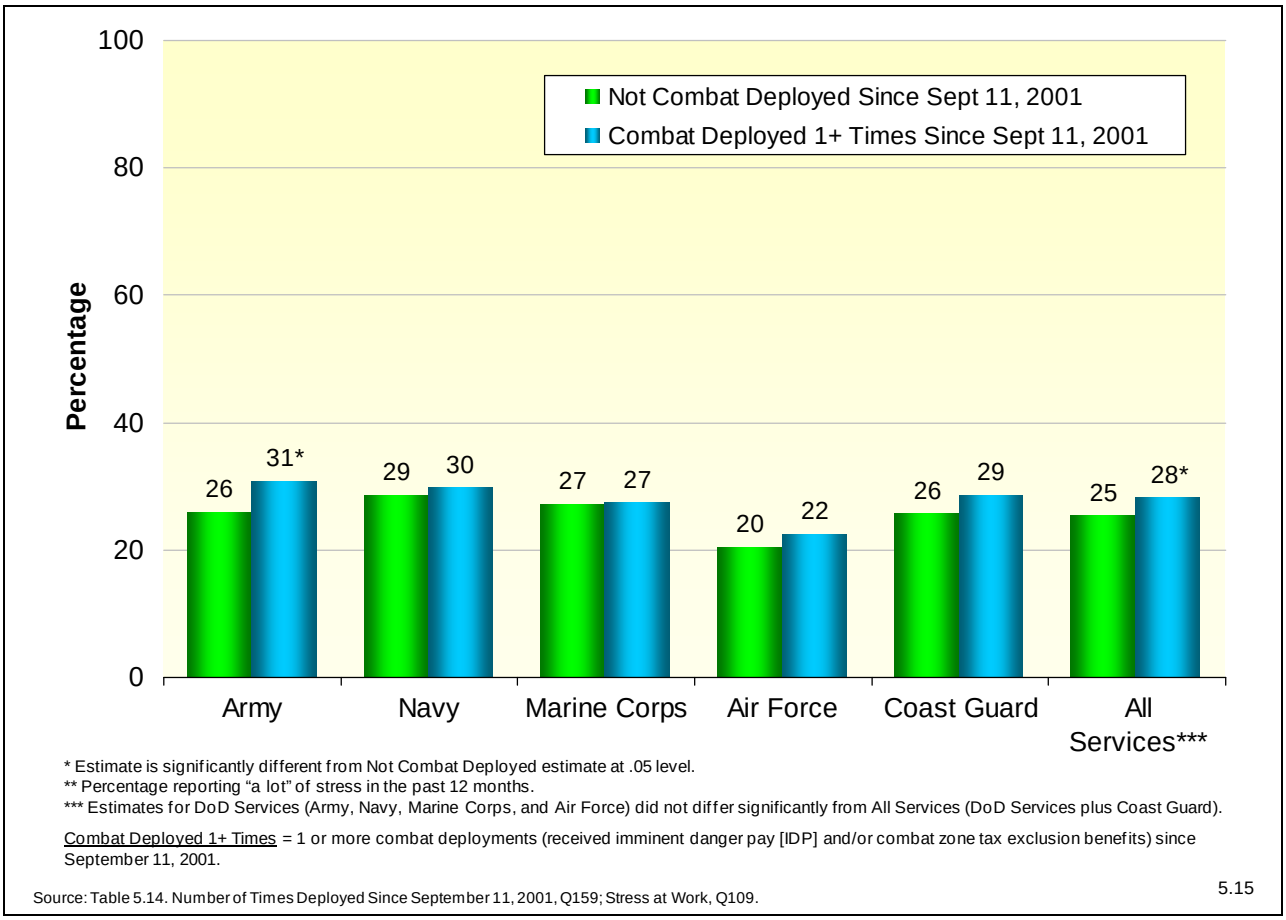
Source: Table 5.12. Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Number of Times Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001, Q159.

5.14

Figure 5.15 presents rates of high stress experienced at work by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a lot" of stress at work in the past 12 months. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.14.

- For All Services, the rate of experiencing high work stress in the past 12 months was higher among personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 (28%) than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (25%). This pattern also holds for the Army, but differences between the combat employed and non combat employed were not statistically significant for the other services.

Figure 5.15 High Stress at Work by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008**



* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Percentage reporting "a lot" of stress in the past 12 months.
*** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

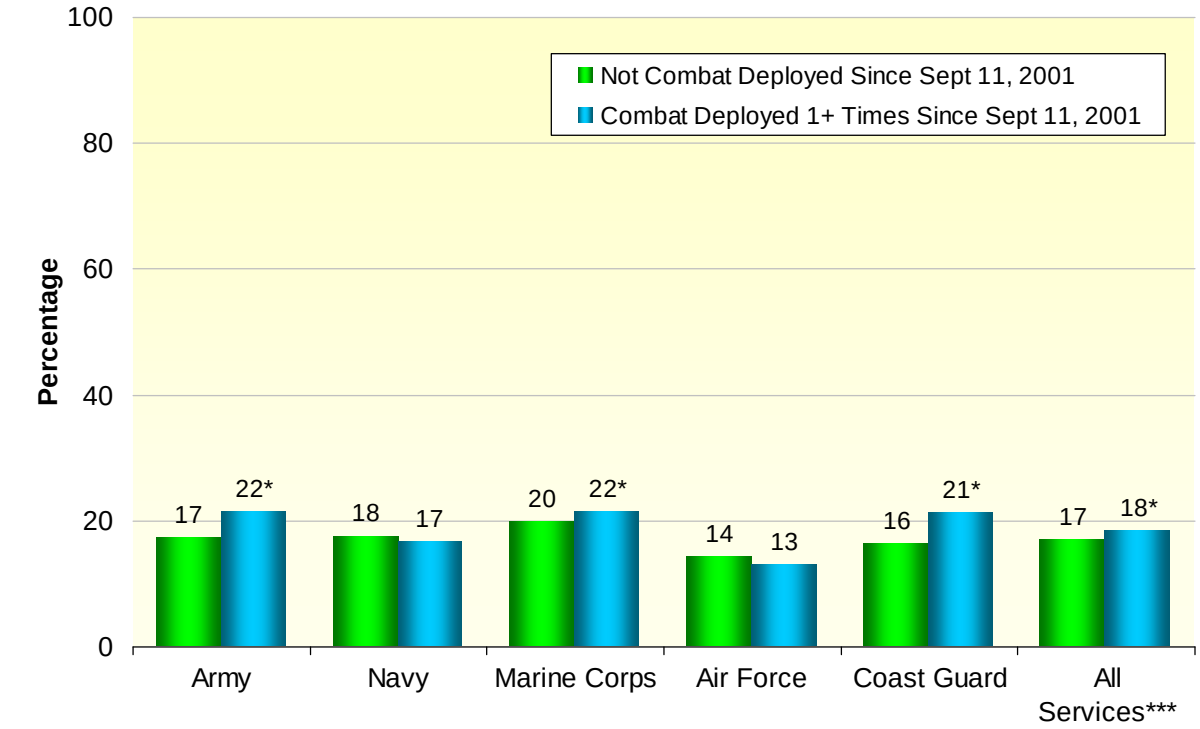
Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.

Source: Table 5.14. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Stress at Work, Q109.

5.15

Figure 5.16 presents rates of high stress experienced in the family by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a lot" of stress in the family in the past 12 months. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.14.

Figure 5.16 High Stress in Family by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008**



* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level
** Percentage reporting "a lot" of stress in the past 12 months.
*** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.

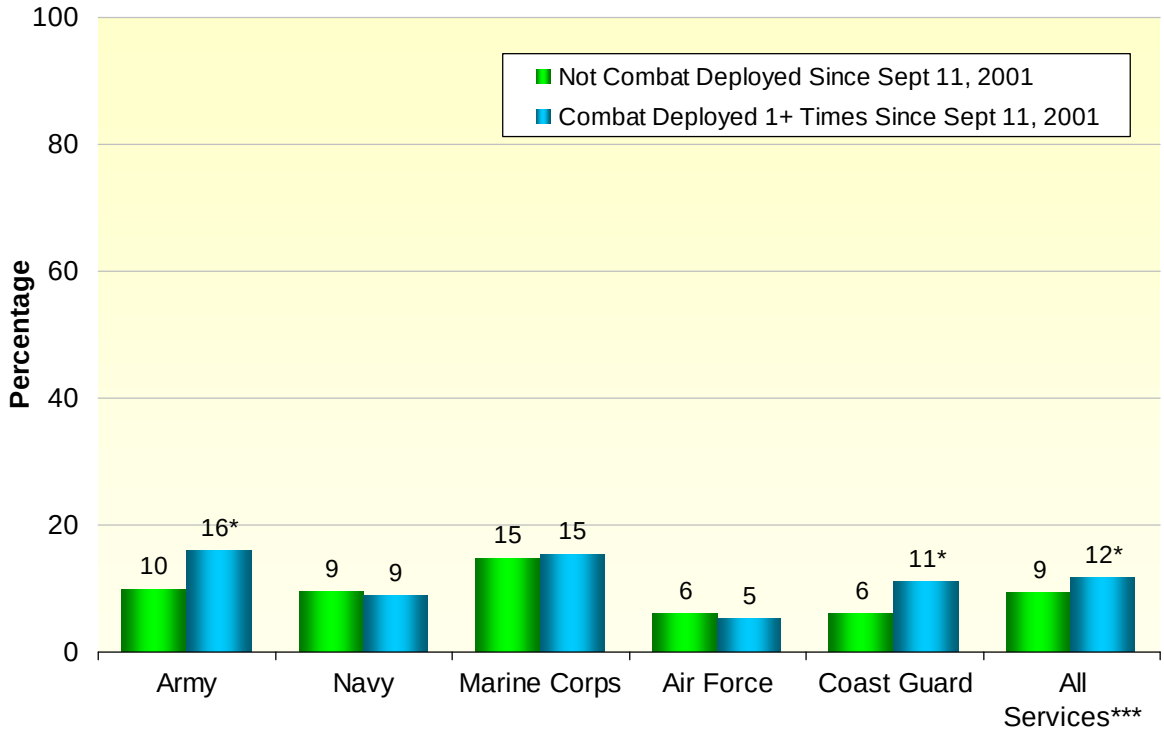
Source: Table 5.14. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Stress in Family, Q111.

5.16

- For All Services, the rate of experiencing high family stress in the past 12 months was higher among personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 (18%) than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (17%).
- Rates of experiencing high family stress in the past 12 months were higher for those Army, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 than for those who had not been deployed.

Figure 5.17 presents rates of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms by combat deployment status and service reported for 2008. Measures of PTSD symptoms are self-reported; this suggests the need for further evaluation, and is not a clinical diagnosis. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.14.

Figure 5.17 PTSD Symptoms by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008**



* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Measured by self-report screening scale; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis.
*** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.

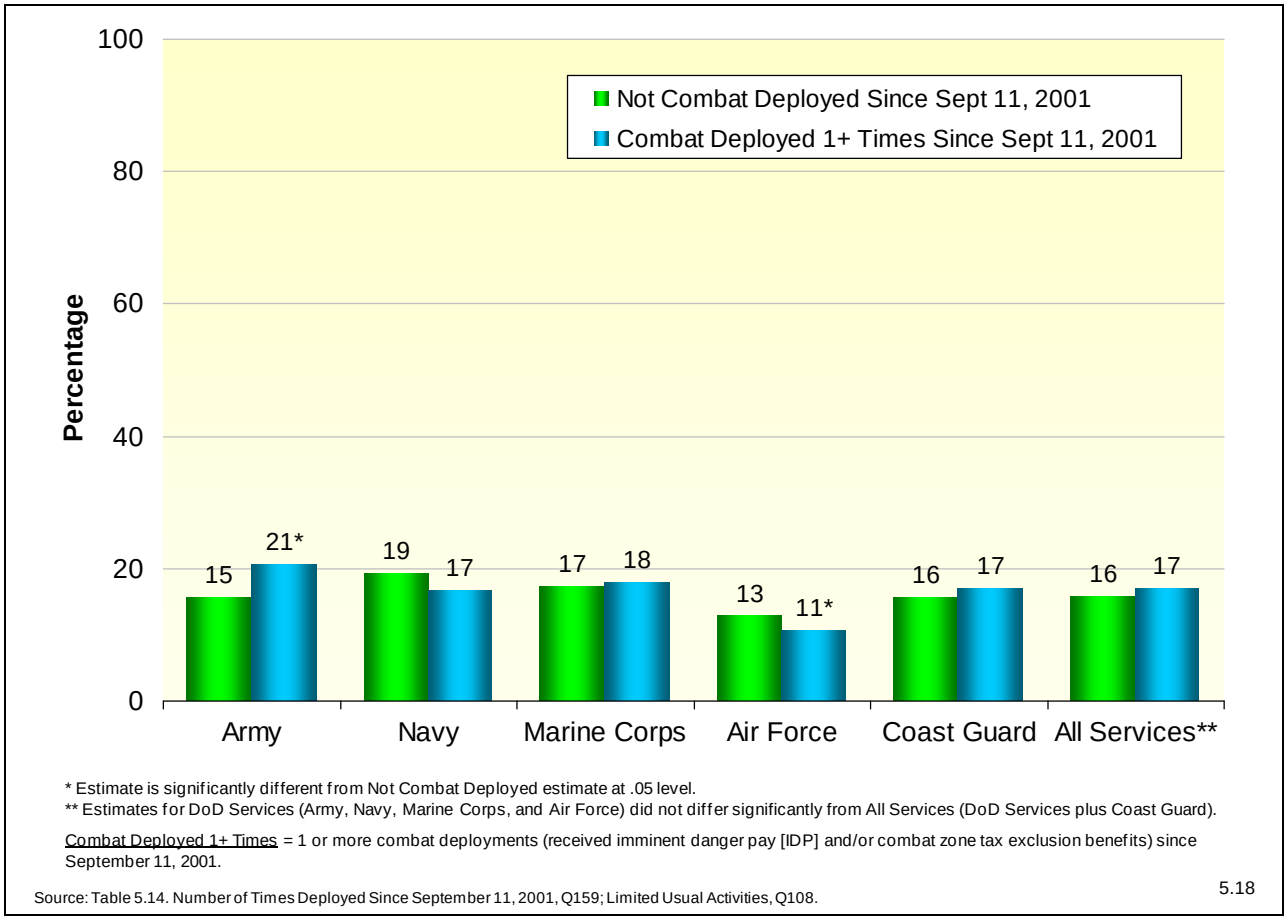
Source: Table 5.14. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; PTSD Symptoms, Q125.

5.17

- For All Services, the rate of PTSD symptoms in the past 30 days was higher among personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 (12%) than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (9%). This relationship also held true for Army and Coast Guard personnel.
- Among personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11, the highest rates of PTSD symptoms were among Army (16%) and Marine Corps (15%) personnel.

Figure 5.18 presents rates of reported limited activities in the past 30 days because of poor mental health by combat deployment status and service for 2008. Unadjusted (observed) rates shown are not adjusted for any differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.14.

Figure 5.18 Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, by Combat Deployment Status and Service, 2008



* Estimate is significantly different from Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Combat Deployed 1+ Times = 1 or more combat deployments (received imminent danger pay [IDP] and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits) since September 11, 2001.

5.18

Source: Table 5.14. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Limited Usual Activities, Q108.

- For All Services, the rate of limited activity in the past 30 days due to poor mental health was slightly higher for personnel who had been combat deployed since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 but is not statistically significant.

- Among Army personnel, those who had been combat deployed since 9/11 were more likely to have limited their usual activity in the past 30 days due to poor mental health than those who had not been combat deployed. In contrast, Air Force personnel who had been combat deployed were less likely to limit their usual activity due to poor mental health than those who had not been combat deployed. There were no statistically significant differences for the other services.

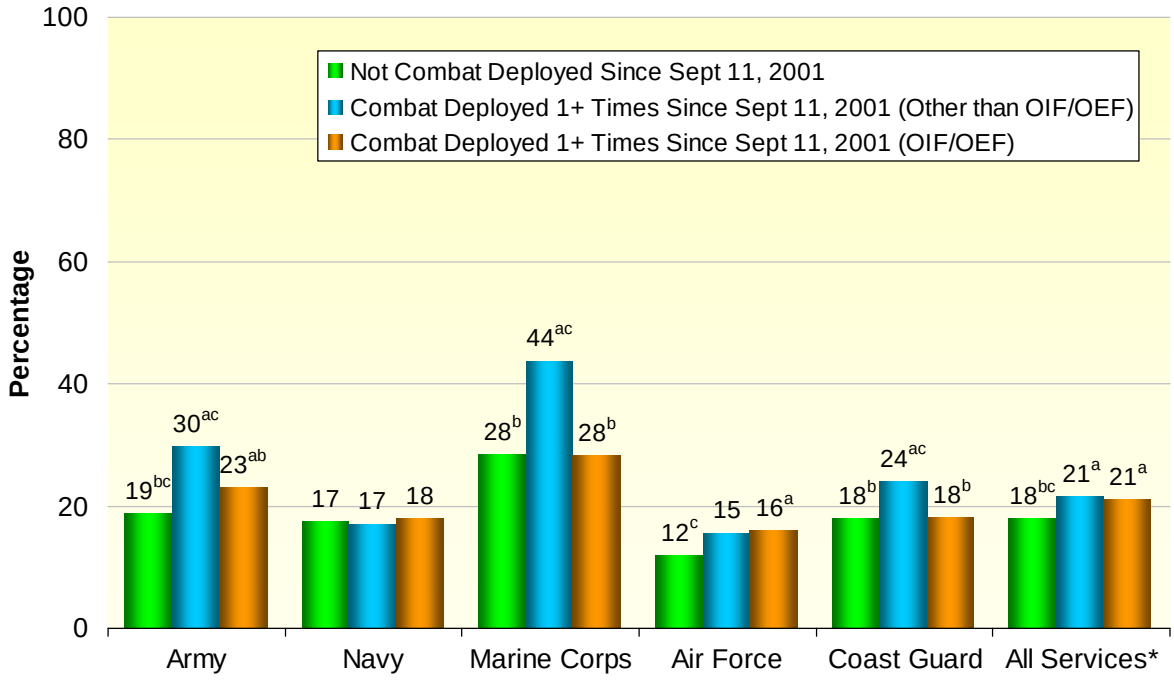
5.4 Combat Deployment and Theater

The following figures present differences in substance use and mental health issues by combat deployment status (combat deployed vs. not deployed) since 9/11 and theater of operation (Operation Iraqi Freedom [OIF]/Operation Enduring Freedom [OEF] vs. theaters other than OIF/OEF, such as Somalia or Panama as well as tsunami or hurricane relief missions).

These findings build on findings presented in the previous section by exploring how different operational theaters may differentially affect substance use and mental health issues.

Figure 5.19 presents rates of heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.17.

Figure 5.19 Heavy Alcohol Use by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.
Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

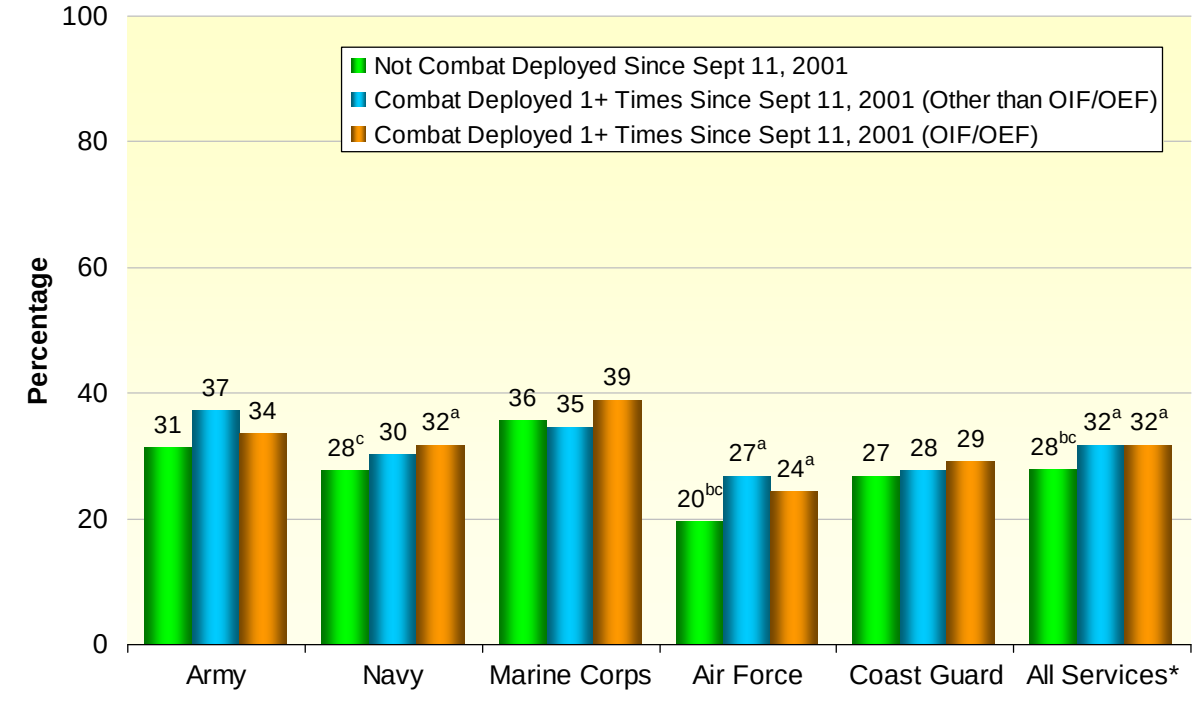
Source: Table 5.17. Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-29 and 35-37; Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169.

5.19

- For All Services, rates of heavy alcohol use were higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to any operational theater since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (21% among those deployed to OIF/OEF or other operational theaters; 18% among those not deployed).
- For the Army, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, rates of heavy alcohol use were significantly higher among personnel combat deployed to operational theaters other than OIF/OEF than for those deployed to OIF/OEF or those not deployed.

Figure 5.20 presents rates of cigarette use (any use in the past 30 days) by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.17.

Figure 5.20 Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.17. Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169.

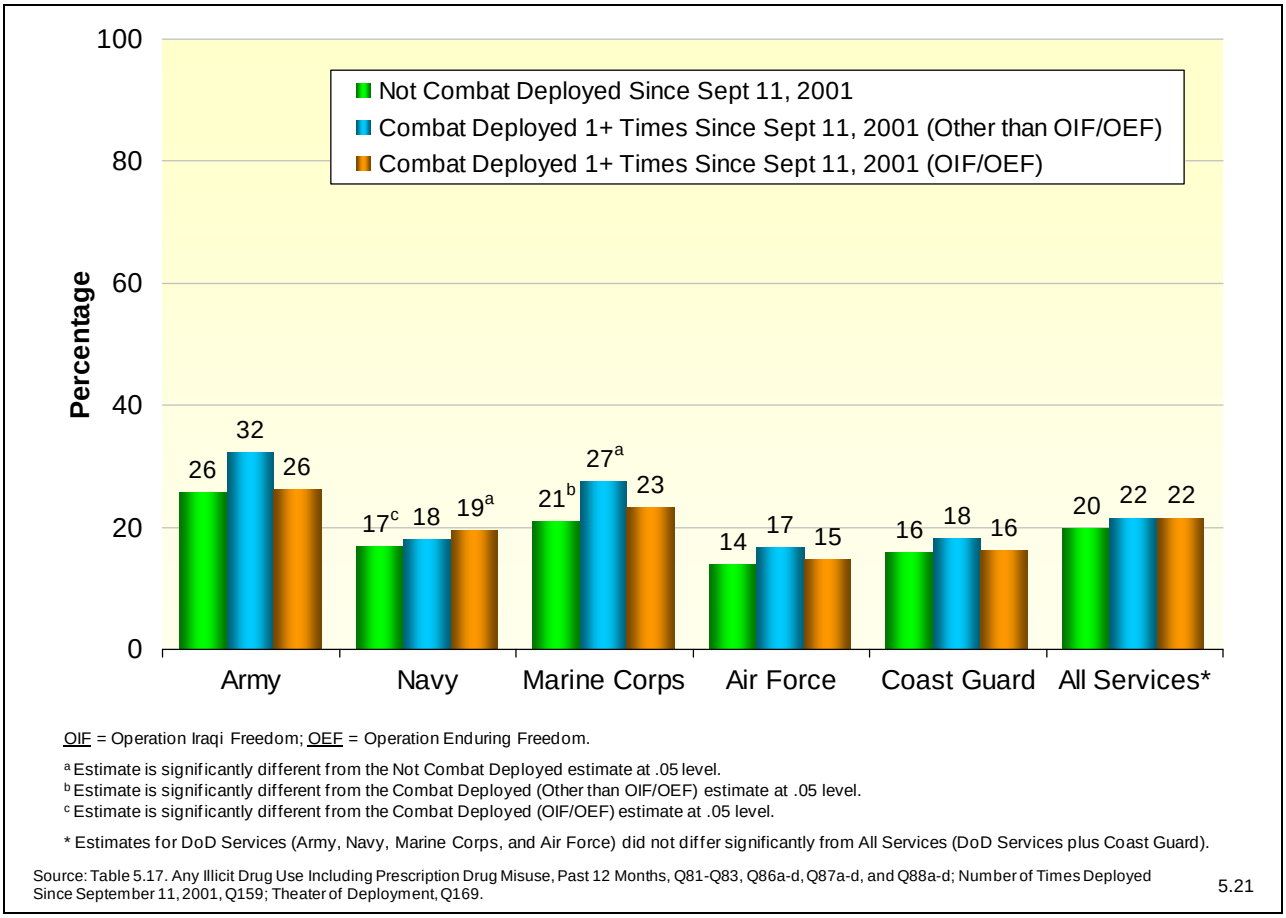
5.20

- For All Services, rates of cigarette use were higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to any operational theater since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (32% among those deployed to OIF/OEF or other operational theaters; 28% among those not combat deployed).

- The pattern among Air Force personnel was similar to the pattern for All Services, with higher rates among those deployed to any operational theater compared with those who had not been combat deployed. Among Navy personnel, those who had deployed to OIF/OEF had a higher rate of cigarette use than those who had not been combat deployed. There were not statistically significant differences by combat theater for the other services.

Figure 5.21 presents rates of illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.17.

Figure 5.21 Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.17. Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169.

5.21

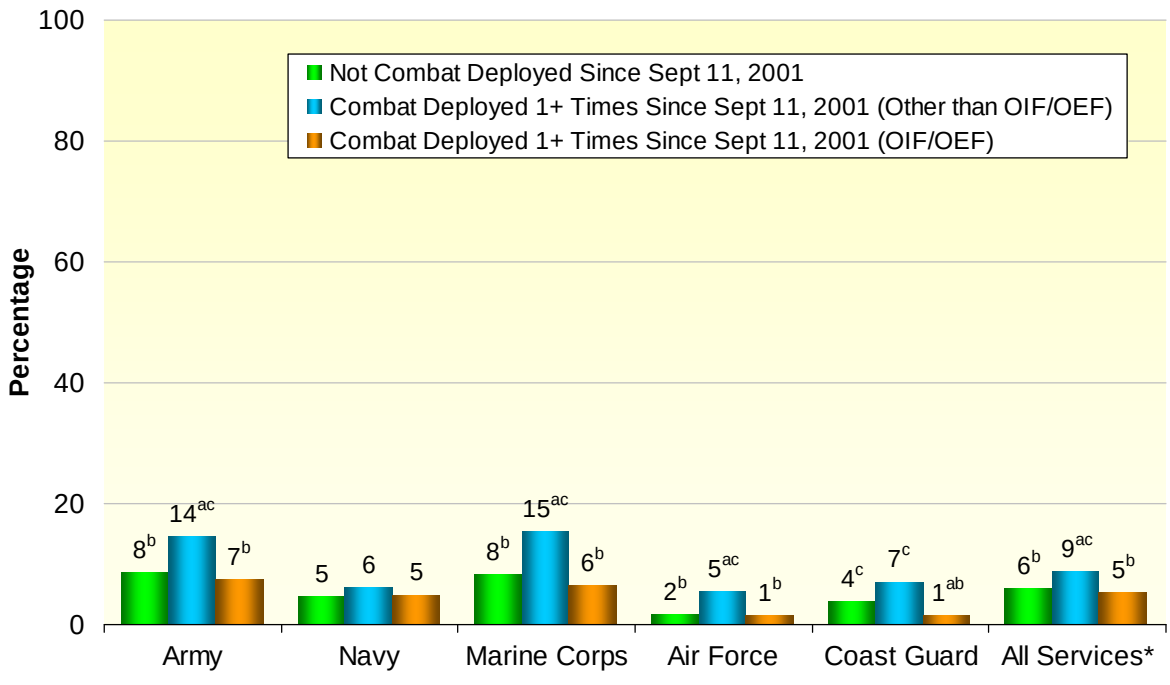
- For All Services, there was no statistically significant difference in the rate of illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months based on combat deployment theater since 9/11.
- Among Navy personnel, the rate of illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse was higher for those who had been deployed to OIF/OEF since 9/11 than for those who had not been combat deployed. In the Marine Corps, the rate of illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse was higher for those who had been deployed to operational theaters other than OIF/OEF than for those who had not been combat deployed. There were no statistically significant differences for the other services.

Figure 5.22 presents rates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.17.

- For All Services, rates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to operational theaters other than OIF/OEF since 9/11 than those who had been combat deployed to OIF/OEF and those who not been combat deployed since 9/11 (9% among those deployed to other operational theaters vs. 5% among those deployed to OIF/OEF and 6% among those not deployed).

- For the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force, rates of illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months were significantly higher among personnel combat deployed to operational theaters other than OIF/OEF than for those deployed to OIF/OEF or those not deployed. This pattern held for the Navy and Coast Guard as well, but group differences were not statistically significant.

Figure 5.22 Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

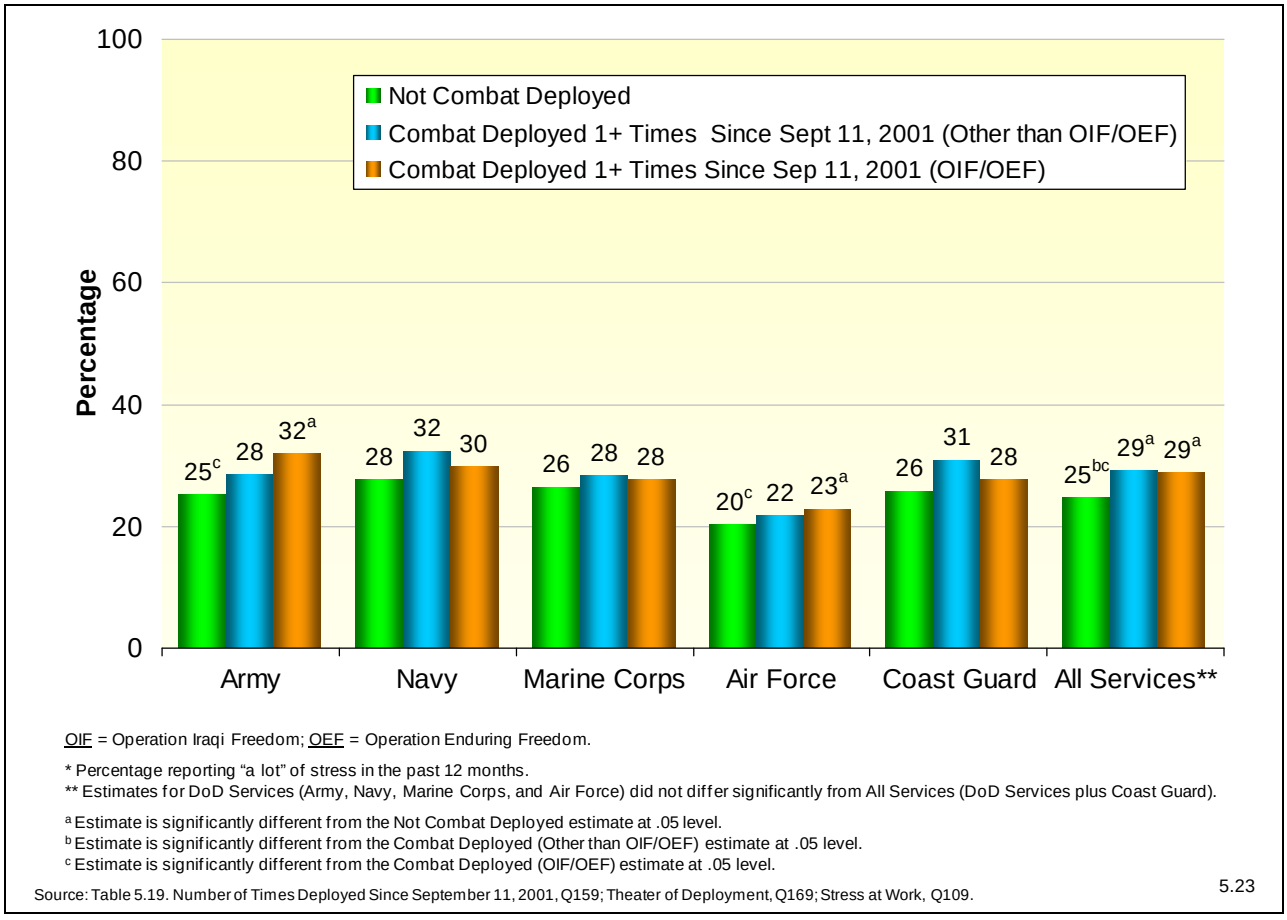
Source: Table 5.17. Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169.

5.22

Figure 5.23 presents rates of high stress experienced at work by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a lot" of stress at work in the past 12 months. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.19.

- For All Services, rates of experiencing high work stress in the past 12 months were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to any operational theater since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (29% among those deployed to OIF/OEF; 29% among those deployed to other operational theaters; 25% among those not deployed).
- In both the Army and the Air Force, personnel deployed to OIF/OEF had higher rates of work stress than personnel who had not been combat deployed. There were no statistically significant differences between combat deployment theaters for the other services.

Figure 5.23 High Stress at Work* by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

* Percentage reporting "a lot" of stress in the past 12 months.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

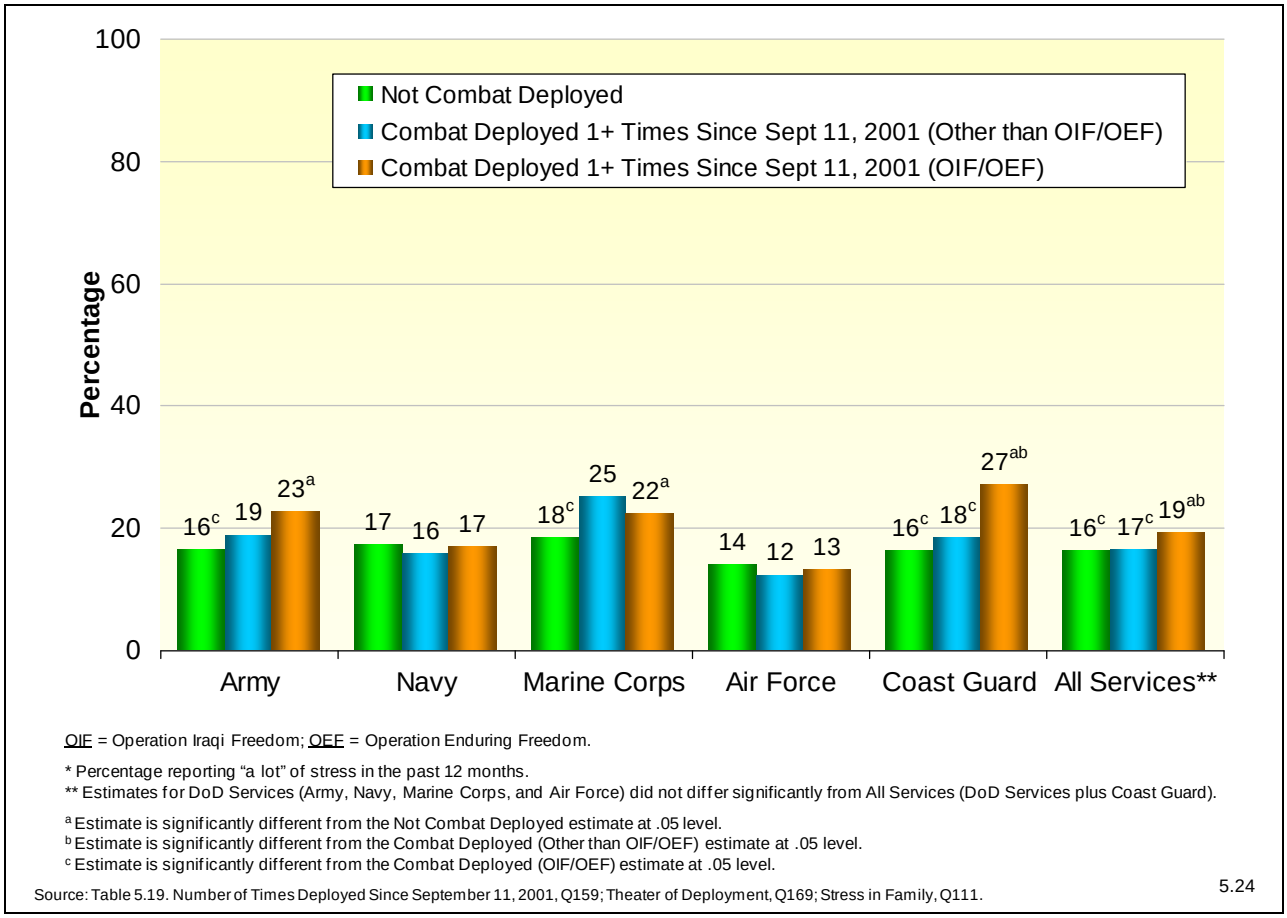
[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 5.19. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Stress at Work, Q109.

5.23

Figure 5.24 presents rates of high stress experienced in the family by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. High stress is defined as reporting "a lot" of stress in the family in the past 12 months. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.19.

Figure 5.24 High Stress in the Family* by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

* Percentage reporting "a lot" of stress in the past 12 months.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 5.19. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Stress in Family, Q111.

5.24

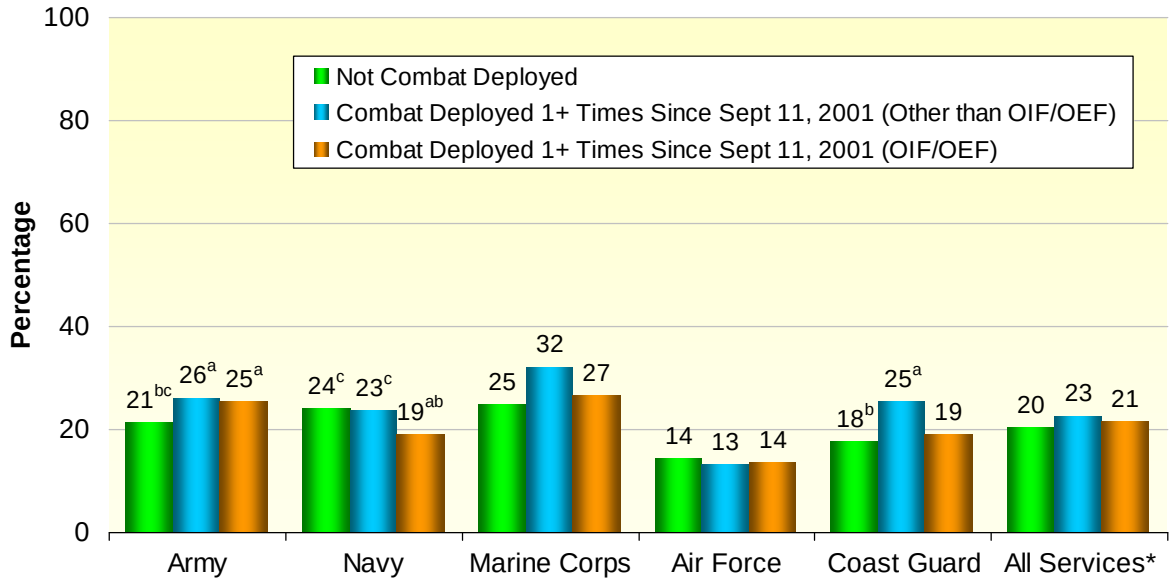
- For All Services, rates of experiencing high family stress in the past 12 months were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to OIF/OEF than those who had been combat deployed to other operational theaters and those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (19% among those deployed to OIF/OEF; 17% among those deployed to other operational theaters; 16% among those not deployed).

- The pattern in the Coast Guard was similar to the pattern for All Services, with a higher rate of family stress for those deployed to OIF/OEF than for those deployed to other operational theaters or those who had not been combat deployed. In addition,

personnel in the Army and the Marine Corps who deployed to OIF/OEF had a higher rate of family stress than those who had not been combat deployed.

Figure 5.25 presents rates of suggested need for further depression evaluation by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Measures of depression symptoms are self-reported; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.19.

Figure 5.25 Suggested Need for Further Depression Evaluation by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.
Need for Further Depression Evaluation (past 7 days) is measured with the 3-item Burnam screen. Respondents must meet 2 criteria: depressed for at least a full day in the past week, and either depressed for 2 or more weeks in the past 12 months or depressed in the past 12 months and on most days for 2 or more years; measured by self-report screening scale; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.19. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q116.

5.25

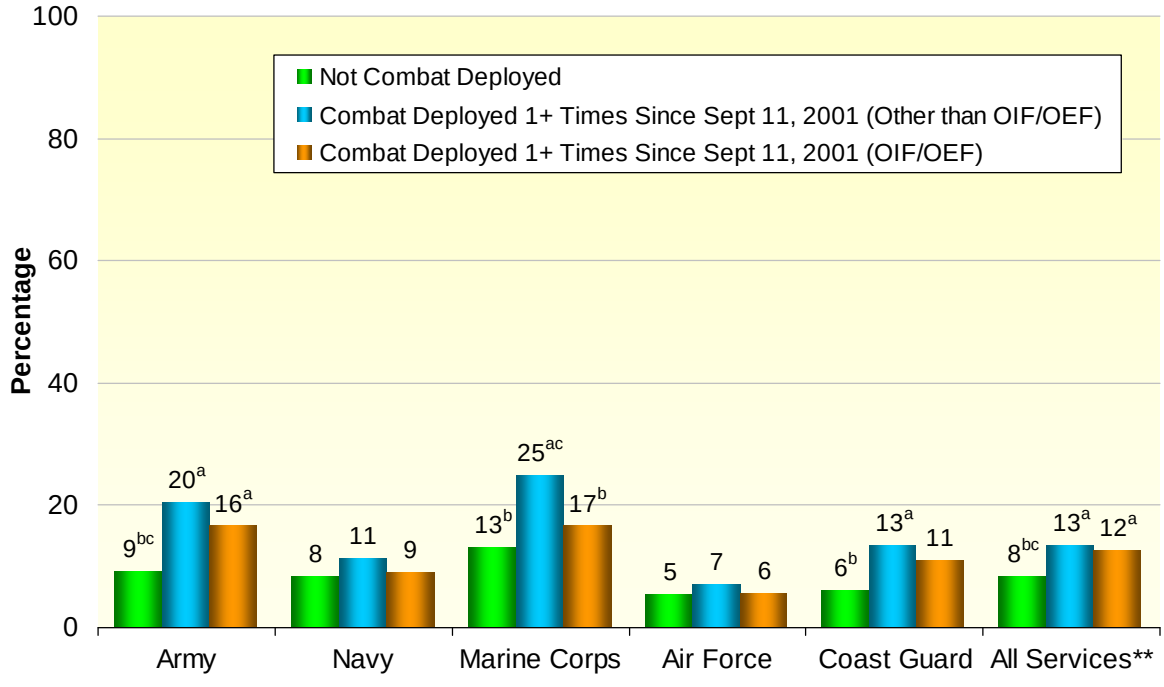
- For All Services, rates of suggested need for further depression evaluation did not differ among those who had not been deployed and the two combat deployment groups.
- For the Army, rates of suggested need for further depression evaluation were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to any operational theater than those not been combat deployed since 9/11 (25% among

those deployed to OIF/OEF; 26% among those deployed to other operational theaters; 21% among those not deployed).

- For the Navy, the rate of suggested need for further depression evaluation was lower for those deployed to OIF/OEF (19%) than for those deployed to other operational theaters (23%) or those not deployed (24%).

Figure 5.26 presents rates of suggested need for further PTSD evaluation by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Measures of PTSD symptoms are self-reported; therefore, this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.19.

Figure 5.26 Suggested Need for Further PTSD Evaluation* by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

* Measured by self-report screening scale; this suggests the need for further evaluation and is not a clinical diagnosis.
** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 5.19. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; PTSD Symptoms, Q125.

5.26

- For All Services, rates of suggested need for further PTSD evaluation were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to any operational theater than those not been combat deployed since 9/11 (12% among those deployed to OIF/OEF; 13% among those deployed to other operational theaters; 8% among those not deployed).

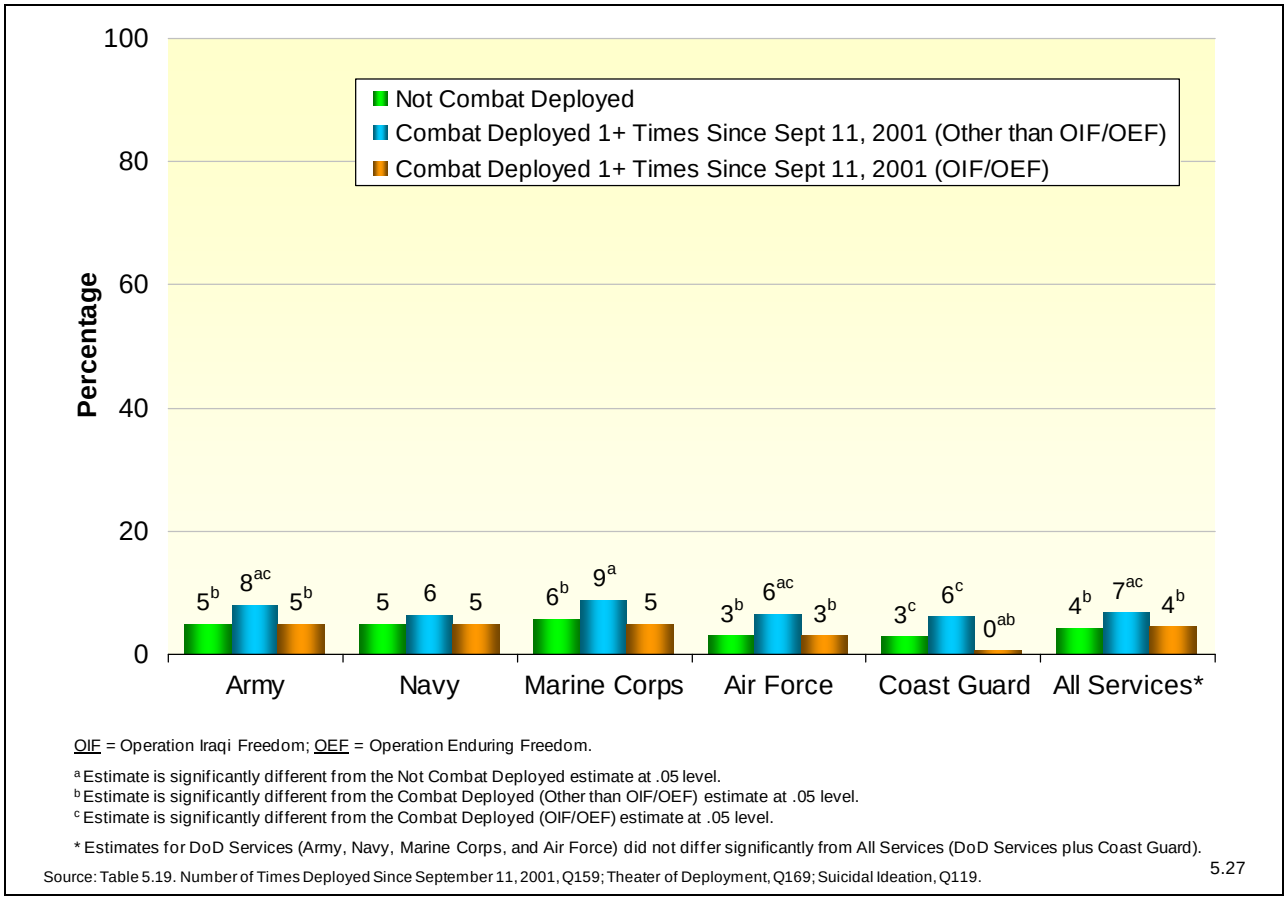
- In the Marine Corps, those deployed to OIF/OEF had lower rates of suggested need for further PTSD evaluation than those deployed to operational theaters other than OIF/OEF. This pattern was similar in the Army, though the difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 5.27 presents rates of self-reported suicidal ideation in the past year by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service reported for 2008. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.19.

- For All Services, rates of self-reported suicidal ideation in the past year were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to operational theaters other than OIF/OEF since 9/11 than those who had been combat deployed to OIF/OEF and those who not been combat deployed since 9/11 (7% among those deployed to other operational theaters vs. 4% among those deployed to OIF/OEF and 4% among those not deployed).

- The pattern for each individual service was similar to the pattern for All Services, although not all group differences are statistically significant. Notably, in the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard, the rate of suicidal ideation was significantly lower for those deployed to OIF/OEF than for those deployed to other operational theaters.

Figure 5.27 Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.19. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Suicidal Ideation, Q119.

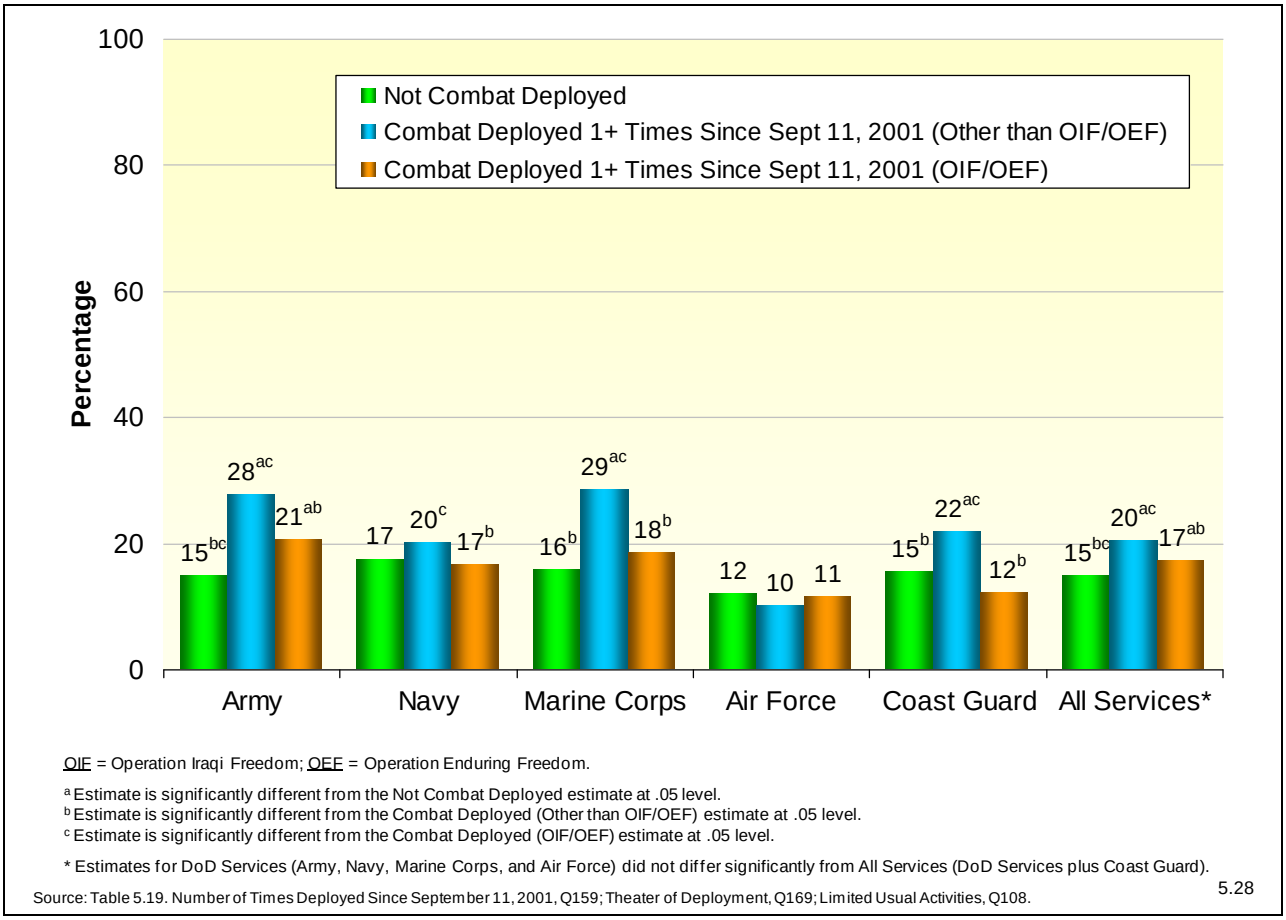
5.27

Figure 5.28 presents rates of reported limited activities in the past 30 days because of poor mental health by combat deployment status, operational theater, and service for 2008. Measures are self-reported, so this is not a clinical diagnosis. Standardized rates shown are adjusted for differences in the demographic composition of the services. These data are also presented in Table 5.19.

- For All Services, rates of limited activity in the past 30 days due to poor mental health were significantly higher among personnel who had been combat deployed to any operational theater since 9/11 than those who had not been combat deployed since 9/11 (17% among those deployed to OIF/OEF; 20% among those deployed to other operational theaters; 15% among those not deployed).

- The pattern for each individual service was similar to the pattern for All Services, although not all group differences are statistically significant. Notably, personnel in each service other than the Air Force who had been deployed to OIF/OEF were less likely to report that poor mental health limited their usual activities than personnel deployed to other operational theaters.

Figure 5.28 Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities by Combat Deployment Status, Theater, and Service, 2008



OIF = Operation Iraqi Freedom; OEF = Operation Enduring Freedom.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Not Combat Deployed estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (Other than OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Combat Deployed (OIF/OEF) estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 5.19. Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Limited Usual Activities, Q108.

5.28

CHAPTER 6. WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND FITNESS

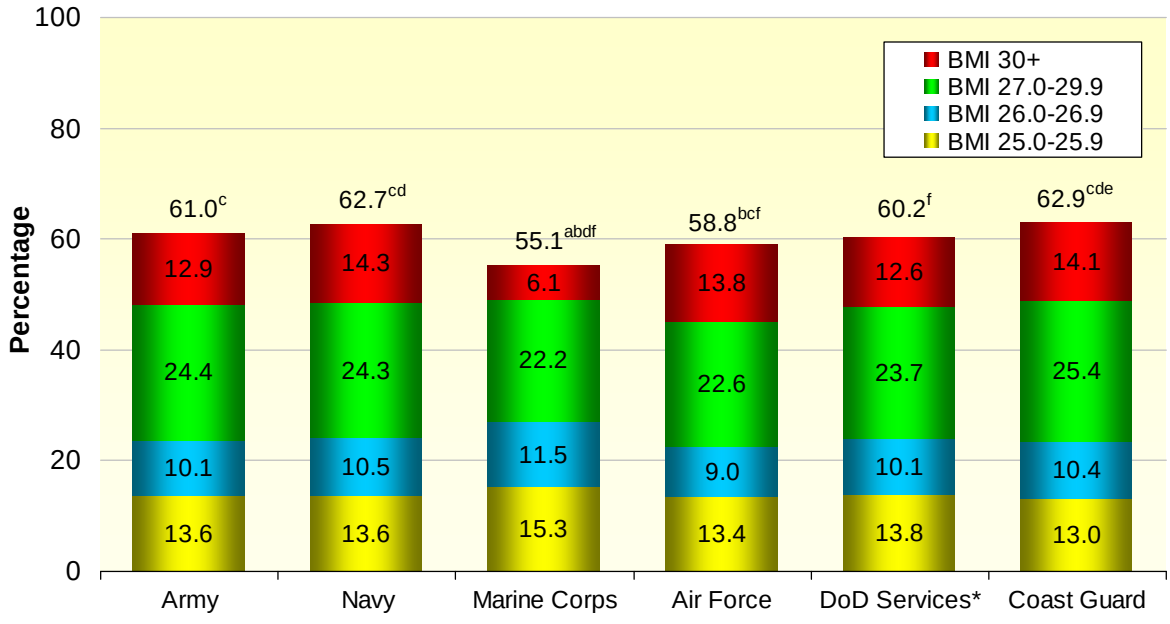
This chapter reports findings about weight, physical activity, and food intake among military personnel. First, overweight, as indicated by Body Mass Index (BMI), is discussed by service and among all DoD services; this is followed by information about difficulties in maintaining service weight and/or body fat standards. Next, physical activity is discussed by service, including estimates of physical activity in 2008 compared with estimates from 2005. Finally, frequency of intake of different types of foods is presented. Relevant tables are included in Appendix D.

6.1 Measures of Overweight and Obesity

This section contains information on the percentage of personnel classified as overweight or obese based on their BMI. Based on current national standards (Kuczmarski & Flegal, 2000), personnel with a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0 are considered to have excess body weight and to therefore be "overweight." Individuals with BMIs in the range of 25.0 to 29.9 are therefore considered overweight or preobese but are not classified as obese. Anyone with a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0 is considered obese and overweight due to excess adiposity. While BMI is a widely used and convenient measure of body composition, the terms "overweight" and "overfat" are not fully equivalent. It is of course possible for an individual to have a BMI less than or equal to 30.0 and have excess body fat and the reverse. As discussed later, muscled individuals with an accumulation of lean body mass and a BMI at or above 25.0 may be classified as overweight even though their percentage of body fat is in a healthy range. For this reason, although the national standards for description and screening of overweight and obesity are based on BMI alone, national recommendations for medical management and treatment of obesity recommend using additional factors to confirm diagnosis and for medical management of obesity. These factors include abdominal adiposity based on waist circumference, concomitant risk factors for obesity-related chronic disease such as diabetes, and other measures, such as skin fold measurements and bioelectrical impedance (Kuczmarski & Flegal, 2000). Indeed, although BMI has been adopted as the standard in civilian populations and is the most practical assessment for use in surveys, it is only one measure of body composition and may have limitations when used by the military.

Figure 6.1 presents information about elevated BMI categories for each service. These data are also presented in Table 6.2.

Figure 6.1 Elevated BMI by Service, 2008



Overweight defined as BMI ≥ 25. BMI based on self reports of height and weight; does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the DoD Services estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 6.2. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

6.1

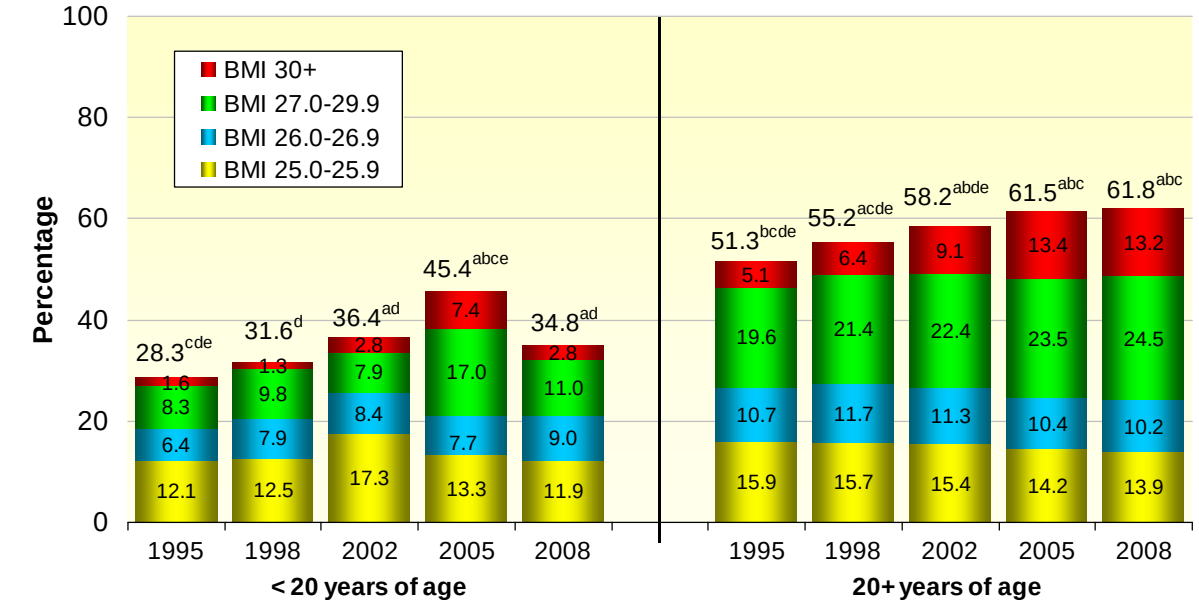
- In 2008, 60% of all DoD services personnel were classified as overweight, according to their BMI. An estimated 24% of personnel had a BMI between 25.0 and 26.9, meaning they were within 2 BMI points of being classified as healthy weight.

- The prevalence of overweight based on BMI was lower in the Marine Corps (55%) than any other service. The rate of overweight was higher in the Navy and Coast Guard (both 63%) than in the Air Force (59%) or Marine Corps (55%).

- In 2008, 13% of all DoD services personnel were classified as obese, using the criterion of BMI of 30.0 or higher. The prevalence of obesity according to BMI was lower in the Marine Corps (6%) than any other service, all of which had a prevalence of obesity of either 13% or 14%.

Figure 6.2 presents trends in elevated BMI over time, from 1995 through 2008, by age group among all DoD services. These data are also presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.8.

Figure 6.2 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, DoD Services,* 1995–2008



BMI=Body Mass Index is defined as weight (kg)/[height (m)]^2; survey uses self report of height and weight. In 1998, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute defined BMI ≥ 25 as a screener for overweight status. BMI does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

* 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Tables 6.3, 6.8. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

6.2

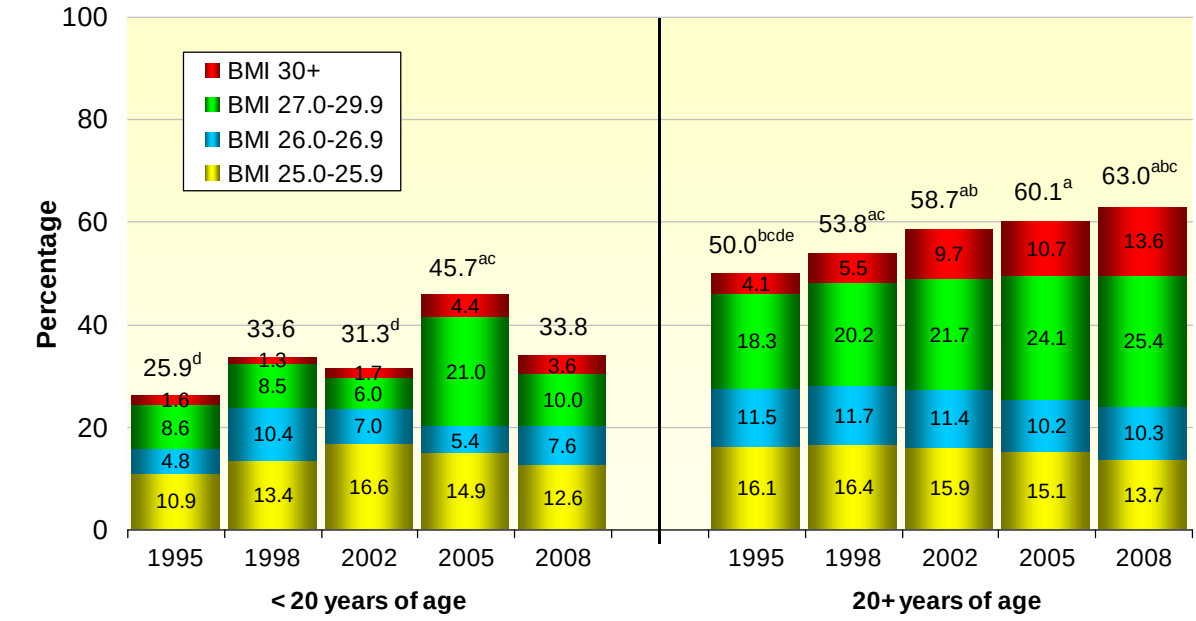
- Among all DoD services personnel under age 20, the percentage classified as overweight according to BMI increased from 28% in 1995 to 45% in 2005, before dropping to 35% in 2008. In this age group, the percentage of all DoD services personnel classified as obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) decreased somewhat from 7% in 2005 to 3% in 2008, but due to large standard errors this difference was not statistically significant.

- Among all DoD services personnel aged 20 or older, the percentage classified as overweight according to BMI increased from 51% in 1995 to 62% in 2005, and stayed at that same rate in 2008. In this age group, the percentage classified as obese followed a similar pattern, increasing from 5% in 1995 to 13% in 2005 and 2008.

These data indicate that though rates of overweight and obese have increased in every survey year between 1995 and 2005, no increase was seen between 2005 and 2008. In fact, there was a decrease in overweight among those under age 20 between these two survey years.

Figure 6.3 presents BMI by age group among Army personnel from 1995 to 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.8.

Figure 6.3 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Army, 1995–2008



BMI = Body Mass Index is defined as weight (kg)/[height (m)] ^{2}; survey uses self report of height and weight. In 1998, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute defined BMI ≥ 25 as a screener for overweight status. BMI does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals ≥ 25 due to rounding.

* Low precision.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

Source: Tables 6.3, 6.8. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

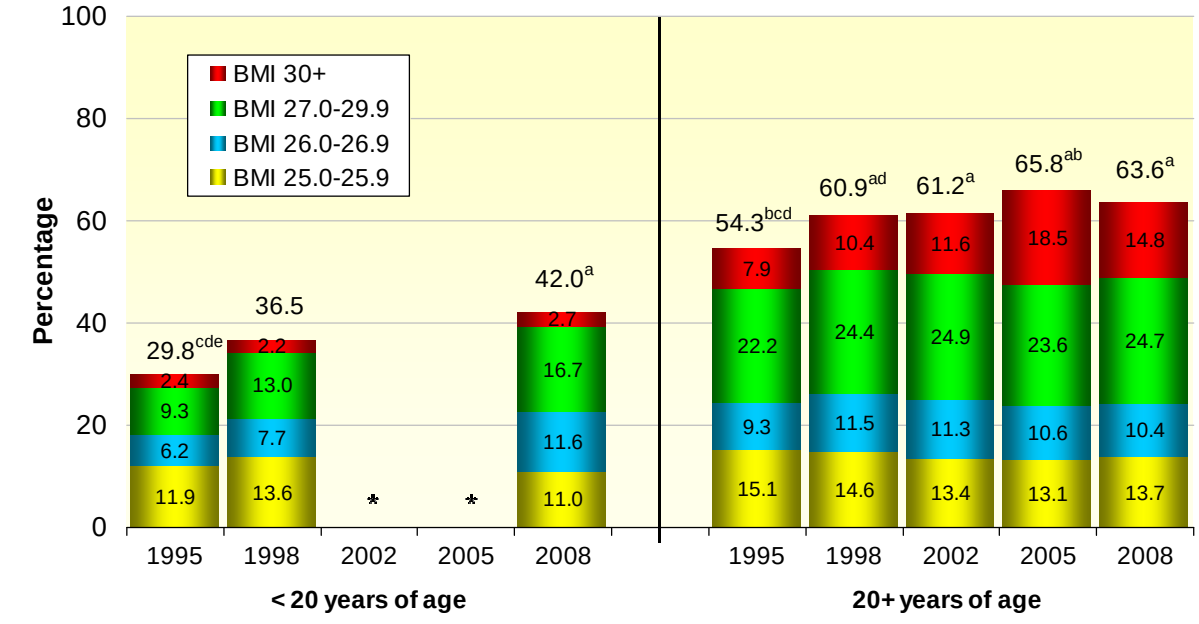
6.3

- The pattern for Army personnel under age 20 was similar to the pattern for all DoD services personnel. The percentage classified as overweight according to BMI increased from 26% in 1995 to 46% in 2005. There was then a decrease to 34% in 2008, though because of large standard errors this decrease was not statistically significant. There were no significant changes in the rate of obesity among Army personnel under age 20 between 1995 and 2008.

- Among Army personnel aged 20 or older, the percentage classified as overweight according to BMI increased from 50% in 1995 to 63% in 2008, though there was no significant change between 2005 and 2008. In this age group, a higher percentage of personnel were classified as obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) in 2008 than in 2005.

Figure 6.4 shows trends in body fat by age group among Navy personnel between 1995 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.8.

Figure 6.4 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Navy, 1995–2008



BMI = Body Mass Index is defined as weight (kg) / [height (m)] ^{2}; survey uses self report of height and weight. In 1998, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute defined BMI ≥ 25 as a screener for overweight status. BMI does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals ≥ 25 due to rounding.

* Low precision.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

Source: Tables 6.3, 6.8. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

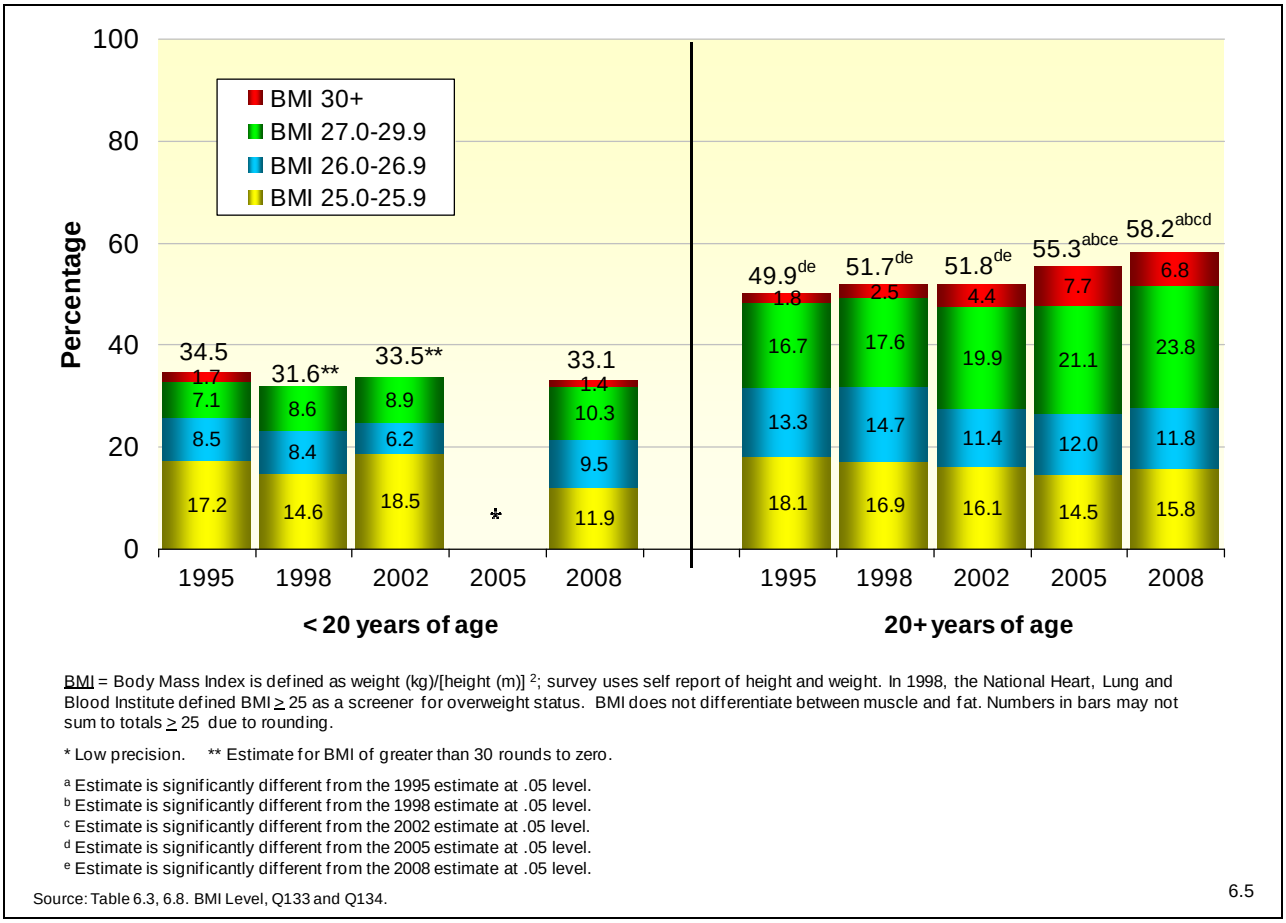
6.4

- Among Navy personnel under the age of 20, the rate of overweight according to BMI increased from 30% in 1995 to 42% in 2008. In this age group, there was no change in the rate of obese between these years. Due to low precision, estimates are not included from the 2002 or 2005 HRB Surveys.

- Among Navy personnel aged 20 or older, the percentage classified as overweight according to BMI increased from 54% in 1995 to 61% in 1998, and has remained relatively steady through 2008 (64%). The rate of obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) among Navy personnel in this age group increased from 8% in 1995 to 19% in 2005, before dropping to 15% in 2008.

Figure 6.5 shows trends in BMI by age group from 1995 to 2008 among Marine Corps personnel. These data are also presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.8.

Figure 6.5 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Marine Corps, 1995–2008



BMI = Body Mass Index is defined as weight (kg)/[height (m)] ^{2}; survey uses self report of height and weight. In 1998, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute defined BMI ≥ 25 as a screener for overweight status. BMI does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals ≥ 25 due to rounding.

* Low precision. ** Estimate for BMI of greater than 30 rounds to zero.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 6.3, 6.8. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

6.5

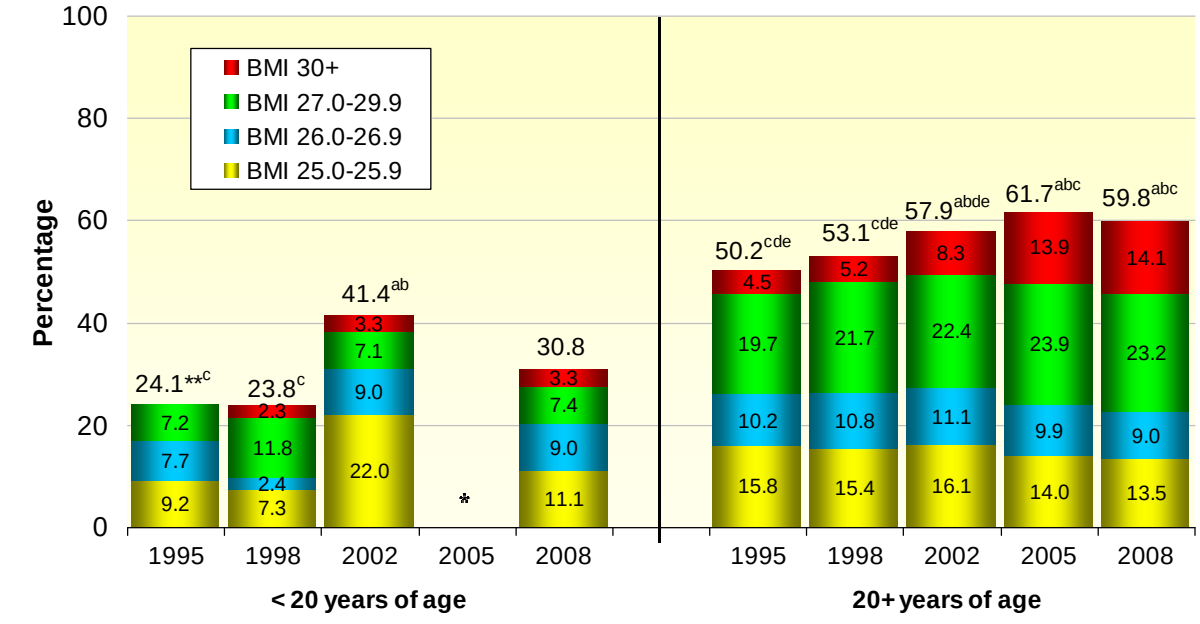
- For Marine Corps personnel under the age of 20, the prevalence of both overweight and obese according to BMI was consistent from 1995 to 2008. Estimates of obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) rounded to 0% in 1998 and 2002, and no estimates are provided for 2005 due to low precision.

- Among Marine Corps personnel aged 20 or older, the percentage classified as overweight according to BMI was higher in 2008 (58%) than in any previous survey year. The rate of obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) among Marine Corps personnel in this age group increased from 2% in 1995 to 8% in 2005, and remained at a similar level in 2005 (7%).

- These data indicate that although the overall prevalence of overweight as measured by BMI is lower in the Marine Corps than in any other service, this rate has been increasing steadily for Marine Corps personnel aged 20 or older since 1995.

Figure 6.6 shows trends in BMI by age group among Air Force personnel for survey years 1995 to 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.8.

Figure 6.6 Trends in Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Air Force, 1995–2008



BMI=Body Mass Index is defined as weight (kg)/[height (m)] ^{2}; survey uses self report of height and weight. In 1998, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute defined BMI ≥ 25 as a screener for overweight status. BMI does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals ≥ 25 due to rounding.

* Low precision. ** Estimate for BMI of greater than 30 rounds to zero.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

Source: Tables 6.3, 6.8. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

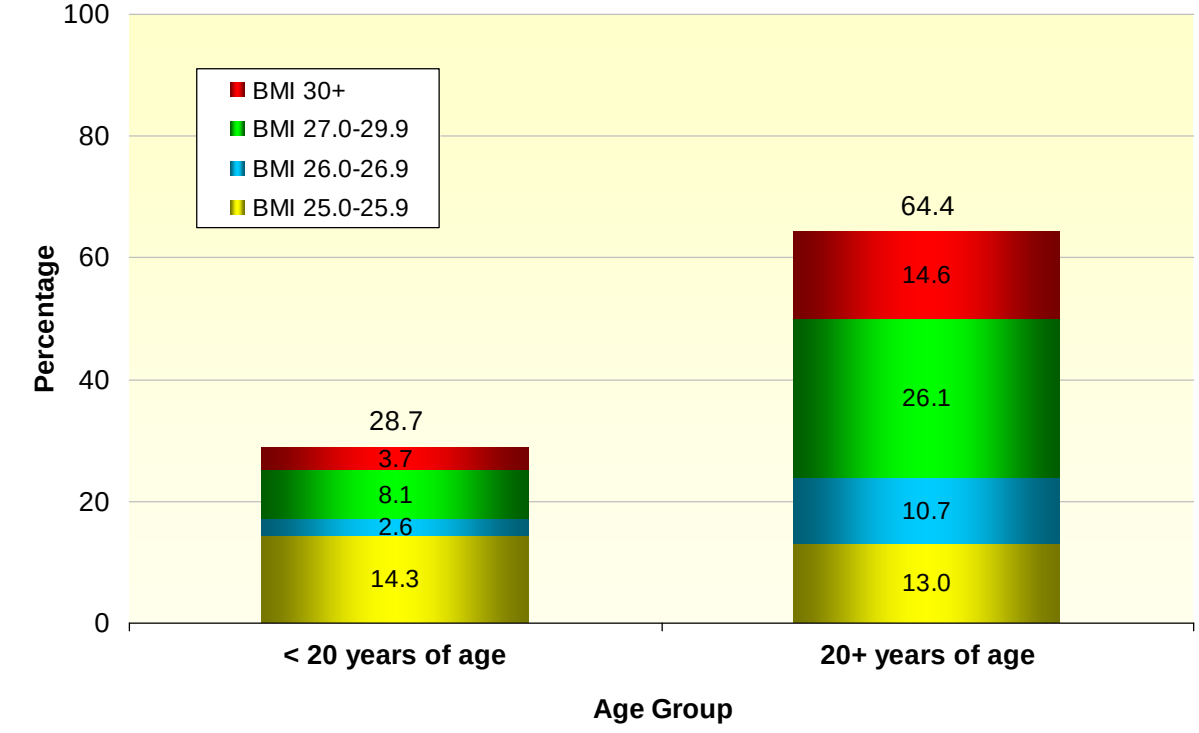
6.6

- Among Air Force personnel under the age of 20, the rate of overweight according to BMI increased from 24% in 1995 to 41% in 2002. The rate in 2008 was 31%, although due to large standard errors this estimate was not significantly different from the estimate of any previous survey year. There was little change in the rate of obese among Air Force personnel in this age group. Due to low precision, estimates are not included from 2005.

- Among Air Force personnel aged 20 or older, the percentage classified as overweight according to BMI increased from 50% in 1995 to 62% in 2005, and remained at a similar rate (60%) in 2008. The rate of obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) among Air Force personnel in this age group increased from 5% in 1995 to 14% in both 2005 and 2008.

Figure 6.7 shows Coast Guard estimates of overweight according to BMI for 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.3 and Table 6.8.

Figure 6.7 Body Fat by Age Group Using BMI as a Screener, Coast Guard, 2008



BMI = Body Mass Index is defined as weight (kg)/ height (m)] ^{2}; survey uses self report of height and weight. In 1998, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute defined BMI ≥ 25 as a screener for overweight status. BMI does not differentiate between muscle and fat. Numbers in bars may not sum to totals ≥ 25 due to rounding.

* Low precision. ** Estimate for BMI of greater than 30 rounds to zero.

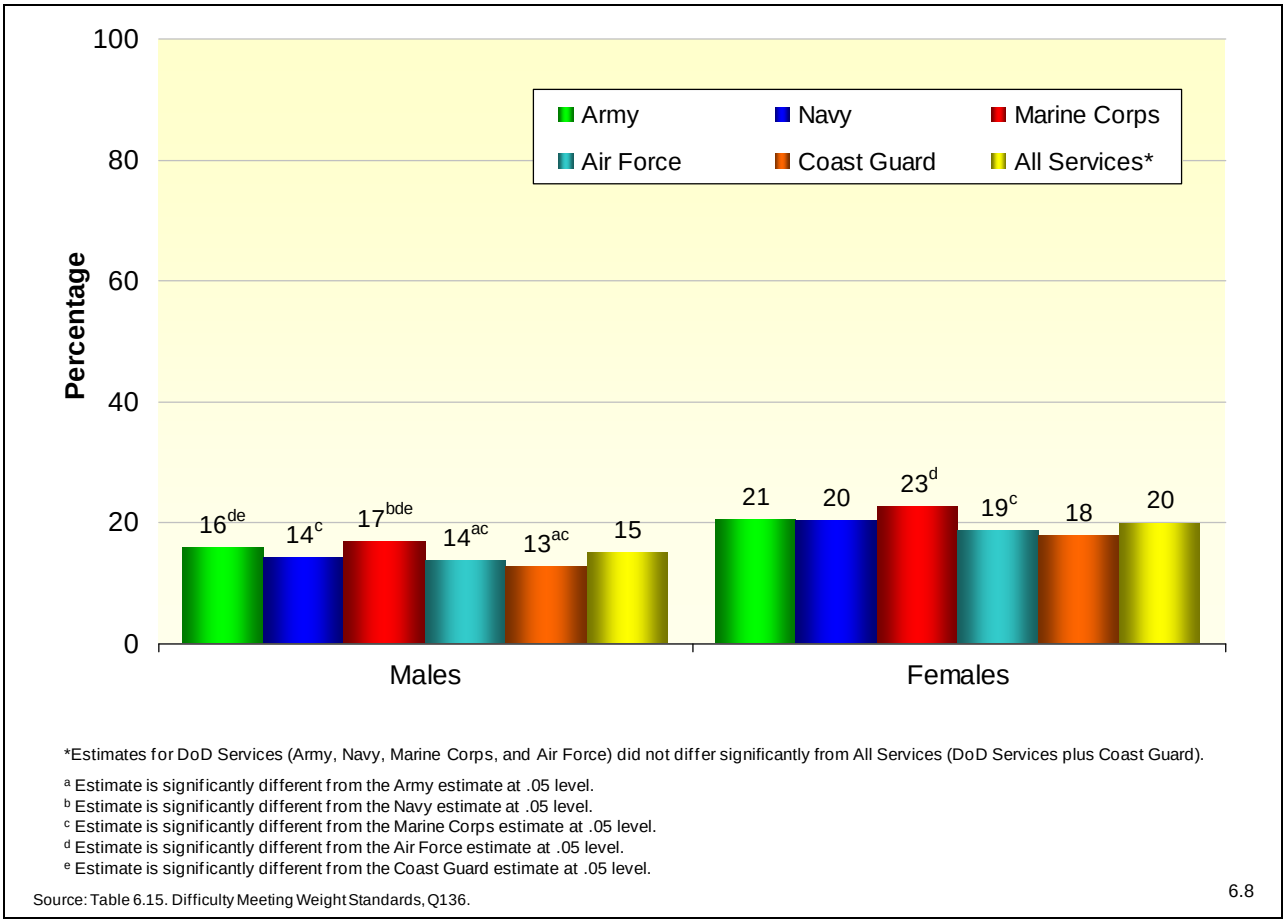
Source: Table 6.3. BMI Level, Q133 and Q134.

6.7

- Among Coast Guard personnel under the age of 20, 29% were classified as overweight based on BMI, and 4% were classified as obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher) in 2008.
- Among Coast Guard personnel aged 20 or older, 64% were classified as overweight based on BMI, and 15% were classified as obese.

In addition to measures of BMI based on self-reported height and weight, the 2008 HRB Survey included a question that asked if personnel had had difficulty meeting their service weight and/or body fat standard. Figure 6.8 presents the percentages of personnel who had difficulty meeting or maintaining their weight and/or body fat standards, by service and gender, for 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.15.

Figure 6.8 Had Difficulty Meeting Service Weight and/or Body Fat Standards, by Gender and Service, 2008



*Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 6.15. Difficulty Meeting Weight Standards, Q136.

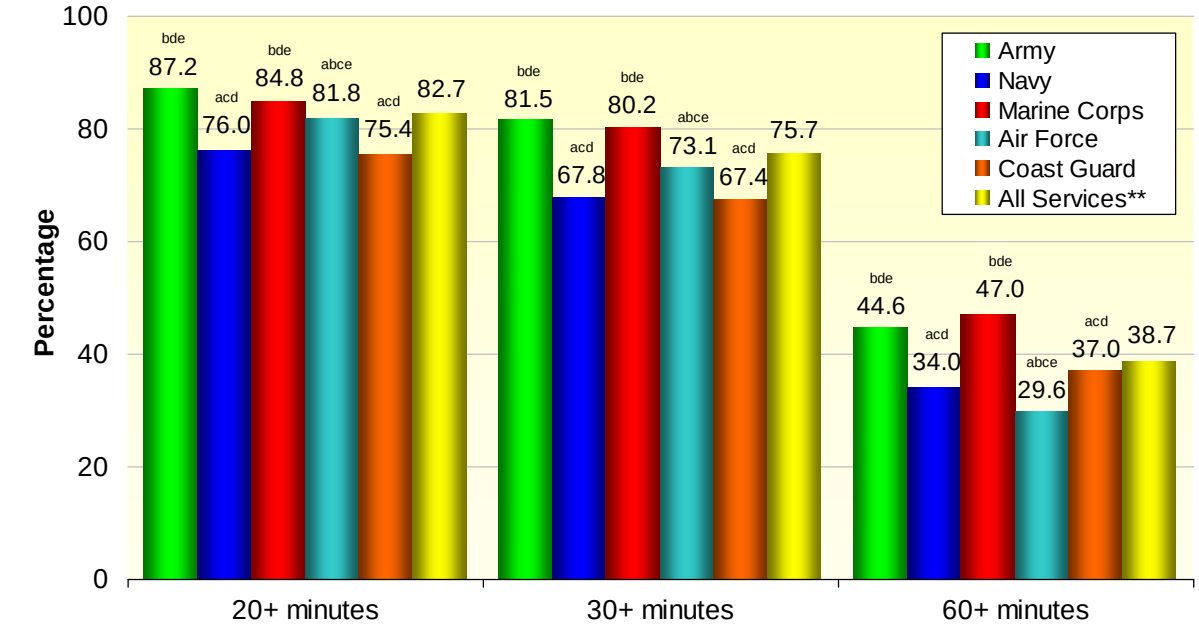
6.8

- In 2008, 15% of males and 20% of females in all military services reported that they have had difficulty meeting their service weight and/or body fat standard.
- Among males, the estimate for the Marine Corps (17%) and Army (16%) was higher than the estimates for the Air Force (14%) or Coast Guard (13%). The estimate for the Marine Corps was also higher than the estimate for the Navy (14%).
- There was little variability in this rate for females, although a higher percentage of females in the Marine Corps (23%) than in the Air Force (19%) have had trouble meeting their service weight and/or body fat standard.

6.2 Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity

Figure 6.9 shows frequencies of moderate or vigorous physical activity at least 20, 30, or 60 minutes per day on 3 or more days per week, by service for 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.13.

Figure 6.9 Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity* at Least 20, 30, or 60 Minutes per Day, 3 or More Days per Week, by Service, 2008



* Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, mowing the lawn, bicycling on level terrain. Vigorous physical activity includes jogging, swimming continuous laps, high-impact aerobics.

** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 6.13. Physical Activity, Q102 and Q103.

6.9

- In 2008, an estimated 83% of All Services indicated they got 20 minutes or more of moderate or vigorous physical activity at least 3 days per week. Approximately three out of four personnel (76%) indicated getting 30 minutes or more, and 39% reported getting 60 minutes or more of moderate or vigorous physical activity at least 3 times per week.

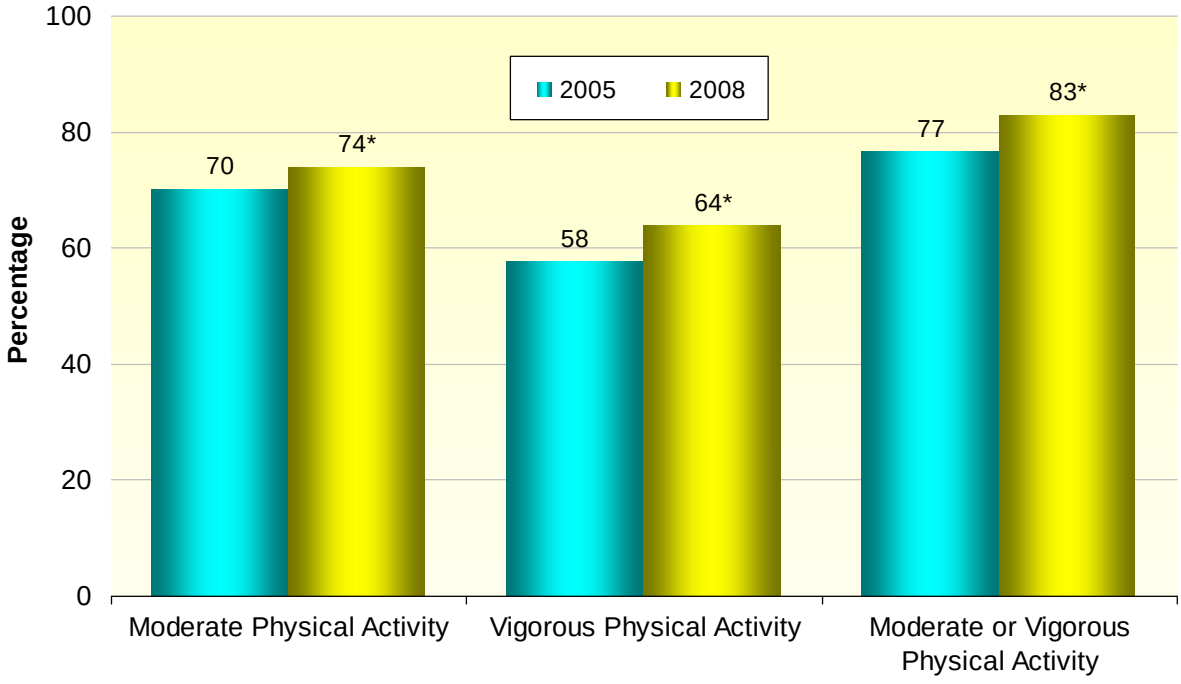
- Army and Marine Corps personnel reported the most physical activity. For each duration (20 minutes or more, 30 minutes or more, 60 minutes or more), a significantly higher percentage of Army and Marine Corps personnel reported moderate or vigorous physical activity compared with the other services.

- The Navy and Coast Guard reported the lowest percentages of personnel who got 20 minutes or more and 30 minutes or more of physical activity.

- The Air Force reported the lowest percentage of personnel getting 60 minutes or more of moderate or vigorous physical activity at least 3 days per week (30%). The highest rate reported was 47% by the Marine Corps.

Figure 6.10 illustrates the prevalence of moderate or vigorous physical activity at least 20 minutes per day on at least 3 days per week among all DoD services for survey years 2005 and 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.14.

Figure 6.10 Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity at Least 20 Minutes per Day on 3 or More Days per Week, All DoD Services, 2005 and 2008**



Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, mowing the lawn, bicycling on level terrain. Vigorous physical activity includes jogging, swimming continuous laps, high-impact aerobics.

* 2008 estimate significantly different from 2005 estimate at .05 level.

** 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 6.14. Physical Activity, (2008) Q102 and Q103, (2005) Q84 and Q85.

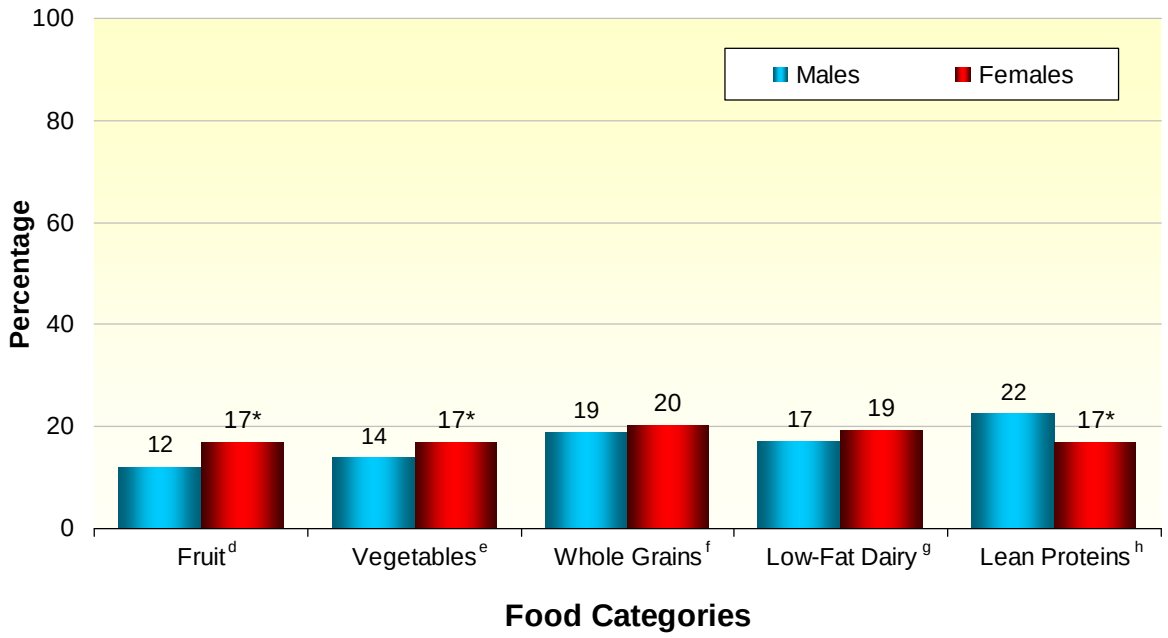
6.10

- The prevalence of moderate physical activity on 3 or more days per week among DoD services personnel increased from 70% in 2005 to 74% in 2008. A similar increase was seen in the prevalence of vigorous physical activity (58% in 2005, 64% in 2008).
- When combining moderate and physical activity into a single measure, the prevalence of moderate or vigorous physical activity among DoD services personnel increased from 77% in 2005 to 83% in 2008.

6.3 Frequency of Food Intake

Figure 6.11 reports frequency of food intake at least three times per day among all services, by food category and gender for the survey year 2008. These data are also presented in Table 6.17.

Figure 6.11 Frequency of Food Intake 3+ Times a Day, All Services, by Food Category and Gender, 2008**



* Statistically significant from males at .05 level.

** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

[d] All types: fresh, frozen, canned, or dried, or 100% fruit juices.
[e] All types: fresh, frozen, canned, cooked, or raw.
[f] Examples include rye, whole wheat, or heavily seeded bread; popcorn; brown or wild rice; whole wheat pasta or crackers; oatmeal; corn tacos.
[g] Examples include low- or reduced-fat milk (2%, 1%, 1/2%, or skim), yogurt, cottage cheese, low-fat cheese, frozen low-fat yogurt, soy milk.
[h] Examples include baked or broiled chicken breasts (no skin) or fish; baked or broiled lean pork, beef, and other seafood; eggs; natural peanut butter; nuts; cooked or dried beans; other legumes; tofu; turkey- or chicken-based hot dogs; sausage; ground meat; or lunch meat products.

Source: Table 6.17. Frequency of Food Intake, Q143.

6.11

- In 2008, nearly one-quarter (22%) of all males in all military services reported intake of lean proteins at least 3 times per day; this is significantly higher than the intake reported by females (17%).
- An estimated 17% of females reported intake of fruits and vegetables at least 3 times per day; this is higher than the percentages reported by males (12% and 14% for fruits and vegetables, respectively).
- Approximately one-fifth of personnel from all services (19% of males and 20% of females) reported intake of whole grains at least 3 times per day in 2008.

- Nearly one-fifth of personnel from all services (17% of males and 19% of females) reported intake of low-fat dairy products at least 3 times per day in 2008.

CHAPTER 7. *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010* AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS

This chapter presents data for a variety of health-related behaviors and health promotion activities among military personnel. A key component includes progress toward selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives (Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 2000a, 2000b) for the following: substance use (discussed in more detail in Chapter 3); weight management, exercise, and diet (discussed in more detail in Chapter 6); hospitalization for injuries; seat belt and motorcycle helmet use; and condom use. In addition, this chapter presents estimates of health conditions such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol, oral hygiene, job satisfaction, and wearing hearing protection when exposed to loud sounds. This chapter also contains a discussion of risk taking and sensation seeking, including the association between these traits and multiple health behaviors. Additional tables regarding these and other health-related behaviors are presented in Appendix E.

7.1 *Healthy People 2010* Objectives

A major aim of the 2008 U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel was to assess progress toward selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives for a variety of health behaviors. Table 7.1 presents overall findings in the DoD services from 1995, 1998, 2002, 2005, and 2008 for 12 selected *Healthy People 2010* objectives, as well as 2008 estimates for all services combined (including the Coast Guard). In addition, the civilian benchmarks are provided from *Healthy People 2010* as a further comparison for military rates.

- Overall in 2008, the military met or exceeded 4 of the 12 *Healthy People 2010* objectives included in the survey: obesity in those aged 20 or older, vigorous physical activity, seat belt use, and motorcycle helmet use.
- In 2008, rates of past 30-day substance use (i.e., cigarette use, smokeless tobacco use, binge drinking, illicit drug use) were all considerably higher than *Healthy People 2010* objectives.
- Intake of fruits and vegetables was significantly lower than the *Healthy People 2010* objective, although intake increased significantly from 2005 to 2008.
- Condom use at last sexual encounter among sexually active, unmarried personnel was 44% compared with the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥ 50%.

Although not *Healthy People 2010* objectives, overweight decreased significantly from 2005 to 2008 for persons younger than 20, and hospitalization for injuries increased significantly from 2005 to 2008.

Table 7.1 **ACHIEVEMENT OF SELECTED *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010* HEALTH PROMOTION OBJECTIVES, DOD SERVICES[A] AND ALL SERVICES, 1995–2008**

Characteristic/Group	2010 Objective[b]	Civilian Estimates[b]	DoD Services[a] Year of Survey 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008	All Services
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	≤12.0%	24.0%	31.9 (0.9)	29.9 (0.8)	33.8 (1.3)	32.2 (1.1)	30.6 (1.2)	30.5 (1.2)
Smokeless Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days								
Males aged 18-24	NA	NA	21.9 (1.0)	19.0 (0.8)	17.2 (1.5)	21.6 (1.1)	19.0 (1.0)	19.0 (0.9)
All personnel	≤0.4%	2.6%	13.2 (0.7)	11.7 (0.6)	12.2 (0.8)	14.5 (0.7)	13.6 (0.6)	13.6 (0.6)
Binge Drinking, Past 30 Days	≤6.0%	16.6%	NA	34.9 (0.9)	41.8 (1.3)	44.5 (1.5)	47.1 (1.2)	47.2 (1.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse								
Past 30 days	≤2.0%	5.8%	3.0 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	3.4 (0.4)			
Past 30 days[d]						5.0 (0.4)		
Past 30 days[d]							12.0 (0.4)	11.9 (0.4)
Overweight[e]								
Under age 20	NA	NA	28.3 (1.7)	31.6 (2.2)	36.4 (2.2)	45.4 (3.7)	34.8 (1.8)**	34.7 (1.8)
Aged 20 or older	NA	NA	51.3 (0.6)	55.2 (0.5)	58.2 (0.8)	61.5 (0.9)	61.8 (0.6)	61.8 (0.6)
Total	NA	NA	50.1 (0.6)	54.2 (0.5)	57.0 (0.8)	60.4 (0.9)	60.1 (0.7)	60.2 (0.6)
Obese[f]								
Aged 20 or older	≤15%	23%	5.1 (0.3)[c]	6.4 (0.3)[c]	9.1 (0.4)[c]	13.4 (0.5)[c]	13.2 (0.3)[c]	13.2 (0.3)[c]
Healthy Weight[g]								
Aged 20 or older	≥60%	42%	47.8 (0.6)	44.0 (0.5)	40.6 (0.8)	37.3 (0.8)	37.1 (0.6)	37.1 (0.5)
Vigorous Physical Activity, Past 30 Days[h]								
All personnel	≥30%	23%	65.4 (0.9)[c]	67.7 (0.9)[c]	70.2 (1.1)[c]			
All personnel (refined definition)						57.6 (1.0)[c]	62.6 (0.9)[c]	62.2 (0.9)[c]
Food Intake—Fruits and Vegetables								
Fruits ≥3 times/day—All personnel	≥75%	28%				7.7 (0.3)	12.7 (0.5)**	12.6 (0.5)
Vegetables ≥3 times/day—All personnel	≥50%	49%				9.5 (0.4)	14.2 (0.4)**	14.2 (0.4)
Hospitalization for Injuries, Past 12 Months								
All personnel	NA	NA	3,388 (235)	3,271 (237)	3,625 (259)	2,679 (195)	3,890 (396)**	3,860 (384)
Seat Belt Use[i]								
All personnel	≥92%	69%	90.6 (0.7)	91.4 (0.7)	92.1 (0.8)[c]	91.8 (0.8)	91.9 (0.6)[c]	92.0 (0.6)[c]
Motorcycle Helmet Use, Past 12 Months[i]	≥79%	67%	71.0 (1.3)	75.9 (0.9)	82.1 (1.8)[c]	84.4 (1.5)[c]	86.9 (0.8)[c]	87.1 (0.8)[c]
Condom Use at Last Encounter								
Sexually active, unmarried personnel[j]	≥50%	23%[j]	40.4 (1.0)	41.8 (1.0)	42.1 (0.9)	45.6 (1.4)	43.6 (1.0)	43.7 (1.0)

Note: The table displays percentages of military personnel by survey year who reported the characteristic shown in each row of the table. The exceptions to this are the estimates for hospitalization for injuries, which are expressed per 100,000 personnel. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

Any illicit drug use among the civilian population refers to the use of marijuana/hashish; cocaine (including crack); any hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, ecstasy); heroin, inhalants; GHB, or the nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or analgesics. This does not include over-the-counter sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or pain relievers. See Table 3.1 for comparisons of illicit drug use, including and excluding prescription drug use.

[**]Comparisons between 2005 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[a]DoD services does not include Coast Guard personnel.

[b]Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). (2000a). *Healthy People 2010: Understanding and improving health* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[c]Met or exceeded *Healthy People 2010* objective.

[d]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[e]Overweight is based on Body Mass Index (BMI), which is calculated from self-reported height and weight and is defined as BMI of 25.0 or higher.

[f]Obesity is based on BMI, which is calculated from self-reported height and weight and is defined as BMI of 30.0 or higher.

[g]Healthy weight is based on BMI, which is calculated from self-reported height and weight and is defined as BMI between 18.5 and 25.0.

[h]Defined as any of the following 3 or more days a week for 20 minutes or more: running, cycling, walking briskly, hiking, or engaging in other strenuous exercise in 1995, 1998, and 2002; and as jogging, mowing the lawn with a push mower, chopping wood, engaging in high-impact aerobic dancing, swimming continuous laps, or bicycling uphill in 2005 and 2008.

[i]Reported wearing seat belts or helmets "always" or "nearly always." The objective on helmet use was subsetted to personnel who rode a motorcycle in the past 12 months.

[j]Defined as unmarried personnel who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. For consistency with previous estimates, these estimates do not include personnel who are living as married.

NA = Not applicable.

+ Low precision.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, Q69-Q71; Binge Drinking, Past 30 Days, Q31; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Overweight, Obesity, Healthy Weight, Q133-Q134; Strenuous Exercise, Q102-Q103; Hospitalization for Injuries, Past 12 Months, Q100; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q96-Q97; Condom Use among Sexually Active Unmarried Personnel, Q149, Q152).

These data indicate that *Healthy People 2010* objectives have been met when there are relevant military regulations, and have not been met when objectives require more individual initiative.

More specific information on each of these *Healthy People 2010* objectives is presented in the sections below.

7.1.1 Substance Use

- Any Cigarette Use. The prevalence of past month cigarette use in 2008 was 31%, which is 19 percentage points higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤12%. The military rate is higher than the civilian benchmark, although as discussed in Section 3.4, the prevalence of smoking in 2008 for All Services did not differ significantly from the prevalence for civilians when adjustments were made for sociodemographic differences in the two populations.

- Smokeless Tobacco Use. The prevalence of past month smokeless tobacco use among all military personnel was 14%, which is higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤0.4% or the civilian benchmark of 2.6%. The rate was considerably higher when looking only at military men aged 18 to 24 (19%). These data suggest that the military faces a challenge to reduce smokeless tobacco use, especially among young males.

- Binge Drinking. The 2008 estimate of binge drinking, defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion at least once in the past 30 days, was 47% for the military, which is higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective rate of ≤6% and the civilian benchmark of 16.6%. As shown in Table 3.2.15, standardized comparisons that adjusted for sociodemographic differences between civilians and the military still showed a significantly higher rate of binge drinking for the military (46%) than for civilians (41%).

- Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse. The prevalence of any past month illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse for the military was 12% in 2008, which is considerably higher than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤2%. As discussed in Chapters 2 and 3, it is possible that the high prevalence of past month illicit drug use in 2008 may be partly due to some respondents' reporting of legitimate use of prescription-type drugs, such as pain relievers. Standardized comparisons between civilians and the military when looking at the use of illicit drugs excluding prescription drug misuse show the military rates to be substantially lower than the civilian rates.

7.1.2 Weight Management, Exercise, and Diet

- Overweight. Estimates of the prevalence of overweight were based on Body Mass Index (BMI), which is defined as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters. For this report, overweight is defined as BMI ≥25.0. Although there is no *Healthy People 2010* objective for overweight, it is notable that the prevalence

of overweight among personnel under age 20 decreased from 45% in 2005 to 35% in 2008 and stayed consistent at 62% for those aged 20 or older. It is possible that some BMI measurements among military personnel who are over the threshold for classification as overweight may be due to increased muscle mass, rather than to excess body fat. Furthermore, these measures are based on self-reports of height and weight and may not be completely accurate.

- Obese. Obesity for adults aged 20 or older is defined as BMI ≥30.0. The prevalence of obesity in the military was 13% in both 2005 and 2008, which is below the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≤15%. The rate of obesity for the military is also well below the civilian benchmark of 23%. Chapters 2 and 6 include a closer look at overweight and obesity among military personnel.

- Healthy Weight. Healthy weight is defined as BMI ≥18.5 and ≤25.0. In both 2005 and 2008, 37% of military personnel met the healthy weight criterion, which is notably below the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥60% but similar to the civilian estimate of 42%. This finding suggests that the military faces a similar challenge to the population as a whole in achieving this goal by 2010.

- Vigorous Physical Activity. Vigorous physical activity was defined as running, cycling, walking, or engaging in other strenuous exercise such as swimming laps on 3 or more days a week for at least 20 minutes per occasion in the past 30 days. In 2008, 63% of DoD services and 62% of All Services reported engaging in vigorous exercise, which exceed the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥30% for the general adult population. This finding is not surprising given the emphasis the military places on physical fitness as part of an overall goal of military readiness.

- Food Intake—Fruits and Vegetables. In 2008, 13% of military personnel consumed three or more servings of fruits per day, and 14% consumed three or more servings of vegetables per day. Although these values represented significant increases over the military numbers for 2005, they were notably lower than the *Healthy People 2010* objectives of ≥75% for fruits and ≥50% for vegetables. The civilian baseline data indicate that civilians consume more fruits and vegetables per day than do military personnel.

Taken together, these findings indicate that the high prevalence of overweight in the military may be due more to issues regarding diet than issues regarding lack of exercise.

7.1.3 Injuries and Injury Prevention

- Hospitalization for Injuries. Unlike other estimates shown in Table 7.1, estimates of the prevalence of hospitalization for treatment of injuries in the preceding 12 months are presented as the number of personnel hospitalized for treatment of injuries per 100,000 active duty personnel. Injury rate is not included as a *Healthy People 2010* objective, but it is included here because of the military's concern for the issue. For every 100,000 active duty DoD personnel, 3,890 were hospitalized for treatment of an injury in the past 12 months, which was a significant increase from the rate of 2,679 in 2005.

- Seat Belt Use. In 2008, 92% of DoD personnel wore seat belts "always" or "nearly always" when they drove or rode in an automobile. This commendably high rate was similar to the rates reported for the past decade since 1995 and essentially meets the *Healthy People 2010* objective of use of occupant protection systems by at least 92% of motor vehicle occupants. However, comparison of civilian survey data on seat belt use with actual observation of people in motor vehicles suggests that survey respondents may over-report their seat belt use, so these data may be overestimates.

- Motorcycle Helmet Use. In 2008, 87% of those who rode a motorcycle at least once in the past 12 months indicated that they "always" or "nearly always" wore helmets when riding a motorcycle. This estimate increased steadily since 1995, and the 2008 estimate exceeds the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥79%.

- Condom Use at Last Encounter. The rate of condom use by sexually active, unmarried military personnel was 44% in 2008. This was higher than the civilian benchmark of 23%, but was still lower than the *Healthy People 2010* objective of ≥50%.

7.2 Health Conditions and Disease Prevention

This section includes discussions of the prevalence of high-risk health conditions such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol, as well as disease prevention behaviors such as condom use and maintaining proper oral hygiene.

Figure 7.1 presents the prevalence of high blood pressure and high cholesterol since entering the military, by service. These numbers represent the percentage of personnel who have been told by a doctor or other health professional since they joined the military that they have one of these conditions. These data are also presented in Table 6.21.

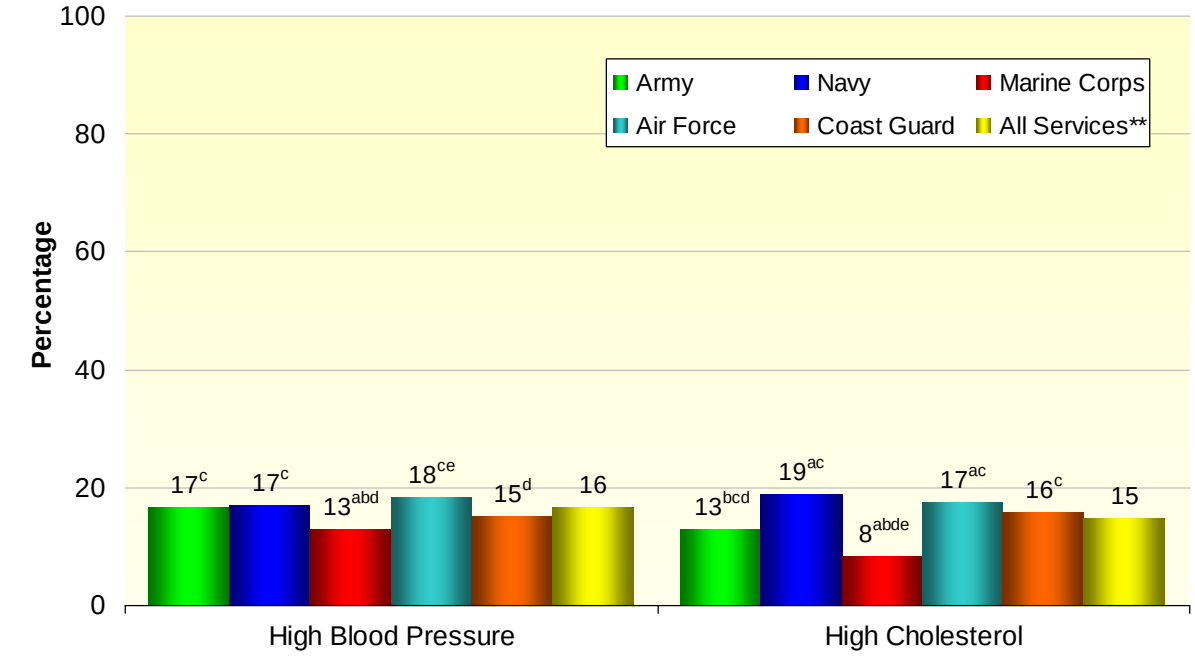
- Among all military personnel, 16% had been told they had high blood pressure, and 15% had been told they had high cholesterol, since entering the military.

- The rate of high blood pressure was higher in the Air Force (18%) and Army and Navy (17% for both) than in the Marine Corps (13%) or Coast Guard (15%).

- The rate of high cholesterol was lower in the Marine Corps (8%) compared with any other service. The rate of high cholesterol was higher in the Navy (19%) and Air Force (17%) than in the Army (13%).

- These data indicate that the Marine Corps has a reduced risk of health issues related to high blood pressure and high cholesterol relative to the other services.

Figure 7.1 High Blood Pressure or High Cholesterol since Entering the Military,* by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Have been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had high blood pressure or high cholesterol since they joined the military.

** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

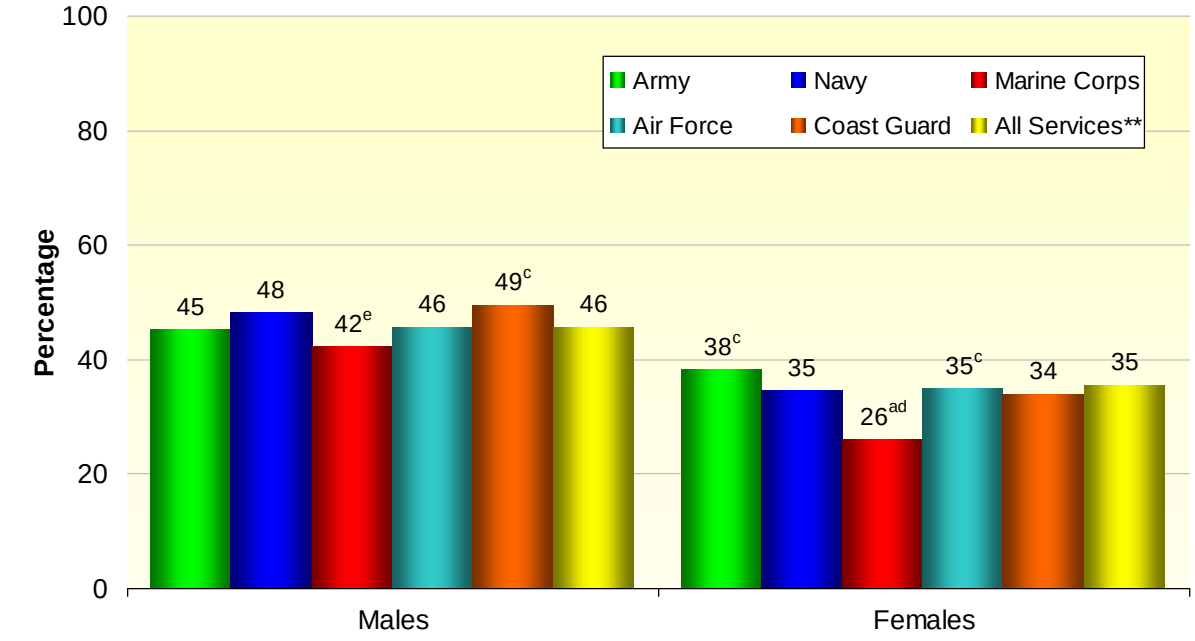
Source: Table 6.21. Health Conditions, Q144.

7.1

Figure 7.2 presents the percentage of sexually active, unmarried personnel who used a condom during their last sexual encounter, by service and gender. These data are also presented in Table 7.3.

- Overall, 46% of males reported condom use during their last sexual encounter, as did 35% of females.
- There was little variation between services in condom use among males, although the rate for the Coast Guard (49%) was higher than the rate for the Marine Corps (42%).
- Among females, the rate of condom use was higher among the Army (38%) and the Air Force (35%) compared with the Marine Corps (26%).

Figure 7.2 Condom Use Among Sexually Active, Unmarried Personnel,* by Service and Gender, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates show the percentage of unmarried military personnel who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months and who reported using a condom during their last sexual encounter.

** Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

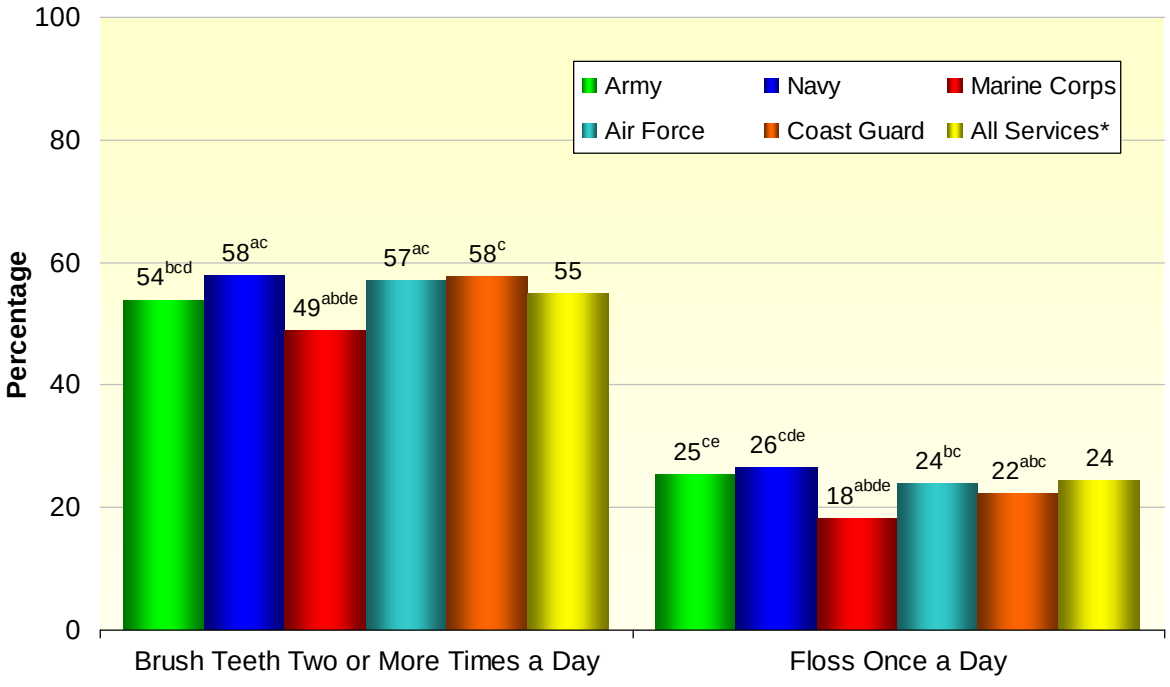
Source: Table 7.3. Condom Use, Q149; Number of Sexual Partners, Q152.

7.2

Figure 7.3 presents data by service related to oral hygiene, specifically the percentage of personnel who brushed their teeth two or more times a day and flossed once a day. These data are also presented in Table 7.15.

- Slightly more than half (55%) of all service personnel brushed their teeth twice a day, and about one in four (24%) flossed daily.
- Rates of both brushing twice a day and flossing daily were significantly lower in the Marine Corps (49% for brushing twice a day, 18% for flossing daily) compared with all other services.
- These data indicate that a large percentage of the military does not engage in all behaviors recommended for maintaining proper oral hygiene.

Figure 7.3 Frequency of Brushing and Flossing Teeth, by Service, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Source: Table 7.15. Brushing Teeth, Q146; Flossing Teeth, Q147.

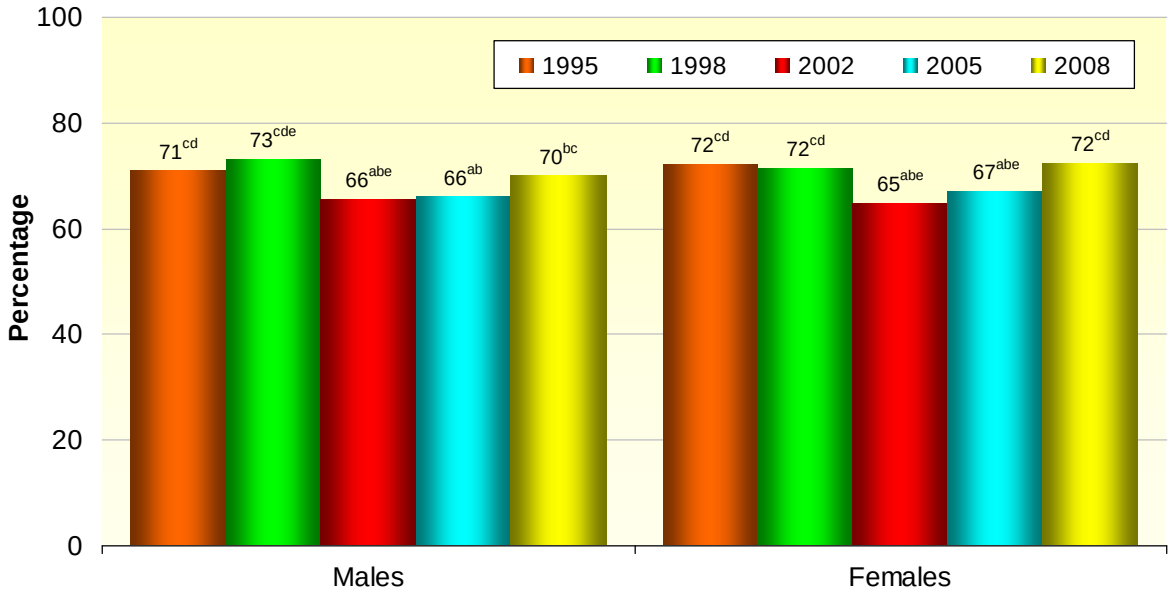
7.3

7.3 Job Satisfaction

This section includes a discussion of trends from 1995 to 2005 in job satisfaction, as well as gender and service-level comparisons of job satisfaction in 2008. Note that, due to changes in questionnaire wording, estimates of job satisfaction in 2008 are not strictly comparable with those from previous survey years. From 1995 to 2005, job satisfaction was defined as personnel being either "satisfied or "very satisfied" with their work assignment. In order to reduce confusion regarding the definition of work assignment, this wording was changed in 2008 so that job satisfaction was defined as personnel being either "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with their current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC. Trend data related to job satisfaction are presented in this section, but they should be interpreted cautiously.

Figure 7.4 presents trends in job satisfaction for DoD Services by gender. These data are also presented in Table 7.11.

Figure 7.4 Trends in Job Satisfaction, by Gender,* 1995–2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the 1995 estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the 1998 estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the 2002 estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the 2005 estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the 2008 estimate at .05 level.

* 2008 estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

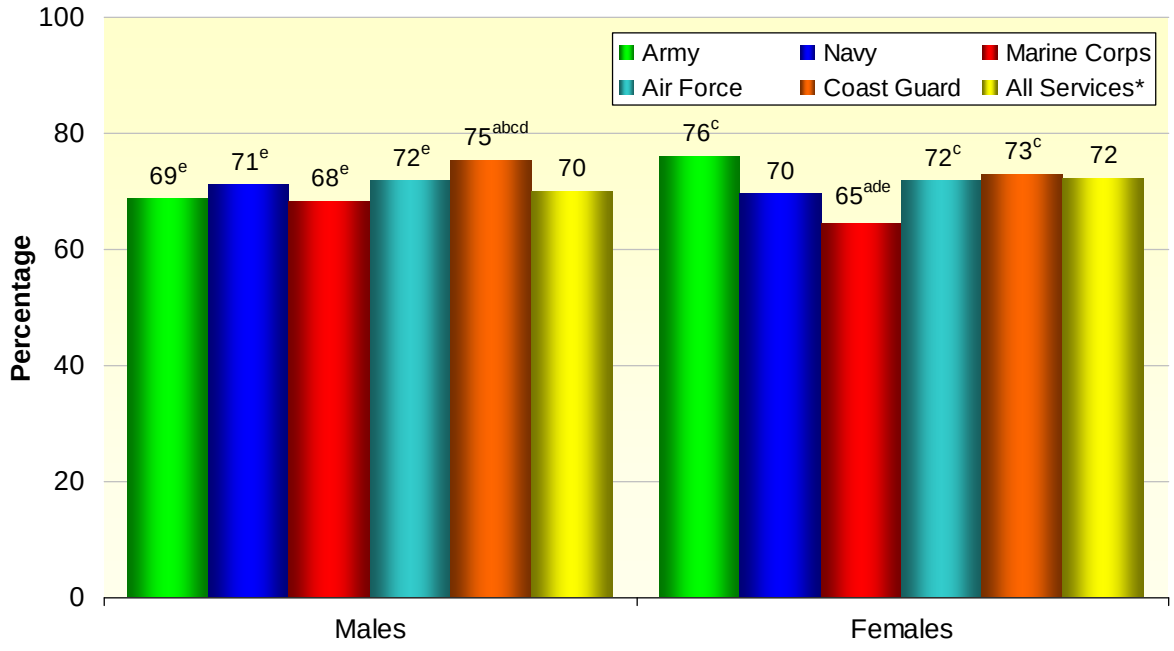
Because of wording changes, estimates of job satisfaction in 2008 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Job satisfaction in 2008 defined as "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC. Job satisfaction in 1995-2005 defined as "satisfied or "very satisfied" with work assignment.

Source: Table 7.11. Job Satisfaction, Q176. 7.4

- In 2008, nearly three out of four military personnel, both male (70%) and female (72%), indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC.
- Job satisfaction among males peaked at 73% in 1998 and has been at a lower level in 2002, 2005, and 2008. There was no significant change in job satisfaction for males between 2005 and 2008.
- Job satisfaction among females was consistent in 1995 and 1998, before decreasing in 2002 and 2005. This rate increased from 67% in 2005 to 72% in 2008, returning to the same level as in 1995 and 1998.
- As shown in Table 7.11, job satisfaction in the Army increased from 58% in 2005 to 70% in 2008. This increase was found for both males and females and for all age groups other than those aged 35 or older.

Figure 7.5 presents service-level comparisons of job satisfaction, by gender. These data are also presented in Table 7.10.

Figure 7.5 Service-Level Comparisons of Job Satisfaction, by Gender, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Army estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Navy estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Air Force estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Estimates for DoD Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) did not differ significantly from All Services (DoD Services plus Coast Guard).

Job satisfaction is defined as those who reported their overall satisfaction with their current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC as "satisfied" or "very satisfied" (compared to "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied").

Source: Table 7.10. Job Satisfaction, Q176. 7.5

- Among males, there was little variation regarding job satisfaction between services in 2008, with the exception of more personnel in the Coast Guard indicating that they were satisfied with their current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC (75%) compared with the other services.
- In 2008, females in the Marine Corps had a lower rate of job satisfaction (65%) compared with females in the Army, Air Force, or Coast Guard.

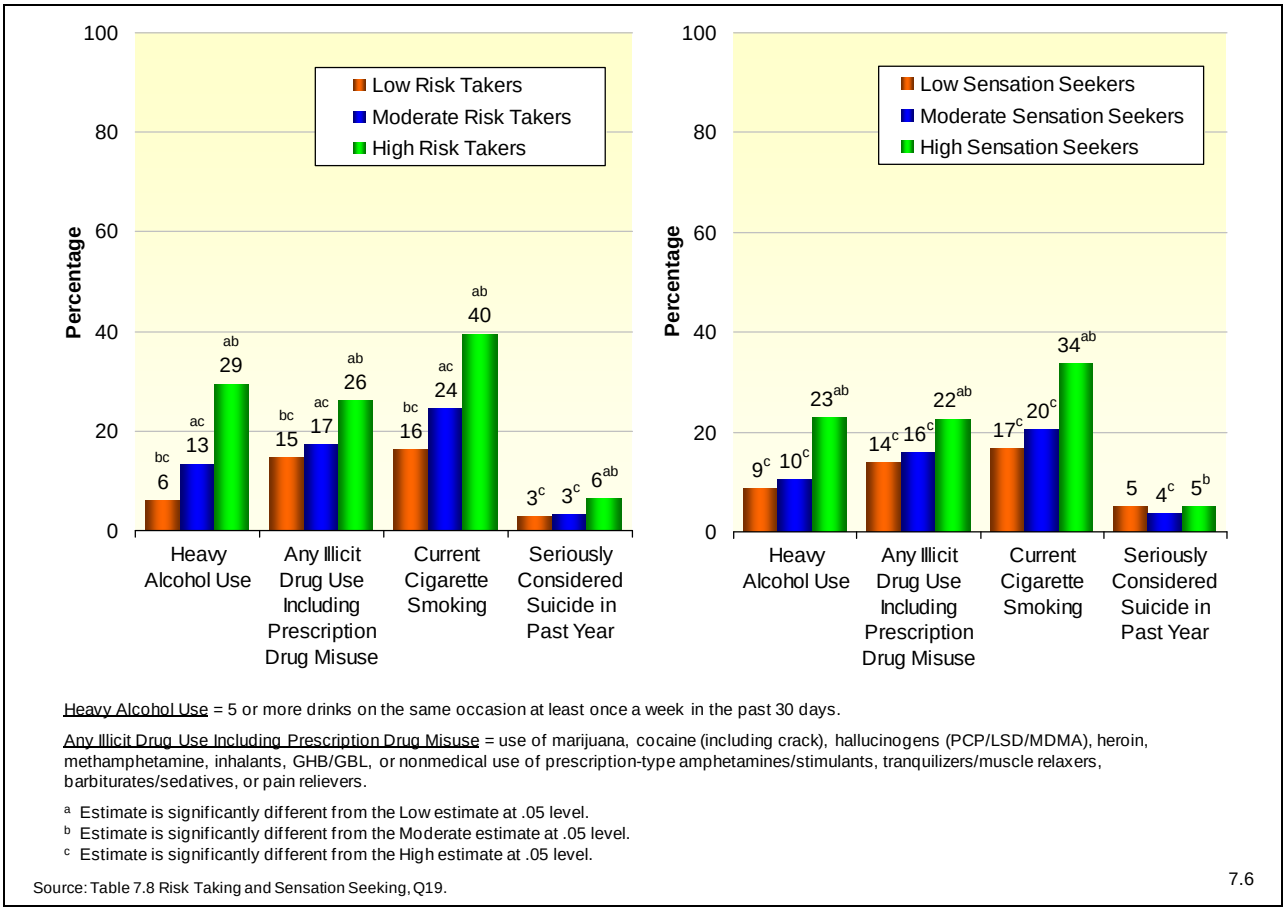
7.4 Risk Taking and Sensation Seeking

Risk taking dispositions include a series of associated characteristics, such as impulsiveness and venturesomeness. *Impulsiveness* refers to acting impulsively without considering the possible risk of the action, and *venturesomeness* refers to engaging in risky behaviors although the potential dangers of the action are known (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1978). In addition to risk taking, *sensation seeking* refers to the seeking of varied, novel, complex, and intense sensations and experiences (Zuckerman, 1994). Though these factors are correlated, they have been shown to be both conceptually and empirically distinct (Cherpitel, 1999). In addition

to substance use, these risk-taking dispositions have been linked with accidental injury (Cherpitel, 1993, 1999), pathological gambling (Wolkowitz, Roy, & Doran, 1985), and risky sexual activity (Kahn, Kaplowitz, Goodman, & Emans, 2002).

Figure 7.6 presents multiple health behaviors (i.e., heavy alcohol use, any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, current cigarette smoking, and suicidal ideation) by risk taking and sensation seeking. These data are also presented in Table 7.8.

Figure 7.6 Health Behaviors by Risk Taking and Sensation Seeking, All Services, 2008



Heavy Alcohol Use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Low estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the Moderate estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the High estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 7.8 Risk Taking and Sensation Seeking, Q19.

7.6

- As shown in Table 7.8, 46% of military personnel were classified as high risk takers, and 78% of military personnel were classified as high sensation seekers.

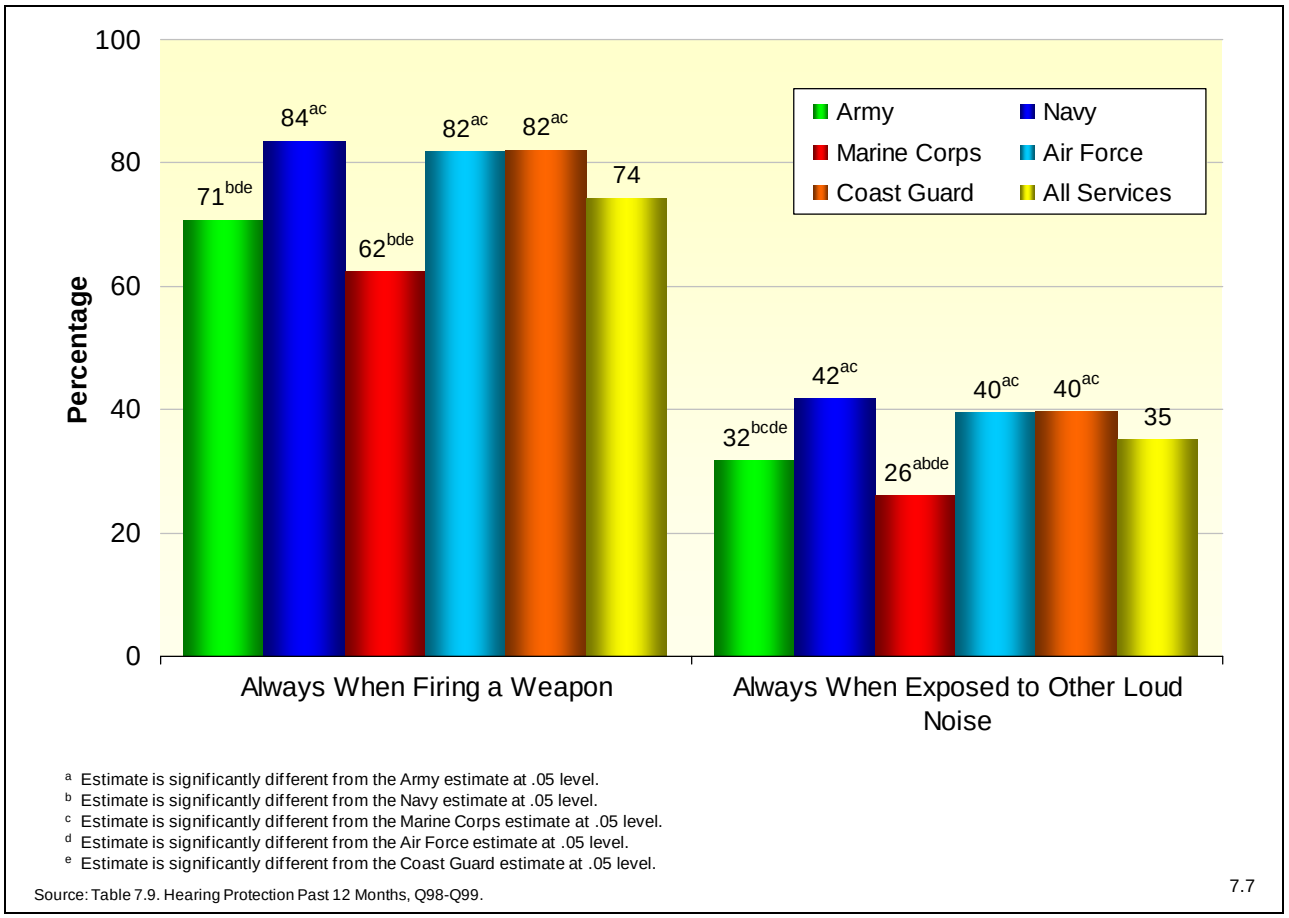
- Moderate risk takers had a higher prevalence of all selected substance use measures compared with low risk takers, and high risk takers had a higher prevalence of all selected substance use measures compared with moderate risk takers. For example, high risk takers were more than twice as likely to be heavy drinkers (29%) compared with moderate risk takers (13%), and were nearly five times more likely to be heavy drinkers compared with low risk takers (6%). High risk takers also were more likely

to have seriously considered suicide in the past year (6%) compared with low or moderate risk takers (both 3%).

- There were no significant differences between low sensation seekers and moderate sensation seekers in heavy alcohol use, illicit drug use, current smoking, or any of the selected risk behaviors. However, those who were high sensation seekers had higher rates of heavy alcohol use (23%), any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse (22%), and current smoking (34%) compared with low or moderate risk takers. High sensation seekers also were more likely to have seriously considered suicide in the past year (5%) compared with moderate sensation seekers (4%).

Figure 7.7 presents the percentage of military personnel who wore hearing protection when firing a weapon or when exposed to other loud noise. These data are also presented in Table 7.9.

Figure 7.7 Use of Hearing Protection When Exposed to Loud Noise, by Service, 2008



- About three out of four (74%) of all service personnel who had fired a weapon in the past year indicated that they always wore hearing protection when firing a weapon. The rate of using hearing protection when firing a weapon was higher in the Navy

(84%), Air Force (82%), and Coast Guard (82%) than in the Army (71%) or Marine Corps (62%).

- Slightly more than one in three (35%) of all service personnel who had been exposed to a loud noise other than firing a weapon in the past year indicated that they wore hearing protection when exposed to loud noise. The pattern between services was similar to the pattern for wearing hearing protection while firing a weapon, with higher rates in the Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard compared with the Army or Marine Corps.

CHAPTER 8. SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH BY MAJOR COMMAND

As discussed in Chapters 1 and 2, the 2008 Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel was designed to provide reliable estimates for each major command in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Because of this design, each of these services can for the first time see patterns of differences in health behaviors between operational units. This chapter presents differences between the major commands in each service for key substance use and mental health measures. The Coast Guard is not organized into major commands, so for the Coast Guard this chapter presents differences between geographic regions in substance use and mental health measures. Appendix F provides additional tables presenting differences in substance abuse and mental health measures by major command or geographic region within the services.

The major commands of the Army are

- Forces Command (FORSCOM),
- Trading and Doctrine Command (TRADOC),
- European Command,
- Pacific Command, and
- 8th Army, stationed in Korea.

The major commands of the Navy are

- Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC),
- Fleet Forces Command (FFC),
- Commander, Pacific Fleet (CPF), and
- Medical Command.

The major commands of the Marine Corps are

- Marine Corps Installations East (MCI East), and
- Marine Corps Installations West (MCI West).

The major commands of the Air Force are

- Air Combat Command (ACC),

- Air Education and Training Command (AETC),
- Air Forces Material Command (AFMC),
- Air Force Space Command (AFSPC),
- Air Mobility Command (AMC),
- Pacific Air Force (PACAF), and
- U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE).

The geographic regions and general locations within each region included for the Coast Guard are

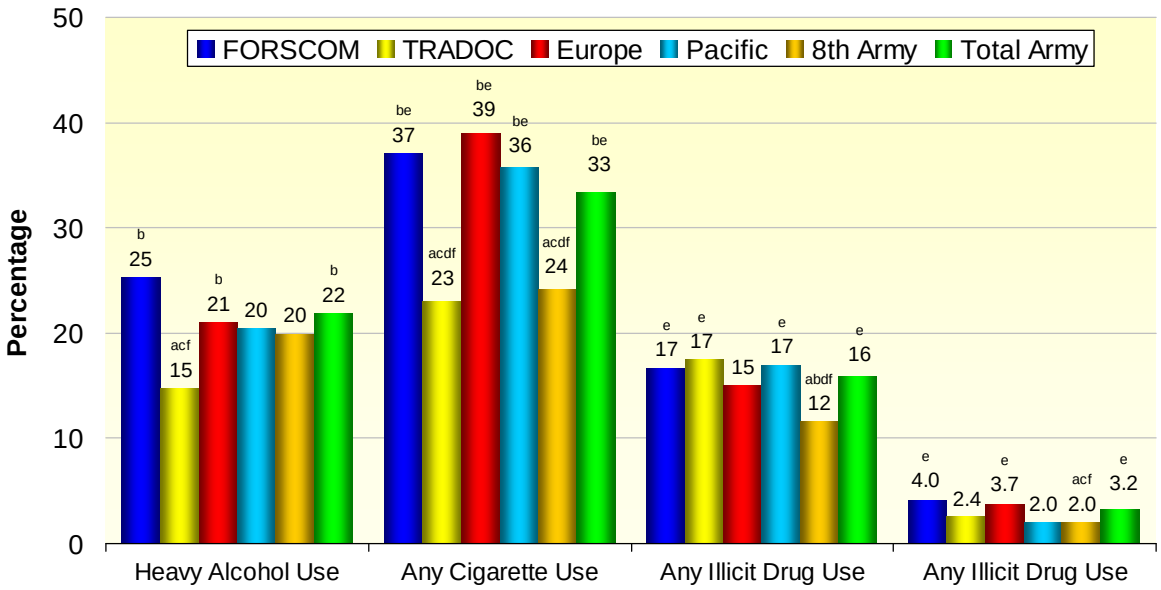
- Northwest: Alaska and Seattle,
- West Coast: San Francisco Bay and San Diego,
- Gulf Coast: New Orleans and Miami Beach/Key West,
- Mid-Atlantic: Baltimore/Annapolis/Ocean City and Washington, DC, and
- Northeast: Boston/Cape Cod area.

8.1 Army Major Commands

Figure 8.1 presents substance use measures by major command for the Army. These data can also be found in Table 8.1.

- In 2008, TRADOC had a lower rate of heavy alcohol use (15%) than the overall estimate for the total Army (22%), and was also lower than FORSCOM (25%), the European Command (21%), and the Pacific Command (20%). Otherwise, rates of heavy alcohol use were generally consistent across the Army major commands.
- Rates of past 30-day cigarette smoking were higher in the European Command (39%), FORSCOM (37%), and the Pacific Command (36%) than in TRADOC (23%) or the 8th Army (24%).
- The 8th Army had lower rates of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse compared with FORSCOM, TRADOC, and the Pacific Command, and a lower rate of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse compared with FORSCOM and the Pacific Command.

Figure 8.1 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Army by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from FORSCOM estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from TRADOC estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Europe estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Pacific estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from 8th Army estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from Total Army estimate at .05 level.

Heavy alcohol use = 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.
Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
Any illicit drug excluding prescription drug misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 8.1. Army Major Command, Q2; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j. 8.1

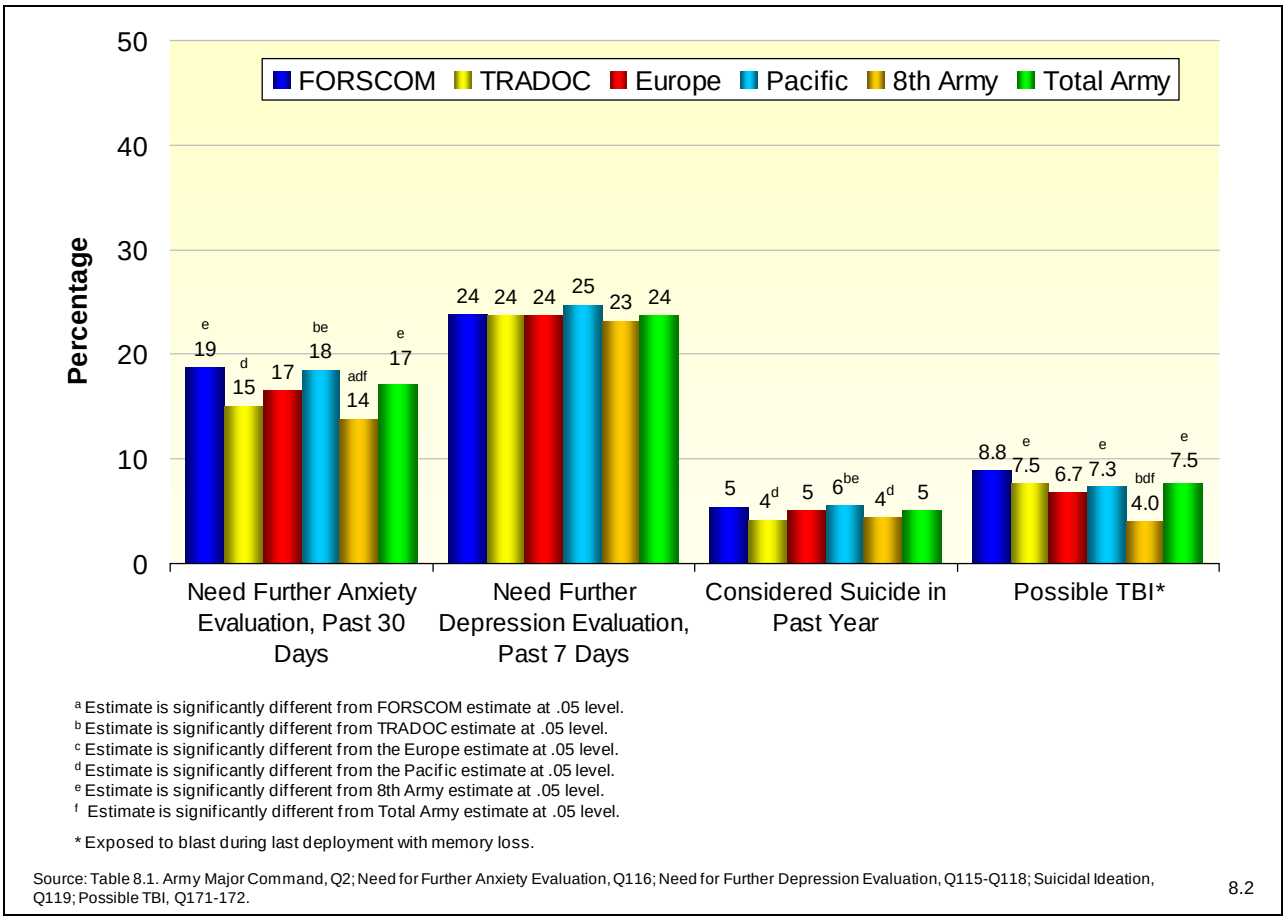
Figure 8.2 presents selected mental health measures by major command for the Army. These data and other selected mental health measures can also be found in Table 8.1.

- The rate of needing further anxiety evaluation was higher in the Pacific Command (18%) than in either TRADOC (15%) or the 8th Army (14%), and was higher in FORSCOM (19%) than in the 8th Army. The 8th Army was the only major command with a lower rate of needing further anxiety evaluation compared with the total Army.

- There were no differences between Army major commands in the rate of needing further depression evaluation.

- Rates of considering suicide were generally similar across Army major commands, though the rate was higher in the Pacific Command (6%) than in TRADOC or the 8th Army (4% each).

Figure 8.2 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Army by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from FORSCOM estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from TRADOC estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Europe estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Pacific estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from 8th Army estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from Total Army estimate at .05 level.

* Exposed to blast during last deployment with memory loss.

Source: Table 8.1. Army Major Command, Q2; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172.

8.2

- The 8th Army had a lower rate of possible traumatic brain injury (TBI) (4.0%) than TRADOC (7.5%) or the Pacific Command (7.3%). The rate of possible TBI was high in FORSCOM (8.8%), but because of low precision in this estimate, the difference between FORSCOM and other Army major commands did not reach statistical significance.

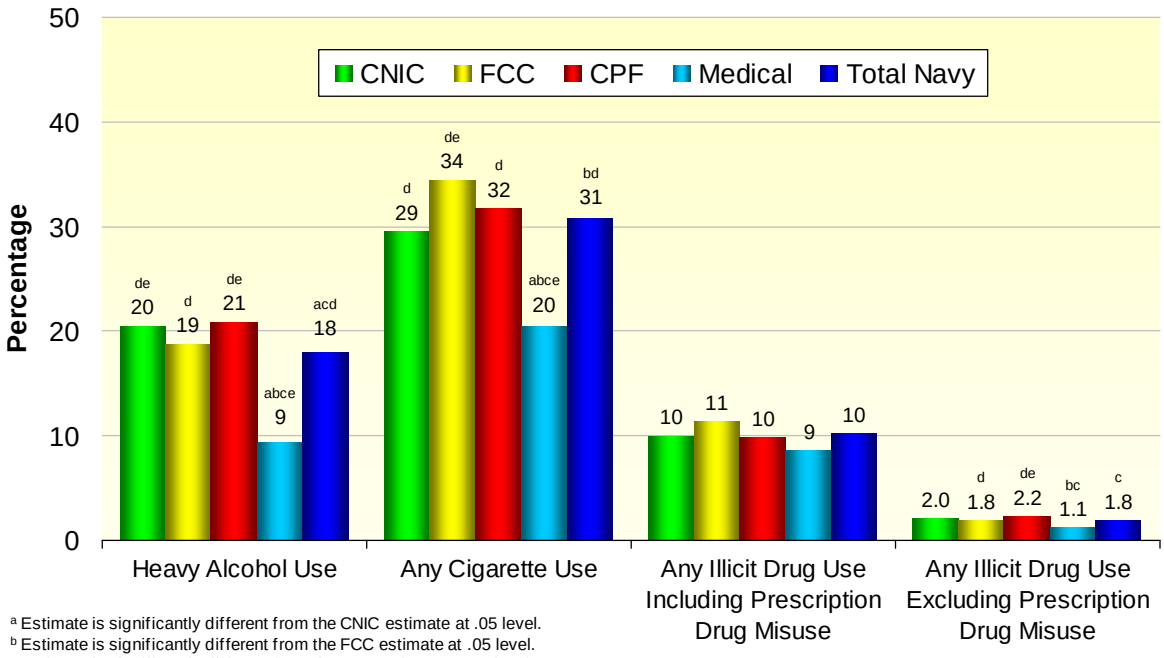
8.2 Navy Major Commands

Figure 8.3 presents substance use measures by major command for the Navy. These data can also be found in Table 8.2.

- In 2008, the Medical Command had sharply lower rates of heavy alcohol use (9%) and past month cigarette smoking (20%) than any other Navy major command. The Medical Command also had a lower rate of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse (1.1%) compared with FFC (1.8%) or CPF (2.2%).

- There were no differences between CNIC, FFC, and CPF on any of the past 30-day substance use measures, and there was no difference among any of the Navy major commands in any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse.

Figure 8.3 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Navy by Major Command, 2008



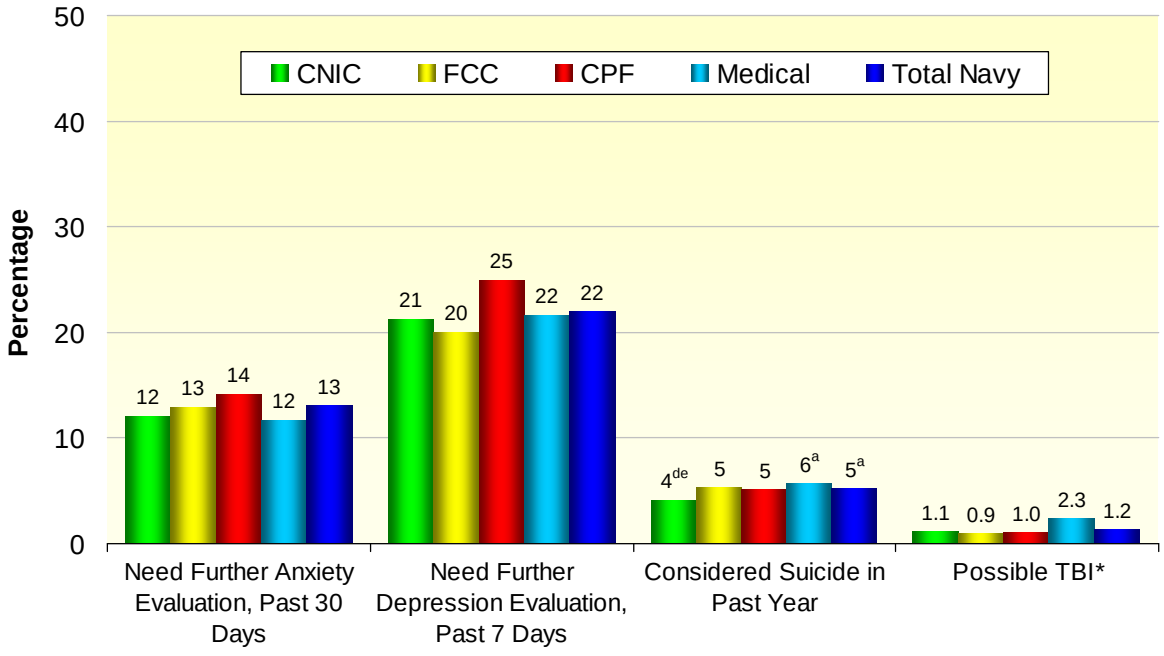
[a] Estimate is significantly different from the CNIC estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the FCC estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the CPF estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Medical estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Navy estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 8.2. Navy Major Command, Q3; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j. 8.3

Figure 8.4 presents selected mental health measures by major command for the Navy. These data and other selected mental health measures can also be found in Table 8.2.

- There was very little variation among Navy major commands in the selected mental health measures. The only difference that reached statistical significance was that the Medical Command had a higher rate of considering suicide in the past year (6%) compared with CNIC (4%).

Figure 8.4 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Navy by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the CNIC estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the FCC estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the CPF estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Medical estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Navy estimate at .05 level.

* Exposed to blast during last deployment with memory loss.

Source: Table 8.2. Navy Major Command, Q3; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172.

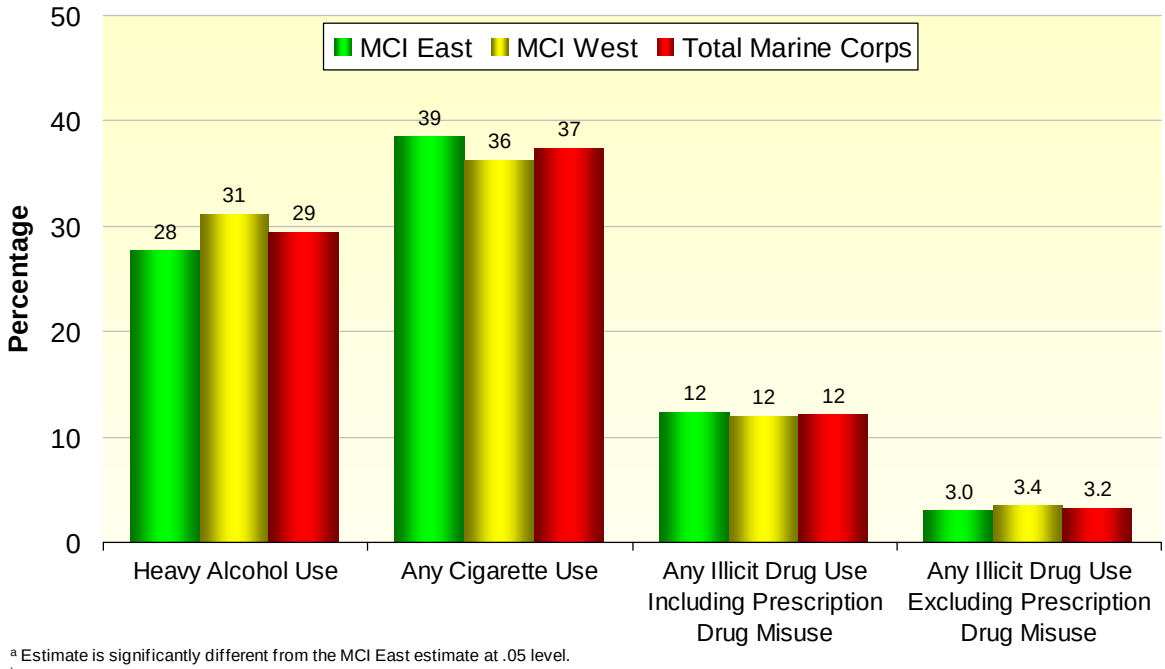
8.4

8.3 Marine Corps Major Commands

Figure 8.5 presents substance use measures by major command for the Marine Corps. These data can also be found in Table 8.3.

- The rates of substance use were consistent across the two Marine Corps major commands, with no differences reaching statistical significance.

Figure 8.5 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Marine Corps by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the MCI East estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the MCI West estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.

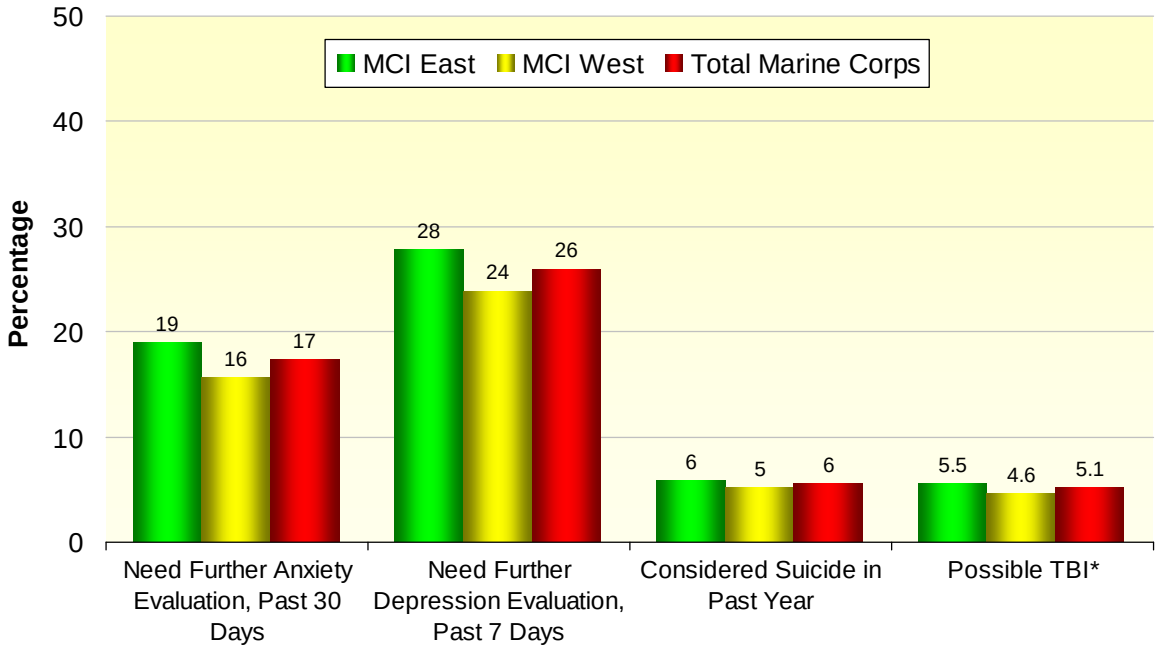
Source: Table 8.3. Marine Corps Major Command, Q4; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j.

8.5

Figure 8.6 presents selected mental health measures by major command for the Marine Corps. These data and other selected mental health measures can also be found in Table 8.3.

- As was the case with rates of substance use, there was little variation between Marine Corps major commands in rates of mental health problems.

Figure 8.6 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Marine Corps by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the MCI East estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the MCI West estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Marine Corps estimate at .05 level.

* Exposed to blast during last deployment with memory loss.

Source: Table 8.3. Marine Corps Major Command, Q4; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172.

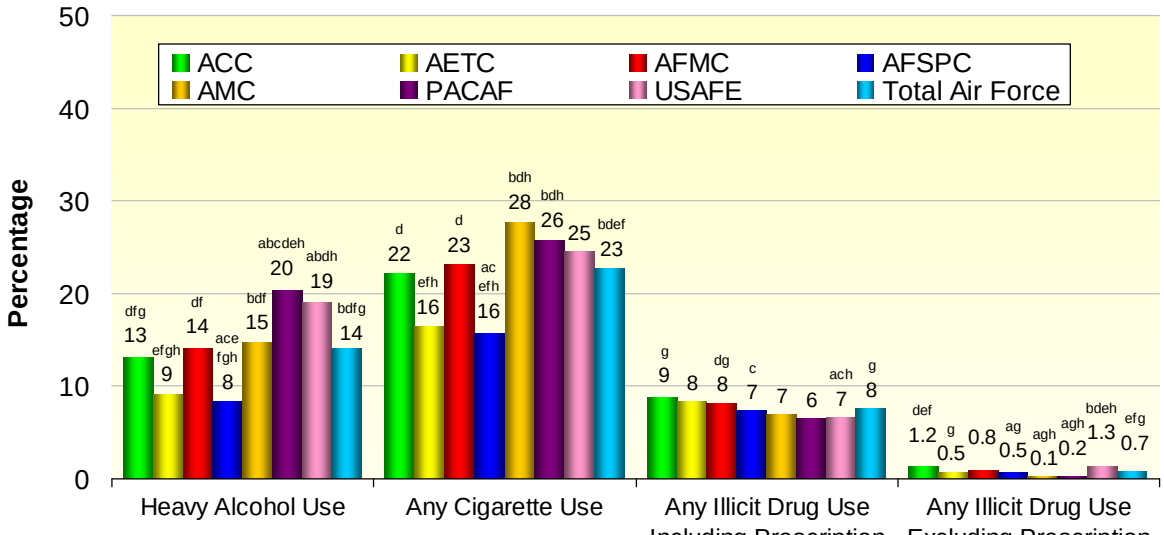
8.6

8.4 Air Force Major Commands

Figure 8.7 presents substance use measures by major command for the Air Force. These data can also be found in Table 8.4.

- There was considerable variation between Air Force major commands in rates of heavy alcohol use, with the highest rates in the PACAF (20%) and USAFE (19%) and the lowest rates in AETC (9%) and AFSPC (8%).
- Rates of past month cigarette use also varied among Air Force major commands, with the highest rates in AMC (28%) and PACAF (26%) and the lowest rates in AETC and AFSPC (16% each). The rate of past month smoking in USAFE was also high, but due to low precision this estimate was not significantly different from any other Air Force major commands.
- The rate of any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse was higher for ACC (9%) and AFMC (8%) than for USAFE (7%). This rate for AFMC was also higher than the rate for AFSPC (7%).

Figure 8.7 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Air Force by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from ACC estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from AETC estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the AFMC estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the AFSPC estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the AMC estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the PACAF estimate at .05 level.
[g] Estimate is significantly different from the USAFE estimate at .05 level.
[h] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Air Force estimate at .05 level.

Heavy alcohol use= 5 or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.
Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
Any illicit drug excluding prescription drug misuse = use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: Table 8.4. Air Force Major Command, Q5; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j.

8.7

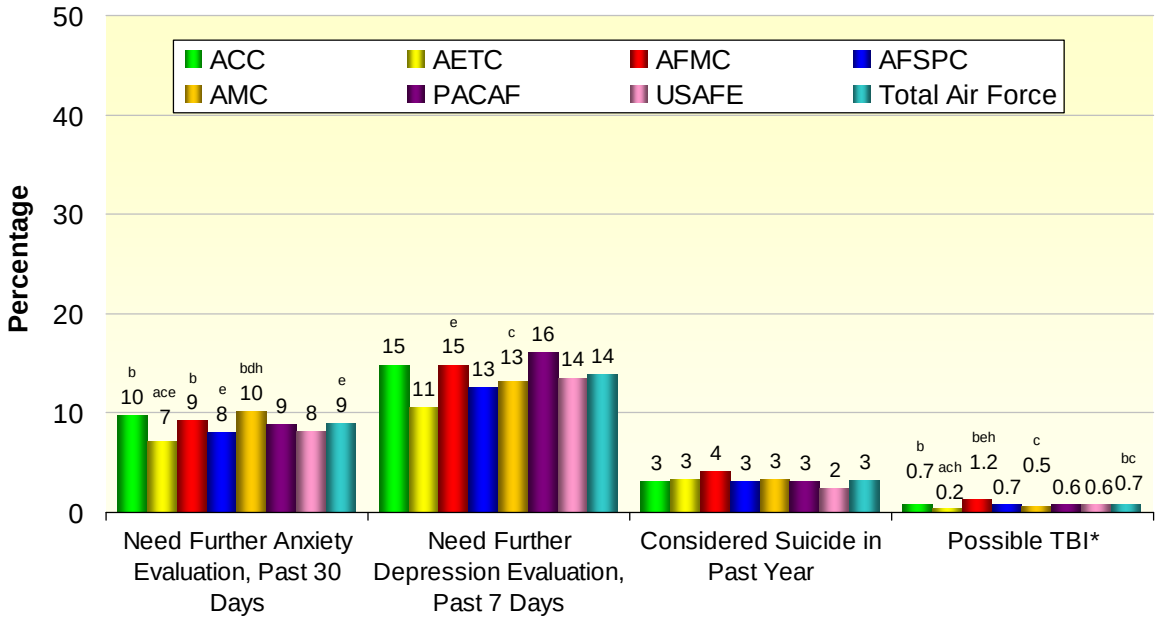
- Rates of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse were relatively low for all Air Force major commands, with the highest rates for USAFE (1.3%) and ACC (1.2%).

Figure 8.8 presents selected mental health measures by major command for the Air Force. These data and other selected mental health measures can also be found in Table 8.4.

- Air Force personnel in AETC had a lower rate of needing further anxiety evaluation (7%) than personnel in ACC (10%), AMC (10%), or AFMC (9%). The rate for AMC was also higher than the rate for AFSPC (8%).

- The percentage needing further depression evaluation in the past 7 days was higher in AFMC (15%) than in AMC (13%). No other differences between Air Force major commands in the need for further depression evaluation were statistically significant.

Figure 8.8 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Air Force by Major Command, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from ACC estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from AETC estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the AFMC estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the AFSPC estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the AMC estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the PACAF estimate at .05 level.
[g] Estimate is significantly different from the USAFE estimate at .05 level.
[h] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Air Force estimate at .05 level.

* Exposed to blast during last deployment with memory loss.

Source: Table 8.4. Air Force Major Command, Q5; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172.

8.8

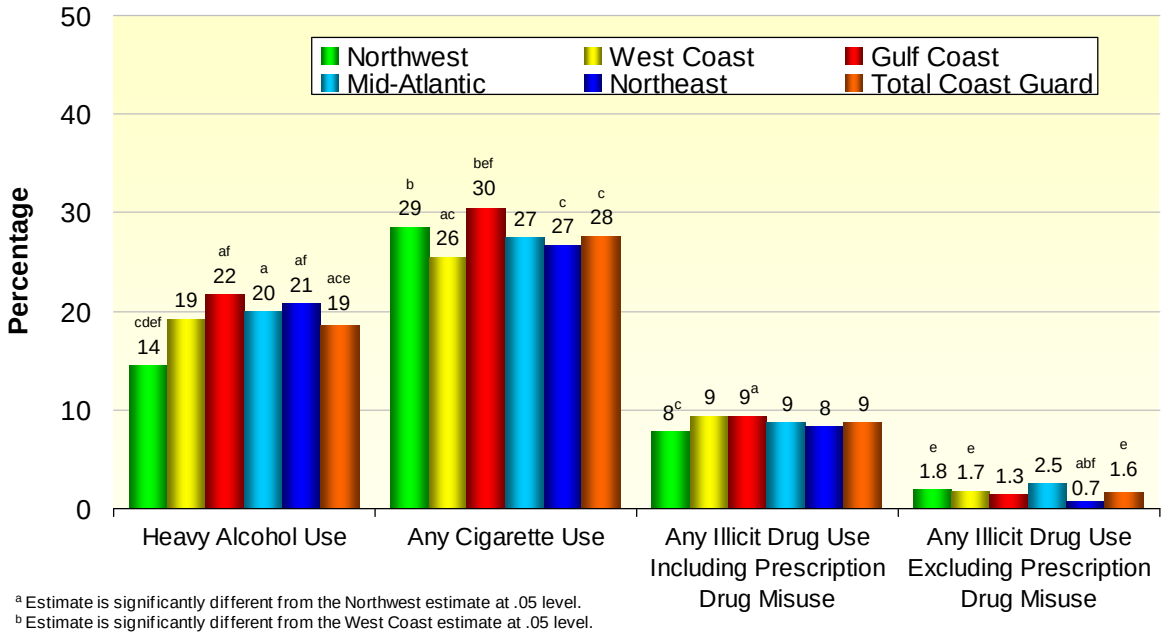
- There were no differences among Air Force major commands in the percentage who considered suicide in the past year.

- Possible TBI was low across all Air Force major commands (ranging from 0.2% to 1.2%). The rate of possible TBI was lower for AETC than for ACC or AFMC, and it was also lower for AMC than for AFMC.

8.5 Coast Guard Geographic Regions

Figure 8.9 presents substance use measures by geographic region for the Coast Guard. These data can also be found in Table 8.5.

Figure 8.9 Past 30-Day Substance Use in the Coast Guard by Geographic Region, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Northwest estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the West Coast estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Gulf Coast estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Mid-Atlantic estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Northeast estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

Source: Table 8.5. Coast Guard Geographic Region, Q6; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j.

8.9

- In 2008, Coast Guard personnel in the Northwest (14%) had lower rates of heavy alcohol use than those in the Gulf Coast (22%), Mid-Atlantic (20%), or Northeast (21%).

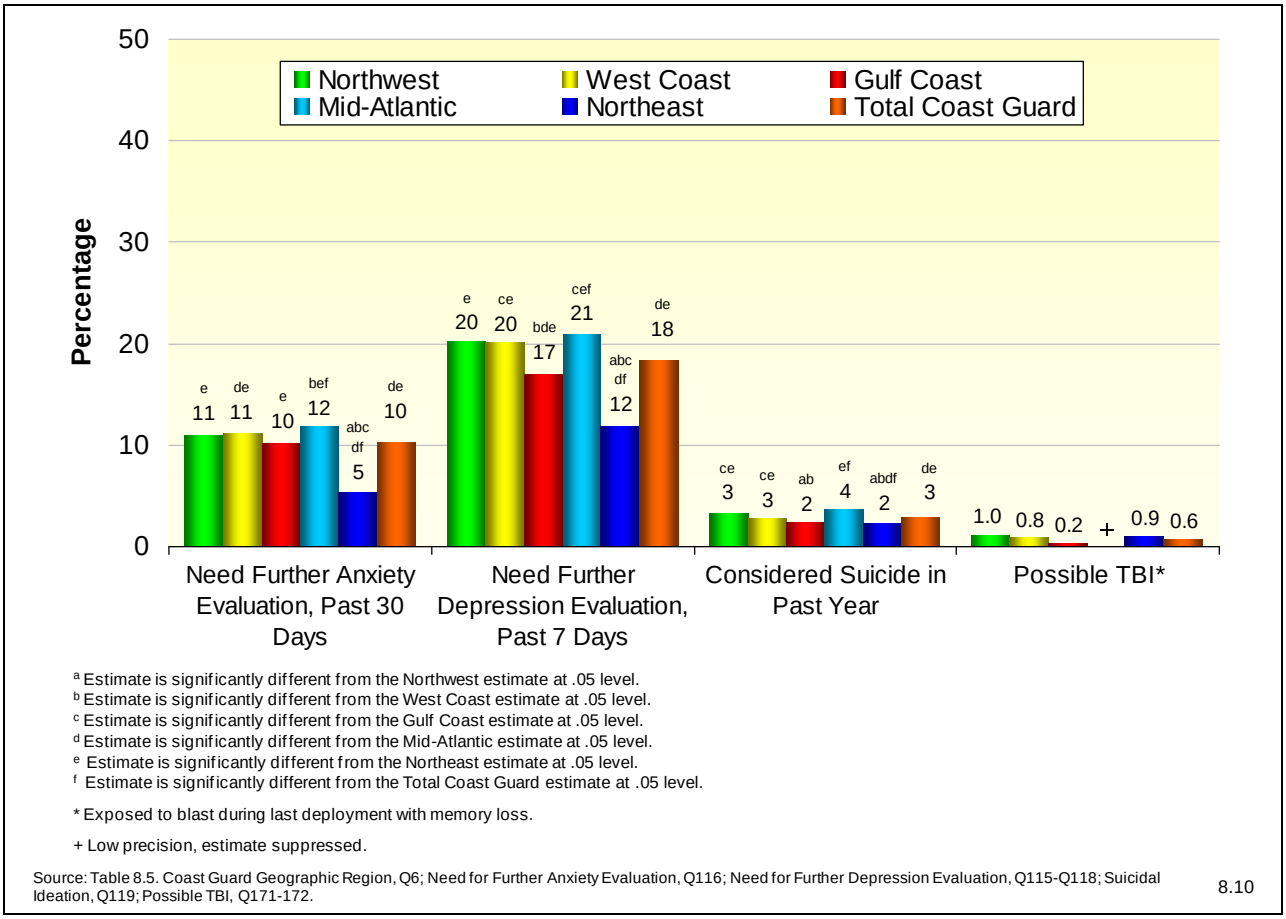
- The rate of past month smoking was higher in the Gulf Coast (30%) and Northwest (29%) than on the West Coast (26%). This rate in the Gulf Coast was also higher than the rate in the Northeast (27%).

- There was little variability among geographic regions in the Coast Guard for any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, although the rate for the Gulf Coast (9%) was higher than the rate for the Northwest (8%).

- Coast Guard personnel in the Northeast (0.7%) had a lower rate of any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse compared to personnel in the Northwest (1.8%) or West Coast (1.7%).

Figure 8.10 presents selected mental health measures by geographic region for the Coast Guard. These data and other selected mental health measures can also be found in Table 8.5.

Figure 8.10 Selected Mental Health Measures in the Coast Guard by Geographic Region, 2008



[a] Estimate is significantly different from the Northwest estimate at .05 level.
[b] Estimate is significantly different from the West Coast estimate at .05 level.
[c] Estimate is significantly different from the Gulf Coast estimate at .05 level.
[d] Estimate is significantly different from the Mid-Atlantic estimate at .05 level.
[e] Estimate is significantly different from the Northeast estimate at .05 level.
[f] Estimate is significantly different from the Total Coast Guard estimate at .05 level.

* Exposed to blast during last deployment with memory loss.

+ Low precision, estimate suppressed.

Source: Table 8.5. Coast Guard Geographic Region, Q6; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172.

8.10

- Coast Guard personnel in the Northeast had lower rates of needing further anxiety evaluation (5%) and further depression evaluation (12%) compared with personnel in any other geographic region. Coast Guard personnel in the Northeast (2%) also had a lower rate of considering suicide in the past year compared with those in the Northwest (3%), West Coast (3%), or Mid-Atlantic (4%).

- The rate of needing further depression evaluation was lower for Coast Guard personnel in the Gulf Coast (17%) than for those in the West Coast (20%) or Mid-Atlantic (21%).

- Rates of possible TBI among Coast Guard personnel were very low, and there were no differences among geographic regions.

REFERENCES

American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). (2008). *Standard definitions: Final dispositions of case codes and outcome rates for surveys* (5th ed.). Lenexa, KS: Author.

American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Binder, D.A. (1981). On the variances of asymptotically normal estimators for complex surveys. *Survey Methodology, 7*(2), 157-170.

Bray, R.M., Guess, L.L., Mason, R.E., Hubbard, R.L., Smith, D.G., Marsden, M.E., & Rachal, J.V. (1983). *1982 worldwide survey of alcohol and non-medical drug use among military personnel* (RTI/2317/01-01F). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., Hourani, L.L., Rae, K.L., Dever, J.A., Brown, J.M., Vincus, A.A., Pemberton, M.R., Marsden, M.E, Faulkner, D.L., & Vandermaas-Peeler, R. (2003). *2002 Department of Defense survey of health related behaviors among military personnel: Final report* (prepared for the Assistant Secretary of Defense [Health Affairs], U.S. Department of Defense, Cooperative Agreement No. DAMD17-00-2-0057/RTI/7841/ 006-FR). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., Hourani, L.L., Rae Olmsted, K.L., Witt, M., Brown, J.M., Pemberton, M.R., et al. (2006). *2005 Department of Defense survey of health related behaviors among active duty military personnel* (RTI/7841/106-FR). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., Kroutil, L.A., Luckey, J.W., Wheeless, S.C., Iannacchione, V.G., Anderson, D.W., Marsden, M.E., & Dunteman, G.H. (1992). *1992 worldwide survey of substance abuse and health behaviors among military personnel*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., Kroutil, L.A., & Marsden, M.E. (1995a). Trends in alcohol, illicit drug, and cigarette use among U.S. military personnel: 1980-1992. *Armed Forces & Society, 21*, 271-293.

Bray, R.M., Kroutil, L.A., Wheeless, S.C., Marsden, M.E., Bailey, S.L., Fairbank, J.A., & Harford, T.C. (1995b). *1995 Department of Defense survey of health related behaviors among military personnel* (RTI/6019-6). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., & Marsden, M.E. (Eds.). (1999). *Drug use in metropolitan America.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Bray, R. M., & Marsden, M. E. (2000). Trends in substance use among U.S. military personnel: The impact of changing demographic composition. *Substance Use and Misuse, 35*, 949–969.

Bray, R.M., Marsden, M.E., Guess, L.L., Wheeless, S.C., Iannacchione, V.G., & Keesling, S.R. (1988). *1988 worldwide survey of substance abuse and health behaviors among military personnel*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., Marsden, M.E., Guess, L.L., Wheeless, S.C., Pate, D.K., Dunteman, G.H., & Iannacchione, V.G. (1986). *1985 worldwide survey of alcohol and nonmedical drug use among military personnel*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Bray, R.M., Marsden, M.E., Herbold, J.R., & Peterson, M.R. (1993). Progress toward eliminating drug and alcohol abuse among U.S. military personnel. In J. Stanley & J.D. Blair (Eds.), *Challenges in military health care: Perspectives on health status and the provision of care* (pp. 33-53). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.

Bray, R.M., Sanchez, R.P., Ornstein, M.L., Lentine, D., Vincus, A.A., Baird, T.U., Walker, J.A., Wheeless, S.C., Guess, L.L., Kroutil, L.A., & Iannacchione, V.G. (1999, March). *1998 Department of Defense survey of health related behaviors among military personnel: Final report* (prepared for the Assistant Secretary of Defense [Health Affairs], U.S. Department of Defense, Cooperative Agreement No. DAMD17-96-2-6021, RTI/7034/006-FR). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Brown, J.M., Bray, R.M., Calvin, S.L., Vandermaas-Peeler, R., Rae Olmsted, K.L., Ginder, S.A., Li, L., Council, C.L., Schwerin, M.J., Flannery, B., & Weaver, B.D. (2007, September). *2006 Unit Level Influences on Alcohol and Tobacco Use* (prepared for Department of Defense; Project No. 0209842).

Burnam, M.A., Wells, K.B., Leake, B., & Landsverk, J. (1988). Development of a brief screening instrument for detecting depressive disorders. *Medical Care, 26*(8), 775-789.

Burt, M.A., Biegel, M.M., Carnes, Y., & Farley, E.C. (1980). *Worldwide survey of non-medical drug use and alcohol use among military personnel: 1980*. Bethesda, MD: Burt Associates, Inc.

Cherpitel, C.J. (1993). Alcohol, injury, and risk taking behavior: Data from a national sample. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 17*, 762-766.

Cherpitel, C.J. (1999). Substance use, injury, and risk-taking dispositions in the general population. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 23*, 121-126.

Cochran, W.G. (1977). *Sampling techniques* (3rd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Department of Defense. (2002). Instruction No. 1308.3. Physical fitness and body fat programs procedures. Washington, DC: Author.

Department of Health and Human Services. (2000a). *Healthy People 2010: Understanding and improving health* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Department of Health and Human Services. (2000b). *Tracking Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Eysenck, S.B.G., & Eysenck, H.J. (1978). Impulsiveness and venturesomeness: Their position in a dimensional system of personality description. *Psychological Reports, 43*, 1247-1255.

Forbes, D., Creamer, M., & Biddle, D. (2001). The validity of the PTSD checklist as a measure of symptomatic change in combat-related PTSD. *Behaviour Research and Therapy, 39,* 977–986.

Haberman, P., Josephson, E., Zanes, A., & Elinson, J. (1972). High school drug behavior: A methodological report on pilot studies. In S. Einstein & S. Allen (Eds.), *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Student Drug Surveys*. Farmingdale, NY: Baywood.

Harrison, L.D. (1995). The validity of self-reported data on drug use. *Journal of Drug Issues, 25*, 91-111.

Harrison, L., Brennan, M., & Shilanskis, C.M. (1998). *Physical activity patterns and satisfaction with fitness facilities among military members and their families* (MFI Technical Report 98-3). Scranton, PA: Marywood University, Military Family Institute.

Harrison, L., Martin, S.S., Enev, T., & Harrington, D. (2007). *Comparing drug testing and self-report of drug use among youths and young adults in the general population* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 07-4249, Methodology Series M-7). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.

Heatherton, T.F., Kozlowski, L.T., & Frecker, R.C. (1991). The Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence: A revision of the Fagerstrom tolerance questionnaire. *British Journal of Addiction, 86*, 1119-1127.

Johnston, L.D., & O'Malley, P.M. (1985). Issues of validity and population coverage in student surveys of drug use. In B.A. Rouse, N.J. Kozel, & L.G. Richards (Eds.), *Self-report methods of estimating drug use: Meeting current challenges to validity* (NIDA Research Monograph 57, DHHS Publication No. ADM 85-1402, pp. 31-54). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1998a). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997: Secondary school students* (Vol. I, NIH Publication No. 98-4345). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1998b). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997: College students and young adults* (Vol. II, NIH Publication No. 98-4346). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Kahn, J.A., Kaplowitz, R.A., Goodman, E., & Emans, S.J. (2002). The association between impulsiveness and sexual risk behaviors in adolescent and young adult women. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 30*, 229-332.

Kalton, G. (1968). Standardization: A technique to control for extraneous variables. *Applied Statistics, 23,* 118-136.

Kandel, D.B., & Logan, J.A. (1984). Patterns of drug use from adolescence to young adulthood: 1. Periods of risk for initiation, continued use and discontinuation. *American Journal of Public Health, 74,* 660-666.

Kessler, R.C., Andrews, G., Colpe, L.J., Hiripi, E., Mroczek, D.K., Normand, S.L., Walters, E.E., & Zaslavsky, A.M. (2002). Short screening scales to monitor population prevalences and trends in non-specific psychological distress. *Psychological Medicine, 32,* 959-976.

Kessler, R.C., Barker, P.R., Colpe, L.J., Epstein, J.F., Gfroerer, J.C., Hiripi, E., Howes, M.J., Normand, S.L., Manderscheid, R.W., Walters, E.E., & Zaslavsky, A.Q.M. (2003). Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 60,* 184-0.

Kuczmarski, R.J., & Flegal, K.M. (2000). Criteria for definition of overweight in transition: Background and recommendations for the United States. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 72,* 1074-1081.

Lemmens, P., Tan, E.S., & Knibbe, R.A. (1992). Measuring quantity and frequency of drinking in a general population survey: A comparison of five indices. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 53,* 476-486.

Mayer, J., & Filstead, W.J. (1979). The adolescent alcohol involvement scale: An instrument for measuring adolescents' use and misuse of alcohol. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 40,* 291-300.

Midanik, L. (1982). The validity of self-reported alcohol consumption and alcohol problems: A literature review. *British Journal of Addiction, 77,* 357-382.

Mulford, H.A., & Miller, D.A. (1960). Drinking in Iowa: 2. The extent of drinking and selected sociocultural categories. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 21,* 26-39.

National Cancer Institute. (1999a). *Screening for testicular cancer* [On-line]. Retrieved January 15, 1999, from http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/clinpdq/screening/Screening_for_testicular_cancer_Physician.html.

National Cancer Institute. (1999b). *What you need to know about testicular cancer* (updated 9/28/98) [On-line]. Retrieved March 4, 1999, from http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/wyntk pubs/testic.htm.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. (1998). *Clinical guidelines on the identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults* [On-line]. Retrieved January 5, 1999, from http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/nhlbi/cardio/obes/prof/guidelns/ob_home.htm.

Niederhauser, V.P., Maddock J., LeDoux F., & Arnold M. (2005). Building strong and ready Army families: a multirisk reduction health promotion pilot study. *Military Medicine, 170*, 227-33.

Office of Applied Studies (OAS). (2008). *Results from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-34, DHHS Publication No. SMA 08-4343). Rockville, MD.

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense. (1999, June). News Release no. 283-299. Washington, D.C.: Author.

O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., & Johnston, L.D. (1983). Reliability and consistency in self-reports of drug use. *International Journal of the Addictions, 18*, 805-824.

Orasanu, J.M., & Backer, P. (1996). Stress and military performance. In J.E. Driskell & E. Salas (Eds.), *Stress and human performance* (pp. 89-125). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Orr, S.P. & Kaloupek, D.G. (2004). Psychophysiological Assessment of Posstraumatic Stress Disorder. In J.P. Wilson & T.M. Keane (Eds.), *Assessing psychological trauma and PTSD*, 2nd Edition, (pp. 69-97). New York: Guilford Press.

Polich, J.M., & Orvis, B.R. (1979). Alcohol problems: Patterns and prevalence in the U.S. Air Force. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.

Rachal, J.V., Guess, L.L., Hubbard, R.L., Maisto, S.A., Cavanaugh, E.R., Waddell, R., & Benrud, C.H. (1980). Adolescent drinking behavior: Vol. 1. The extent and nature of adolescent alcohol and drug use: The 1974 and 1978 National Sample Studies (NTIS No. PB81-199267). Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Rachal, J.V., Hubbard, R.L., Williams, J.R., & Tuchfeld, B. (1976). Drinking levels and problem drinking among junior and senior high students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 37*, 1751-1761.

Radloff, L.S. (1977). A self report depression scale for research in the general population. *Applied Psychological Measurement, 1*, 385-401.

Ries, L.A.G., Kosary, C.L., Hankey, B.F., Miller, B.A., & Edwards, B.K. (Eds.). (1998). *SEER cancer statistics review, 1973-1995: Preliminary edition* [On-line]. Retrieved January 19, 1999, from seer.ims.nci.nih.gov/Publications/CSR7395/.

Robins, L.N., Helzer, J.E., Croughan, J., & Ratcliff, K.S. (1981). National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule: Its history, characteristics, and validity. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 38*, 381-389.

Rost, K., Burnam, M.A., & Smith, R. (1993). Development of screeners for depressive disorders and substance disorder history. *Medical Care, 31*, 189-200.

Rouse, B.A., Kozel, N.J., & Richards, L.G. (Eds.) (1985). *Self-report methods of estimating drug use: Meeting current challenges to validity* (NIDA Research Monograph 57, DHHS Publication No. ADM 85-1402). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

RTI. (2002). *SUDAAN user's manual, release 8.0*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Shah, B.V., Holt, M.M., & Folsom, R.E. (1977). *Inference about regression models from sample survey data*. Invited paper for the International Association of Survey Statisticians, Third Annual Meeting, New Delhi, India, December.

Smith, P.F., Remington, P.L., Williamson, D.F., & Anda, R.F. (1990). A comparison of alcohol sales data with survey data on self-reported alcohol use in 21 states. *American Journal of Public Health, 80*, 309-312.

Spitzer, R.L., Kroenke, K., & Williams, J.B. (1999). Validation and utility of a self-report version of PRIME-MD: the PHQ primary care study. Primary care evaluation of mental disorders. Patient Health Questionnaire. *Journal of the American Medical Association, 282*, 1737-1744.

Tuunainen A., Langer R.D., Klauber M.R., Kripke D.F. (2001). Short version of the CES-D (Burnam screen) for depression in reference to the structured psychiatric interview. *Psychiatry Research, 103*(2-3): 261-270.

University of Michigan, Survey Research Center. (2008). *Monitoring the future: A continuing study of American youth.* Retrieved March 16, 2009, from http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/.

Weathers, F.W., Litz, B.T., Huska, J.A., & Keane, T.M. (1994). *The PTSD checklist-civilian version* (PCL-C). Boston, MA: National Center for PTSD.

Williams, J.O., Bell, N.S., & Amoroso, P.J. (2002). Drinking and other risk taking behaviors of enlisted male soldiers in the US Army. *Work, 18*, 141-150.

Wolkowitz, O.M., Roy, A., & Doran, A.R. (1985). Pathological gambling and other risk-taking pursuits. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 8*, 311-322.

Woodruff, R.S. (1971). Simple method for approximating variance of a complicated estimate. *Journal of the American Statistical Association, 66*, 411-414.

Zuckerman, M. (1994). *Behavioral expressions and biosocial bases of sensation seeking*. New York: Cambridge Press.

APPENDIX A:
ALCOHOL, ILLICIT DRUG, AND TOBACCO USE TABLES

APPENDIX A:
LIST OF TABLES

Number Page

3.1.1 Substance Use Summary for DoD Services and All Services, 1980–2008 185
3.1.2 Trends in Substance Use, Past 30 Days, Unadjusted and Adjusted for Sociodemographic Characteristics for DoD Services and All Services, 1980–2008 187
3.1.3 Substance Use Summary for the Army, 1980–2008.....189
3.1.4 Substance Use Summary for the Navy, 1980–2008 191
3.1.5 Substance Use Summary for the Marine Corps, 1980–2008.....193
3.1.6 Substance Use Summary for the Air Force, 1980–2008.....195
3.1.7 Substance Use Summary for the Coast Guard, 1980–2008.....197
3.2.1 Trends in Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol Consumed, Past 30 Days, Unadjusted and Adjusted for Sociodemographic Differences, 1980–2008.....199
3.2.2 Trends in Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Unadjusted and Adjusted for Sociodemographic Differences, 1980–2008.....200
3.2.3 Trends in Binge Drinking, by Service, Gender, and Age 201
3.2.4 Estimates of Alcohol Use, Unadjusted and Adjusted for Sociodemographic Differences, by Service, 2008.....205
3.2.5 Alcohol Use by Service, 2008 206
3.2.6 Drinking Level for DoD Services, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 208
3.2.7 Drinking Level for the Army, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 210
3.2.8 Drinking Level for the Navy, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008.....212
3.2.9 Drinking Level for the Marine Corps, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008.....214
3.2.10 Drinking Level for the Air Force, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 216
3.2.11 Drinking Level for the Coast Guard, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008.....218
3.2.12 Drinking Level for all Services, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008.....220
3.2.13 Sociodemographic Correlates of Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, DoD Services and All Services, 2008.....222
3.2.14 Standardized Comparisons of the Prevalence of Heavy Alcohol Use Among Military Personnel and Civilians, Past 30 Days, by Gender, Age, and Service, 2008.....224
3.2.15 Standardized Comparisons of the Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Military Personnel and Civilians, Past 30 Days, by Gender, Age, and Service, 2008 226
3.2.16 Negative Effects of Alcohol Use, Past 12 Months, by Drinking Level and Service, 2008.....228
3.2.17 Negative Effects of Alcohol Use, Past 12 Months, by Service and Drinking Level, 2008.....230

3.2.18 Negative Effects of Alcohol Use, Past 12 Months, by Age at First Use of Alcohol and Service, 2008 232
3.2.19 Negative Effects of Alcohol Use, Past 12 Months, by Drinking at Work and Service, 2008 234
3.2.20 Audit Score, Past 12 Months, by Drinking Level and Service, 2008 235
3.2.21 Audit Score, Past 12 Months, by Age at First Use of Alcohol and Service, 2008 237
3.2.22 Audit Score, Past 12 Months, by Drinking at Work in the Past 30 Days and Service, 2008 239
3.2.23 Importance of Certain Reasons for Limiting Drinking, by Drinking Level, 2008 240
3.2.24 Importance of Certain Reasons for Drinking, by Drinking Level, 2008 242
3.2.25 Military-Related Beliefs about Drinking, by Drinking Level, 2008 244
3.2.26 Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, by Service and Supervisor Alcohol Use, 2008 245
3.2.27 Flavored Alcoholic Beverage Use in the Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 246
3.2.28 Energy Drink Combined with Alcoholic Beverage Use in the Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 248
3.3.1 Illicit Drug Use Categories, DoD Services, 2002, 2005, and 2008 250
3.3.2 Any Illicit Drug Use, Past 30 Days, by Drug and Service, 2008 252
3.3.3 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, by Drug and Service, 2008 254
3.3.4 Standardized Comparisons of Any Illicit Drug use Including Prescription Drug Misuse among Military Personnel and Civilians, Past 30 Days, for Persons Aged 18 to 64, 2008 256
3.3.5 Standardized Comparisons of Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse among Military Personnel and Civilians, Past 30 Days, for Persons Aged 18 to 64, 2008 258
3.3.6 Standardized Comparisons of Prescription Drug Misuse among Military Personnel and Civilians, Past 30 Days, for Persons Aged 18 to 64, 2008 260
3.3.7 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 30 Days, Unadjusted and Adjusted for Sociodemographic Differences, by Service, 2008 262
3.3.8 Sociodemographic Correlates of Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 264
3.3.9 Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 266
3.3.10 Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 268
3.3.11 Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 270
3.3.12 Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 272

3.3.13 Sociodemographic Correlates of Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 274
3.3.14 Sociodemographic Correlates of Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 276
3.3.15 Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 278
3.3.16 Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Productivity Loss, Past 12 Months, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 280
3.3.17 Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Productivity Loss, Past 12 Months, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 282
3.3.18 Last Time Tested for Illicit Drug Use by any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, DoD Service and All Services, 2008 284
3.3.19 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, Among Persons Aged 17 to 20, by Drug and Service, 2008 286
3.3.20 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, Among Persons Aged 21 to 25, by Drug and Service, 2008 288
3.3.21 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, Among Persons Aged 26 to 34, by Drug and Service, 2008 290
3.3.22 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, Among Persons Aged 35 and Older, by Drug and Service, 2008 292
3.3.23 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, for DoD Services Among Persons Aged 17 to 20, 2002, 2005, and 2008 294
3.3.24 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, for DoD Services Among Persons Aged 21 to 25, 2002, 2005, and 2008 296
3.3.25 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, for DoD Services Among Persons Aged 26 to 34, 2002, 2005, and 2008 298
3.3.26 Illicit Drug Use Categories, Past 12 Months, for DoD Services Among Persons Aged 35 and Older, 2002, 2005, and 2008 300
3.4.1 Estimates of Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, and Nicotine Dependence Unadjusted and Adjusted for Sociodemographic Differences, by Service, 2008 302
3.4.2 Standardized Comparisons of Any Cigarette Use Among Military Personnel and Civilians, Past 30 Days, for Persons Aged 18 to 64, 2008 303
3.4.3 Sociodemographic Correlates of Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 305
3.4.4 Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008, Comparisons Between Columns/Services 307
3.4.5 Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008, Comparisons Between Rows/Sociodemographic Characteristics 309
3.4.6 Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, by Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 311
3.4.7 Cigarette Smoking Initiation in the Military, by Demographics and Service, 2008 313

3.4.8 Perceived Cigarette Availability and Acceptability, and Reasons for Starting Smoking Regularly, by Service, 2008 315
3.4.9 Cigarette Use and Productivity Loss, Past 12 Months, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 317
3.4.10 Smoking Status and Smoking Cessation, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 319
3.4.11 Trends in Smokeless Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, for All Personnel and for Males, by Service, 1995–2008 320
3.4.12 Smokeless Tobacco Initiation in the Military Among Males Aged 18 to 55, by Age Group and Service, 2008 322
3.4.13 Smokeless Tobacco Use Status and Smokeless Tobacco Use Cessation, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 323
3.4.14 Frequency of Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Use, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 324
3.4.15 Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, by Service and Supervisor Tobacco Use, 2008 325

Table 3.1.1 **SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY FOR DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 1980–2008**

	DoD Services[a]										All Services[b]
	Year of Survey										
Measure	**1980**	**1982**	**1985**	**1988**	**1992**	**1995**	**1998**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**	**2008**
Alcohol Drinking Level[f]											
Abstainer	13.5 (0.5)	11.8 (0.5)[c]	13.3 (0.6)[c]	17.2 (0.4)[c]	20.0 (0.8)[c]	20.7 (0.5)	22.3 (0.6)[c]	22.6 (0.7)	22.1 (0.8)	21.6 (0.6)[d]	21.5 (0.6)
Infrequent/light	12.1 (0.4)	17.6 (0.8)[c]	16.5 (0.7)	17.5 (0.5)	18.5 (0.4)	18.5 (0.6)	18.8 (0.5)	17.9 (0.6)	18.1 (0.5)	16.0 (0.8)[c,d]	16.0 (0.7)
Moderate	21.2 (0.7)	17.0 (0.5)[c]	18.7 (0.6)[c]	19.4 (0.5)	19.6 (0.5)	19.0 (0.5)	18.8 (0.5)	18.2 (0.5)	17.7 (0.6)	17.0 (0.4)[d]	17.1 (0.4)
Moderate/heavy	32.4 (0.6)	29.6 (0.6)[c]	28.5 (0.8)	28.8 (0.7)	26.3 (0.6)[c]	24.5 (0.6)[c]	24.8 (0.5)	23.2 (0.5)[c]	23.5 (0.5)	25.3 (0.4)[c,d]	25.5 (0.4)
Heavy	20.8 (1.1)	24.1 (1.0)[c]	23.0 (1.1)	17.2 (0.9)[c]	15.5 (0.8)	17.4 (0.9)	15.3 (0.8)	18.1 (1.1)[c]	18.5 (1.0)	20.0 (1.1)	20.0 (1.1)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[g]											
Past 30 days	27.6 (1.5)	19.0 (1.0)[c]	8.9 (0.8)[c]	4.8 (0.3)[c]	3.4 (0.4)[c]	3.0 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	3.4 (0.4)[e]			
Past 30 days[h]									5.0 (0.4)[e]		
Past 30 days[h]										12.0 (0.4)[e]	11.9 (0.4)[e]
Past 12 months	36.7 (1.5)	26.6 (1.0)[c]	13.4 (1.0)[c]	8.9 (0.8)[c]	6.2 (0.6)[c]	6.5 (0.5)	6.0 (0.4)	6.9 (0.7)[e]			
Past 12 months[h]									10.9 (0.7)[e]		
Past 12 months[h]										21.1 (0.6)[e]	20.9 (0.6)[e]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]											
Past 30 days								2.2 (0.3)[e]	2.3 (0.3)[e]	2.3 (0.2)[e]	2.2 (0.2)[e]
Past 12 months								5.9 (0.7)[e]	5.9 (0.6)[e]	6.0 (0.5)[e]	5.9 (0.5)[e]
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days											
Any use	51.0 (0.8)	51.4 (0.8)	46.2 (1.0)[c]	40.9 (0.8)[c]	35.0 (1.0)[c]	31.9 (0.9)[c]	29.9 (0.8)	33.8 (1.3)[c]	32.2 (1.1)	30.6 (1.2)[d]	30.5 (1.2)
Heavy use	34.2 (0.6)	33.5 (0.7)	31.2 (0.8)[c]	22.7 (0.7)[c]	18.0 (0.5)[c]	15.0 (0.6)[c]	13.4 (0.5)	13.1 (0.6)	11.0 (0.8)[c]	10.0 (0.6)[d]	10.0 (0.6)
Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months											
Serious consequences	17.3 (1.1)	14.6 (0.6)[c]	10.7 (0.9)[c]	9.0 (0.6)	7.6 (1.1)	7.6 (0.5)	6.7 (0.4)	9.6 (0.8)[c]	8.1 (0.5)	8.7 (0.5)[d]	8.7 (0.5)
Productivity loss	26.7 (1.2)	34.4 (0.7)[c]	27.1 (1.1)[c]	22.1 (1.2)[c]	16.4 (1.4)[c]	16.3 (0.8)	13.6 (0.6)[c]	17.3 (0.9)[c]	13.2 (0.7)[c]	12.8 (0.5)[d]	12.9 (0.5)
Dependence symptoms[j]	8.0 (0.6)	9.0 (0.5)	7.7 (0.7)	6.4 (0.5)	5.2 (0.4)	5.7 (0.4)	4.8 (0.3)				
Dependence symptoms[k]								12.3 (0.9)			
Probable dependence[l]									2.9 (0.3)	3.8 (0.3)	3.7 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Significance tests were done between consecutive survey years (e.g., 1980 and 1982) and between 1980 and 2008.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Comparisons were not made between the 2008 estimates for All Services and the preceding survey.

[d]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Comparisons were not made between the 2008 estimates for All Services and the 1980 survey.

[e]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same year and time reference period, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[f]Alcohol estimates from the 1998 and 2002 surveys may differ from previously published estimates because the alcohol variables were edited to correspond with editing procedures from the 2005 survey. Estimates prior to the 1998 survey may not be comparable.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[i]Data for any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse are presented for 2002, 2005, and 2008 to show trends over this period for the drugs that were not affected by changes in the questionnaire wording. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Having experienced alcohol dependence symptoms on at least 48 days during the year.

[k]Having experienced four or more alcohol dependence symptoms at any time during the past year.

[l]AUDIT score of 20 or greater, indicative of probable alcohol dependence.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d;, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days: Any Use, Q54, Q56, Heavy Use, Q54, Q58; Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months: Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43, Productivity Loss, Q40, Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48).

Table 3.1.2 **TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 1980–2008**

	DoD Services[a]										All Services[b]
	Year of Survey										
Measure	**1980**	**1982**	**1985**	**1988**	**1992**	**1995**	**1998**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**	**2008**
Heavy Alcohol Use[f]											
Unadjusted	20.8 (1.1)	24.1 (1.0)[c]	23.0 (1.1)	17.2 (0.9)[c]	15.5 (0.8)	17.4 (0.9)	15.3 (0.8)	18.1 (1.1)[c]	18.5 (1.0)	20.0 (1.1)	20.0 (1.1)
Adjusted[h]	20.8 (1.1)	23.6 (0.9)[c]	24.8 (0.9)	20.1 (1.1)[c]	19.1 (1.2)	20.5 (0.8)	21.0 (1.0)	22.4 (1.0)	21.1 (0.8)	22.5 (1.1)	22.4 (1.0)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[g]											
Unadjusted	27.6 (1.5)	19.0 (1.0)[c]	8.9 (0.8)[c]	4.8 (0.3)[c]	3.4 (0.4)[c]	3.0 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	3.4 (0.4)			
Unadjusted[i]									5.0 (0.4)		
Unadjusted[i]										12.0 (0.4)[e]	11.9 (0.4)[e]
Adjusted[h]	27.6 (1.5)	18.2 (0.7)[c]	9.7 (0.6)[c]	5.6 (0.4)[c]	4.3 (0.6)	3.6 (0.4)	4.1 (0.4)	3.9 (0.4)			
Adjusted[h,i]									5.6 (0.4)		
Adjusted[h,i]										12.7 (0.4)[e]	12.6 (0.4)[e]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[j]											
Unadjusted								2.2 (0.3)[e]	2.3 (0.3)[e]	2.3 (0.2)[e]	2.2 (0.2)[e]
Adjusted[h]								2.8 (0.3)[e]	2.8 (0.3)[e]	2.8 (0.2)[e]	2.8 (0.2)[e]
Any Cigarette Use											
Unadjusted	51.0 (0.8)	51.4 (0.8)	46.2 (1.0)[c]	40.9 (0.8)[c]	35.0 (1.0)[c]	31.9 (0.9)[c]	29.9 (0.8)	33.8 (1.3)[c]	32.2 (1.1)	30.6 (1.2)[d]	30.5 (1.2)
Adjusted[h]	51.0 (0.8)	52.0 (0.6)	47.5 (0.9)[c]	42.9 (0.7)[c]	37.2 (0.8)[c]	34.3 (0.6)[c]	33.8 (0.7)	37.1 (0.9)[c]	36.1 (0.9)	34.5 (1.1)[d]	34.3 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Estimates in the All Services column were compared to 2005 estimates.

[d]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[e]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same year, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[f]Alcohol estimates from the 1998 and 2002 survey may differ from previously published estimates because the alcohol variables were edited to correspond with editing procedures from the 2005 survey. Estimates prior to the 1998 survey may not be comparable.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h]Adjusted estimates have been standardized to the 1980 distribution by age, education and marital status. Adjusted estimates take into account sociodemographic changes *within* Services across survey years; estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences *among* Services.

[i]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[j]Data for any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse are presented for 2002, 2005, and 2008 to show trends over this period for the drugs that were not affected by changes in the questionnaire wording. Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f and h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f and h-j; Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56).

Table 3.1.3 **SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY FOR THE ARMY, 1980–2008**

Measure	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Alcohol Drinking Level										
Abstainer	15.5 (0.7)	11.7 (0.5)[a]	14.6 (0.7)[a]	17.0 (0.7)[a]	21.4 (1.4)[a]	20.6 (1.0)	22.2 (1.3)	24.0 (1.0)	19.3 (1.3)[a]	22.3 (1.3)[b]
Infrequent/light	12.2 (0.9)	16.7 (1.0)[a]	16.4 (1.1)	16.8 (0.9)	17.2 (0.6)	18.0 (1.4)	18.3 (1.0)	17.6 (0.8)	16.3 (1.0)	16.4 (1.8)[b]
Moderate	19.9 (1.2)	16.6 (0.8)[a]	17.8 (0.7)	19.5 (0.7)	17.3 (0.8)[a]	18.0 (1.0)	17.3 (0.8)	17.0 (1.1)	15.5 (0.9)	15.7 (0.9)[b]
Moderate/heavy	32.0 (0.7)	30.3 (1.0)	25.7 (1.8)[a]	27.1 (0.8)	26.5 (1.4)	25.0 (1.1)	25.1 (0.9)	22.6 (0.4)[a]	24.3 (1.1)	23.8 (0.8)[b]
Heavy	20.3 (1.6)	24.7 (1.4)[a]	25.5 (2.2)	19.7 (1.2)[a]	17.7 (1.6)	18.4 (1.8)	17.1 (1.5)	18.8 (2.0)	24.5 (2.1)	21.8 (2.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]										
Past 30 days	30.7 (2.8)	26.2 (1.8)	11.5 (1.3)[a]	6.9 (0.7)[a]	3.9 (0.8)[a]	4.0 (0.9)	4.5 (0.8)	4.8 (0.9)[c]		
Past 30 days[e]									6.9 (0.5)[c]	
Past 30 days[e]										15.8 (0.7)[c]
Past 12 months	39.4 (2.9)	32.4 (1.8)[a]	16.6 (1.3)[a]	11.8 (1.1)[a]	7.7 (0.8)[a]	9.2 (1.1)	9.8 (0.9)	10.4 (1.7)[a,c]		
Past 12 months[e]									15.1 (0.7)[c]	
Past 12 months[e]										26.4 (1.3)[c]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[f]										
Past 30 days								3.3 (0.7)[c]	3.2 (0.5)[c]	3.2 (0.5)[c]
Past 12 months								8.9 (1.7)[c]	9.4 (0.8)[c]	8.4 (1.4)[c]
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days										
Any use	54.3 (0.7)	54.7 (1.8)	52.0 (1.8)	43.1 (1.1)	37.0 (2.0)[a]	34.1 (1.6)	31.1 (1.2)	35.6 (1.9)[a]	38.2 (1.5)	33.3 (2.7)[b]
Heavy use	35.2 (0.7)	34.6 (1.4)	33.6 (1.4)	22.8 (0.7)[a]	18.0 (1.1)[a]	17.0 (1.0)	14.1 (0.8)[a]	14.5 (0.7)	15.3 (1.5)	12.4 (1.3)[b]
Alcohol Use Negative Effects										
Serious consequences	17.9 (1.6)	16.3 (1.2)	13.5 (2.0)	10.3 (0.8)	8.0 (1.1)	7.9 (0.9)	8.5 (0.9)	10.3 (1.1)	10.8 (1.0)	10.0 (1.1)[b]
Productivity loss	23.8 (1.3)	33.1 (0.8)[a]	27.2 (1.3)[a]	22.0 (1.0)[a]	14.8 (1.4)[a]	16.5 (1.5)	13.4 (0.7)[a]	16.0 (1.4)	15.4 (1.1)	12.5 (0.9)[a,b]
Dependence symptoms[g]	8.8 (1.0)	10.1 (0.8)	12.1 (1.5)	7.2 (0.6)	5.4 (0.7)	6.4 (0.9)	6.2 (0.5)			
Dependence symptoms[h]								13.0 (1.6)		
Probable dependence[i]									4.1 (0.6)	4.3 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Army personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[c]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same year and time reference period, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[f]Data for any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse are presented for 2002, 2005, and 2008 to show trends over this period for the drugs that were not affected by changes in the questionnaire wording. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[g]Having experienced alcohol dependence symptoms on at least 48 days during the year.

[h]Having experienced four or more alcohol dependence symptoms at any time during the past year.

[i]AUDIT score of 20 or greater, indicative of probable alcohol dependence.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days: Any Use, Q54, Q56, Heavy Use, Q54, Q58; Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months: Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43, Productivity Loss, Q40, Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48).

Table 3.1.4 **SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY FOR THE NAVY, 1980–2008**

Measure	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Alcohol Drinking Level										
Abstainer	10.0 (0.5)	10.5 (1.4)	9.6 (0.8)	15.7 (0.6)[a]	19.6 (1.9)	19.0 (0.9)	21.9 (1.0)[a]	21.6 (0.9)	22.9 (2.0)	19.9 (0.9)[b]
Infrequent/light	11.7 (0.6)	20.7 (2.3)[a]	18.8 (2.0)	18.2 (0.9)	18.6 (0.9)	18.7 (1.1)	18.8 (1.0)	18.4 (1.9)	18.2 (0.8)	16.0 (1.1)[b]
Moderate	20.5 (1.3)	15.1 (1.1)[a]	18.7 (1.0)[a]	20.7 (1.2)	20.2 (1.2)	19.2 (0.9)	19.5 (1.2)	18.5 (0.8)	18.6 (0.9)	17.8 (0.7)
Moderate/heavy	32.2 (1.6)	26.1 (1.5)[a]	27.9 (1.4)	30.7 (1.5)	27.4 (0.7)[a]	24.0 (1.6)	26.4 (1.0)	23.1 (1.1)[a]	23.3 (1.2)	28.3 (1.2)[a,b]
Heavy	25.6 (2.3)	27.7 (2.9)	25.0 (1.4)	14.7 (2.0)[a]	14.2 (1.7)	19.1 (1.5)[a]	13.4 (1.8)[a]	18.5 (1.1)[a]	17.0 (1.4)	18.0 (0.8)[b]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]										
Past 30 days	33.7 (2.1)	16.2 (2.2)[a]	10.3 (1.7)[a]	5.4 (0.7)[a]	4.0 (0.9)	3.6 (0.6)	1.8 (0.3)[a]	3.7 (0.3)[a,c]		
Past 30 days[e]									4.6 (1.2)[c]	
Past 30 days[e]										10.2 (0.6)[c]
Past 12 months	43.2 (2.1)	28.1 (1.7)[a]	15.9 (2.3)[a]	11.3 (2.1)	6.6 (1.9)	7.3 (0.8)	4.2 (0.5)[a]	7.1 (0.3)[a,c]		
Past 12 months[e]									10.1 (1.9)[c]	
Past 12 months[e]										18.6 (0.9)[c]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[f]										
Past 30 days								2.5 (0.3)[c]	2.4 (0.8)[c]	1.8 (0.2)[c]
Past 12 months								6.2 (0.2)[c]	5.1 (1.7)[c]	5.2 (0.5)[c]
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days										
Any use	53.8 (1.2)	55.4 (1.0)	47.9 (1.2)[a]	43.8 (1.8)	37.1 (1.7)[a]	34.9 (1.6)	30.6 (1.5)	36.0 (2.4)	32.4 (1.9)	30.7 (1.5)[b]
Heavy use	37.3 (1.3)	35.7 (1.4)	34.8 (1.6)	24.6 (2.0)[a]	20.4 (0.5)[a]	16.3 (1.4)[a]	14.8 (1.1)	13.3 (1.1)	9.9 (0.9)[a]	8.8 (0.8)[b]
Alcohol Use Negative Effects										
Serious consequences	22.1 (2.1)	17.6 (1.4)	13.5 (2.0)	10.4 (1.5)	8.4 (3.2)	8.6 (0.9)	4.8 (0.6)[a]	10.8 (1.2)[a]	6.9 (0.8)[a]	8.1 (0.9)[b]
Productivity loss	34.7 (2.1)	41.8 (1.8)[a]	35.5 (2.4)[a]	26.4 (3.1)[a]	20.1 (4.1)	20.1 (1.9)	14.1 (1.5)[a]	22.8 (1.5)[a]	13.4 (1.7)[a]	16.2 (1.0)[b]
Dependence symptoms[g]	9.7 (1.0)	11.6 (1.0)	6.8 (0.8)	7.2 (1.3)	5.2 (1.0)	6.1 (0.8)	3.3 (0.5)[a]			
Dependence symptoms[h]								13.0 (0.7)		
Probable dependence[i]									2.8 (0.6)	3.4 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Navy personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[c]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same year and time reference period, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[f]Data for any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse are presented for 2002, 2005, and 2008 to show trends over this period for the drugs that were not affected by changes in the questionnaire wording. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[g]Having experienced alcohol dependence symptoms on at least 48 days during the year.

[h]Having experienced four or more alcohol dependence symptoms at any time during the past year.

[i]AUDIT score of 20 or greater, indicative of probable alcohol dependence.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days: Any Use, Q54, Q56, Heavy Use, Q54, Q58; Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months: Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43, Productivity Loss, Q40, Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48).

Table 3.1.5 **SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY FOR THE MARINE CORPS, 1980–2008**

Measure	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Alcohol Drinking Level										
Abstainer	10.4 (1.0)	13.5 (2.0)	10.8 (2.5)	18.0 (0.9)[a]	14.6 (0.5)[a]	16.4 (0.7)[a]	18.2 (0.8)	18.3 (0.8)	18.5 (1.2)	19.6 (1.4)[b]
Infrequent/light	11.0 (0.5)	13.2 (1.8)	13.6 (1.7)	16.1 (2.9)	14.4 (1.2)	13.9 (0.7)	17.6 (0.7)[a]	15.0 (1.7)	17.9 (1.2)	13.2 (1.2)[a]
Moderate	17.6 (1.2)	14.9 (0.3)[a]	15.1 (2.1)	13.9 (1.0)	19.5 (1.5)[a]	17.2 (1.1)	17.9 (1.2)	16.0 (1.3)	13.9 (1.2)	13.4 (0.7)[b]
Moderate/heavy	32.4 (1.4)	27.8 (0.7)[a]	31.1 (1.8)	27.6 (1.9)	25.4 (1.9)	24.0 (0.9)	24.0 (1.2)	22.5 (1.5)	24.2 (0.9)	24.4 (0.8)[b]
Heavy	28.6 (2.5)	30.6 (0.9)	29.4 (3.7)	24.4 (4.2)	26.0 (1.3)	28.6 (2.5)	22.3 (2.0)[a]	28.2 (4.5)	25.4 (1.3)	29.3 (1.4)[a]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]										
Past 30 days	37.7 (3.0)	20.6 (2.0)[a]	9.9 (3.2)[a]	4.0 (0.7)	5.6 (1.0)	3.6 (0.8)	3.3 (0.4)	3.8 (0.5)[a,c]		
Past 30 days[e]									6.2 (1.1)[c]	
Past 30 days[e]										12.1 (0.9)[c]
Past 12 months	48.0 (3.1)	29.9 (3.2)[a]	14.7 (3.8)[a]	7.8 (1.0)	10.7 (1.3)	7.3 (1.2)	7.2 (0.8)	7.9 (1.3)[a,c]		
Past 12 months[e]									12.6 (1.5)[c]	
Past 12 months[e]										22.3 (1.5)[c]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[f]										
Past 30 days								2.8 (0.4)[c]	3.1 (0.8)[c]	3.2 (0.5)[c]
Past 12 months								7.4 (1.4)[c]	7.4 (1.4)[c]	8.2 (0.9)[c]
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days										
Any use	53.4 (0.6)	48.7 (0.4)[a]	42.6 (3.1)	41.3 (1.8)	39.2 (2.3)	35.0 (1.8)	34.9 (2.1)	38.7 (4.1)	36.3 (2.3)	37.4 (2.2)[b]
Heavy use	34.5 (0.9)	31.6 (0.7)[a]	26.1 (0.8)[a]	18.7 (2.2)[a]	20.7 (1.8)	15.0 (1.2)[a]	13.5 (1.1)	14.6 (2.4)	11.1 (1.4)	12.5 (1.0)[b]
Alcohol Use Negative Effects										
Serious consequences	26.2 (2.2)	19.7 (1.0)[a]	12.3 (1.7)[a]	17.0 (3.4)	14.8 (2.1)	14.7 (1.6)	12.5 (1.3)	15.2 (3.7)	14.5 (1.3)	14.2 (1.5)[b]
Productivity loss	34.1 (1.6)	37.6 (1.2)	29.0 (5.0)	32.0 (3.8)	25.6 (1.9)	21.8 (1.9)	19.2 (1.3)	23.7 (3.3)	19.8 (1.4)	17.0 (1.1)[b]
Dependence symptoms[g]	11.8 (1.2)	10.2 (1.8)	7.6 (1.4)	9.8 (1.7)	11.2 (1.7)	9.6 (1.1)	8.2 (1.2)			
Dependence symptoms[h]								20.3 (3.6)		
Probable dependence[i]									4.2 (0.9)	6.8 (0.8)[a]

Note: Table displays the percentage of Marine Corps personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[c]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same year and time reference period, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[f]Data for any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse are presented for 2002, 2005, and 2008 to show trends over this period for the drugs that were not affected by changes in the questionnaire wording. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[g]Having experienced alcohol dependence symptoms on at least 48 days during the year.

[h]Having experienced four or more alcohol dependence symptoms at any time during the past year.

[i]AUDIT score of 20 or greater, indicative of probable alcohol dependence.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days: Any Use, Q54, Q56, Heavy Use, Q54, Q58; Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months: Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43, Productivity Loss, Q40, Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48).

Table 3.1.6 **SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY FOR THE AIR FORCE, 1980–2008**

Measure	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Alcohol Drinking Level										
Abstainer	15.0 (1.0)	12.6 (0.7)[a]	15.6 (1.0)[a]	18.4 (0.8)[a]	21.1 (0.8)[a]	24.2 (0.9)[a]	24.6 (1.3)	24.0 (1.9)	26.2 (1.1)	23.3 (1.1)[b]
Infrequent/light	12.6 (0.5)	17.3 (0.8)[a]	15.4 (0.8)	18.1 (0.8)[a]	21.3 (0.9)[a]	20.5 (0.9)	20.0 (0.7)	19.1 (0.8)	20.1 (0.8)	17.0 (0.7)[a,b]
Moderate	24.9 (1.2)	19.8 (0.7)[a]	20.9 (1.2)	19.7 (0.8)	21.5 (0.7)	20.5 (0.7)	20.3 (1.1)	20.6 (0.8)	20.8 (1.2)	20.4 (0.7)[b]
Moderate/heavy	33.2 (0.9)	32.6 (0.8)	31.5 (1.2)	29.2 (1.1)	25.4 (0.8)[a]	24.5 (1.0)	23.2 (0.9)	24.3 (1.1)	22.6 (0.8)	25.3 (0.6)[a,b]
Heavy	14.3 (1.4)	17.7 (1.2)	16.5 (1.4)	14.5 (1.0)	10.6 (0.8)[a]	10.4 (1.1)	11.9 (1.0)	12.1 (1.0)	10.3 (1.3)	14.0 (0.9)[a]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]										
Past 30 days	14.5 (1.1)	11.9 (1.5)	4.5 (0.8)[a]	2.1 (0.4)[a]	1.2 (0.2)[a]	1.0 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)[c]		
Past 30 days[e]									2.8 (0.4)[c]	
Past 30 days[e]										7.5 (0.3)[c]
Past 12 months	23.4 (1.7)	16.4 (1.8)[a]	7.2 (0.9)[a]	3.8 (0.6)[a]	2.3 (0.3)[a]	2.5 (0.4)	2.4 (0.2)	1.8 (0.3)[a,c]		
Past 12 months[e]									6.1 (0.7)[c]	
Past 12 months[e]										14.2 (0.4)[c]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[f]										
Past 30 days								0.5 (0.1)[c]	0.8 (0.1)[a,c]	0.7 (0.1)[c]
Past 12 months								1.1 (0.2)[c]	2.1 (0.3)[a,c]	1.7 (0.1)[c]
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days										
Any use	43.2 (1.8)	44.1 (1.6)	39.0 (2.3)	35.8 (1.2)	29.2 (1.4)[a]	25.1 (1.3)[a]	25.7 (1.5)	27.0 (2.7)	23.3 (1.8)	22.6 (1.1)[b]
Heavy use	29.7 (1.3)	30.6 (1.2)	26.8 (1.7)	22.0 (0.8)[a]	14.6 (1.0)[a]	11.2 (0.8)[a]	11.2 (1.0)	10.4 (1.0)	7.0 (0.6)[a]	6.1 (0.5)[b]
Alcohol Use Negative Effects										
Serious consequences	9.0 (0.8)	8.0 (0.8)	4.7 (0.5)	3.9 (0.5)	3.5 (0.4)	3.7 (0.5)	3.6 (0.3)	4.9 (0.5)[a]	3.3 (0.3)[a]	4.2 (0.3)[a,b]
Productivity loss	20.7 (1.2)	28.0 (2.7)[a]	19.4 (1.1)	15.5 (0.8)[a]	10.6 (0.5)[a]	9.9 (0.6)	10.8 (1.1)	10.6 (1.0)	7.4 (0.6)[a]	7.6 (0.7)[b]
Dependence symptoms[g]	4.3 (0.6)	3.7 (0.7)	3.3 (0.5)	3.8 (0.4)	2.7 (0.3)	3.0 (0.6)	2.8 (0.5)			
Dependence symptoms[h]								6.8 (0.6)		
Probable dependence[i]									1.1 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Air Force personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[c]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same year and time reference period, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[f] Data for any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse are presented for 2002, 2005, and 2008 to show trends over this period for the drugs that were not affected by changes in the questionnaire wording. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[g]Having experienced alcohol dependence symptoms on at least 48 days during the year.

[h]Having experienced four or more alcohol dependence symptoms at any time during the past year.

[i]AUDIT score of 20 or greater, indicative of probable alcohol dependence.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days: Any Use, Q54, Q56, Heavy Use, Q54, Q58; Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months: Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43, Productivity Loss, Q40, Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48).

Table 3.1.7 **SUBSTANCE USE SUMMARY FOR THE COAST GUARD, 1980–2008**

Measure	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Alcohol Drinking Level										
Abstainer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.9 (1.1)
Infrequent/light	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.3 (1.1)
Moderate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.7 (1.0)
Moderate/heavy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.6 (0.8)
Heavy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.5 (1.1)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[a]										
Past 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6 (0.4)[d]
Past 12 months	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.0 (0.6)[d]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription drug Misuse[b]										
Past 30 days	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 (0.4)[d]
Past 12 months	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 (0.5)[d]
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days										
Any use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.5 (1.0)
Heavy use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6 (0.5)
Alcohol Use Negative Effects										
Serious consequences	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0 (0.8)
Productivity loss	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.4 (0.5)
Probable dependence[c]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Coast Guard personnel that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Data are not available for the Coast Guard from 1980 to 2005.

[a]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[b]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[c]AUDIT score of 20 or greater, indicative of probable alcohol dependence.

[d]Comparisons between Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse and Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, within the same time reference period, are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29, and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days: Any Use, Q54, Q56, Heavy Use, Q54, Q58; Alcohol Use Negative Effects, Past 12 Months: Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43, Productivity Loss, Q40, Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48).

Table 3.2.1 **TRENDS IN AVERAGE DAILY OUNCES OF ETHANOL CONSUMED, PAST 30 DAYS, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES, 1980–2008**

Substance/Type of Estimate	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army										
Unadjusted	1.61 (0.10)	1.58 (0.08)	1.42 (0.13)	1.12 (0.06)[c]	0.90 (0.06)[c]	0.98 (0.07)	1.27 (0.11)[c]	1.37 (0.12)	1.93 (0.22)[c]	2.10 (0.26)
Adjusted[e]	1.61 (0.10)	1.51 (0.06)	1.49 (0.12)	1.26 (0.05)	1.09 (0.06)[c]	1.12 (0.06)	1.76 (0.16)[c]	1.65 (0.13)	2.18 (0.18)[c]	2.48 (0.26)[d]
Navy										
Unadjusted	1.64 (0.12)	1.64 (0.12)	1.34 (0.10)	0.88 (0.08)[c]	0.85 (0.11)	0.93 (0.08)	0.90 (0.10)	1.47 (0.16)[c]	1.36 (0.15)	1.68 (0.11)
Adjusted[e]	1.64 (0.12)	1.58 (0.09)	1.48 (0.09)	0.97 (0.04)[c]	0.94 (0.10)	1.11 (0.08)	1.19 (0.17)	1.72 (0.14)[c]	1.56 (0.18)	1.92 (0.11)
Marine Corps										
Unadjusted	1.75 (0.09)	1.45 (0.09)[c]	1.49 (0.23)	1.20 (0.11)	1.04 (0.06)	1.19 (0.07)	1.37 (0.16)	1.97 (0.33)	1.86 (0.08)	2.67 (0.17)[c,d]
Adjusted[e]	1.75 (0.09)	1.47 (0.02)[c]	1.60 (0.21)	1.46 (0.20)	1.07 (0.06)	1.37 (0.07)[c]	1.68 (0.14)[c]	2.38 (0.25)[c]	2.07 (0.10)	2.95 (0.11)[c,d]
Air Force										
Unadjusted	1.08 (0.11)	0.96 (0.05)	0.87 (0.07)	0.66 (0.03)[c]	0.52 (0.03)[c]	0.54 (0.04)	0.70 (0.05)[c]	0.79 (0.08)	0.75 (0.08)	1.05 (0.05)[c]
Adjusted[e]	1.08 (0.11)	0.97 (0.04)	0.91 (0.06)	0.71 (0.03)[c]	0.61 (0.04)[c]	0.58 (0.05)	0.82 (0.06)[c]	0.82 (0.11)	0.88 (0.09)	1.17 (0.06)[c]
DoD Services[a]										
Unadjusted	1.48 (0.07)	1.41 (0.05)	1.24 (0.06)[c]	0.92 (0.03)[c]	0.79 (0.04)[c]	0.87 (0.04)	1.02 (0.05)[c]	1.31 (0.08)[c]	1.43 (0.10)	1.82 (0.11)[c,d]
Adjusted[e]	1.48 (0.07)	1.38 (0.03)	1.34 (0.06)	1.05 (0.03)[c]	0.91 (0.04)[c]	0.99 (0.03)	1.34 (0.08)[c]	1.51 (0.07)	1.65 (0.09)	2.01 (0.10)[c,d]
Coast Guard										
Unadjusted	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1.41 (0.06)
Adjusted[e]	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1.48 (0.09)
All Services[b]										
Unadjusted	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	1.81 (0.11)
Adjusted[e]	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	2.10 (0.11)

Note: Table displays the average ounces of ethanol consumed in the past 30 days by survey year and Service. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Alcohol estimates from the 1998 and 2002 surveys may differ from previously published estimates because the alcohol variables were edited to correspond with editing procedures from the 2005 survey. Estimates prior to the 1998 survey may not be comparable.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[e]Adjusted estimates for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and DoD Services have been standardized to the 1980 distribution by Service, age, education, and marital status. Adjusted estimates for Coast Guard and All Services have been standardized to the 1980 distribution by age, education, and marital status.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol, Past 30 Days, Q21–Q29 and Q35-Q37).

Table 3.2.2 **TRENDS IN HEAVY ALCOHOL USE, PAST 30 DAYS, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES, 1980–2008**

Substance/Type of Estimate	Year of Survey									
	1980	1982	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army										
Unadjusted	20.3 (1.6)	24.7 (1.4)[c]	25.5 (2.2)	19.7 (1.2)[c]	17.7 (1.6)	18.4 (1.8)	17.1 (1.5)	18.8 (2.0)	24.5 (2.1)	21.8 (2.6)
Adjusted[e]	20.3 (1.6)	23.5 (1.3)	26.7 (1.8)	23.2 (0.8)	23.0 (1.8)	21.2 (1.8)	25.0 (1.6)	24.6 (1.9)	26.8 (1.5)	24.5 (2.4)
Navy										
Unadjusted	25.6 (2.3)	27.7 (2.9)	25.0 (1.4)	14.7 (2.0)[c]	14.2 (1.7)	19.1 (1.5)[c]	13.4 (1.8)[c]	18.5 (1.1)[c]	17.0 (1.4)	18.0 (0.8)[d]
Adjusted[e]	25.6 (2.3)	26.7 (2.4)	27.3 (1.9)	16.3 (3.6)[c]	16.6 (3.4)	23.9 (1.5)	17.7 (2.6)[c]	21.8 (0.5)	19.2 (1.9)	20.1 (0.7)[d]
Marine Corps										
Unadjusted	28.6 (2.5)	30.6 (0.9)	29.4 (3.7)	24.4 (4.2)	26.0 (1.3)	28.6 (2.5)	22.3 (2.0)[c]	28.2 (4.5)	25.4 (1.3)	29.3 (1.4)[c]
Adjusted[e]	28.6 (2.5)	31.6 (2.4)	32.5 (3.2)	30.7 (4.2)	30.4 (1.3)	33.5 (1.9)	27.9 (1.6)[c]	33.4 (2.0)[c]	28.0 (0.9)[c]	31.7 (1.1)[c]
Air Force										
Unadjusted	14.3 (1.4)	17.7 (1.2)	16.5 (1.4)	14.5 (1.0)	10.6 (0.8)[c]	10.4 (1.1)	11.9 (1.0)	12.1 (1.0)	10.3 (1.3)	14.0 (0.9)[c]
Adjusted[e]	14.3 (1.4)	18.1 (0.8)[c]	17.5 (1.2)	16.1 (0.9)	12.9 (0.8)[c]	12.0 (0.9)	13.1 (1.2)	13.1 (1.2)	11.0 (1.0)	15.5 (1.0)[c]
DoD Services[a]										
Unadjusted	20.8 (1.1)	24.1 (1.0)[c]	23.0 (1.1)	17.2 (0.9)[c]	15.5 (0.8)	17.4 (0.9)	15.3 (0.8)	18.1 (1.1)[c]	18.5 (1.0)	20.0 (1.1)
Adjusted[e]	20.8 (1.1)	23.6 (0.9)[c]	24.8 (0.9)	20.1 (1.1)[c]	19.1 (1.2)	20.5 (0.8)	20.1 (1.0)	21.5 (0.8)	20.5 (0.8)	21.5 (0.9)
Coast Guard										
Unadjusted	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	18.5 (1.1)
Adjusted[e]	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	19.0 (1.6)
All Services[b]										
Unadjusted	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	20.0 (1.1)
Adjusted[e]	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	22.4 (1.0)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year and Service that were classified as heavy alcohol users in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Heavy alcohol use is defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days. Alcohol estimates from the 1998 and 2002 surveys may differ from previously published estimates because the alcohol variables were edited to correspond with editing procedures from the 2005 survey. Estimates prior to the 1998 survey may not be comparable.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Comparisons between this survey and the preceding survey are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Comparisons between 1980 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[e] Adjusted estimates for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and DoD Services have been standardized to the 1980 distribution by Service, age, education, and marital status. Adjusted estimates for Coast Guard and All Services have been standardized to the 1980 distribution by age, education, and marital status.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1980 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37).

Table 3.2.3 **TRENDS IN BINGE DRINKING, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c] 1998	2002	2005	2008
Army				
Males				
20 or younger	45.4 (4.5)[23]	59.9 (1.7)[14]	59.8 (5.6)[14]	37.0 (6.7)[23]
21-25	53.5 (2.1)[234]	60.7 (2.6)[13]	75.6 (1.4)[124]	65.5 (3.4)[13]
26-34	40.3 (1.8)[34]	38.2 (2.7)[34]	51.7 (4.0)[12]	54.2 (1.4)[12]
35+	24.2 (1.7)[34]	27.6 (2.5)[4]	31.9 (2.8)[1]	36.5 (1.5)[12]
Total males	41.2 (1.8)[34]	45.3 (2.3)[3]	56.9 (2.6)[12]	51.2 (2.8)[1]
Females				
20 or younger	19.0 (2.5)	23.7 (2.6)	25.8 (3.6)	17.5 (3.9)
21-25	17.7 (2.3)[34]	24.5 (3.9)[34]	40.1 (5.2)[12]	38.1 (4.0)[12]
26-34	16.3 (2.4)[24]	23.5 (1.6)[1]	19.6 (5.4)	27.3 (2.1)[1]
35+	8.8 (1.9)[234]	13.5 (1.1)[14]	19.5 (4.3)[1]	24.4 (2.1)[12]
Total females	15.6 (0.9)[234]	22.1 (1.8)[14]	28.3 (3.4)[1]	28.5 (1.9)[12]
Total	37.5 (1.7)[34]	41.4 (2.0)[3]	52.8 (3.0)[12]	48.2 (2.9)[1]
Navy				
Males				
20 or younger	35.0 (4.6)[2]	49.9 (0.8)[14]	44.8 (5.2)	42.9 (2.7)[2]
21-25	49.8 (2.7)[234]	64.9 (1.9)[1]	61.9 (1.8)[1]	65.8 (1.2)[1]
26-34	33.3 (2.4)[34]	39.8 (3.2)[4]	43.5 (2.0)[14]	50.4 (1.1)[123]
35+	22.2 (1.6)[234]	30.3 (2.1)[1]	27.1 (1.4)[14]	34.8 (1.7)[13]
Total males	33.6 (1.7)[234]	46.9 (2.1)[1]	44.9 (1.7)[14]	50.0 (1.0)[13]
Females				
20 or younger	23.1 (4.7)	29.4 (1.5)[3]	15.9 (4.3)[2]	25.3 (3.4)
21-25	31.2 (2.9)[4]	38.0 (4.2)	34.0 (3.7)[4]	45.9 (3.6)[13]
26-34	14.6 (1.9)[4]	21.2 (2.9)[4]	17.0 (3.0)[4]	32.5 (2.1)[123]
35+	11.5 (2.6)	18.1 (3.0)	16.8 (3.5)	18.0 (3.9)
Total females	20.3 (1.9)[24]	28.8 (3.1)[1]	22.9 (3.0)[4]	34.8 (2.0)[13]
Total	32.0 (1.6)[234]	44.2 (2.2)[1]	41.7 (1.7)[14]	47.8 (0.9)[13]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.3 **TRENDS IN BINGE DRINKING, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c] 1998	2002	2005	2008
Marine Corps				
Males				
20 or younger	48.7 (3.0)	61.9 (6.1)	51.2 (3.8)	54.1 (4.8)
21-25	59.9 (1.9)[234]	66.7 (2.0)[1]	68.1 (2.6)[1]	71.3 (1.8)[1]
26-34	36.8 (2.0)[234]	48.9 (5.1)[1]	44.0 (3.0)[14]	56.3 (1.8)[13]
35+	27.8 (1.8)[4]	30.1 (2.8)[4]	33.4 (2.7)	37.9 (1.5)[12]
Total males	46.9 (1.8)[234]	56.9 (3.9)[1]	54.8 (2.1)[1]	59.1 (1.3)[1]
Females				
20 or younger	17.2 (3.4)[24]	33.7 (4.8)[13]	16.5 (5.3)[24]	30.3 (3.3)[13]
21-25	28.2 (2.2)[234]	40.4 (3.4)[1]	38.6 (4.1)[1]	44.5 (3.9)[1]
26-34	13.7 (2.9)[4]	17.5 (6.3)	26.4 (6.9)	31.0 (4.8)[1]
35+	12.6 (3.7)	+ (+)	19.6 (6.5)	20.7 (3.3)
Total females	20.0 (1.8)[234]	32.1 (4.5)[1]	29.0 (3.5)[1]	35.1 (3.0)[1]
Total	45.4 (1.9)[34]	54.2 (4.4)	53.2 (2.1)[1]	57.6 (1.3)[1]
Air Force				
Males				
20 or younger	37.1 (3.2)	42.2 (5.9)	30.0 (4.3)	33.9 (5.4)
21-25	45.4 (2.3)[34]	53.5 (5.3)	54.9 (2.3)[1]	57.7 (1.4)[1]
26-34	32.4 (2.7)[4]	37.8 (1.4)[4]	36.7 (3.1)[4]	45.0 (1.8)[123]
35+	23.2 (1.6)	23.9 (1.8)	22.8 (2.6)	26.5 (1.7)
Total males	32.4 (1.6)[4]	37.6 (2.1)	36.9 (2.2)	41.8 (1.3)[1]
Females				
20 or younger	15.7 (3.4)	16.1 (3.4)	15.7 (3.2)	24.0 (4.4)
21-25	23.4 (2.1)[234]	33.4 (2.7)[1]	34.2 (2.6)[1]	36.8 (3.0)[1]
26-34	14.6 (1.8)[4]	16.0 (2.2)[4]	15.8 (1.6)[4]	25.7 (2.2)[123]
35+	10.7 (2.3)[4]	12.1 (3.6)	16.5 (4.5)	17.6 (2.3)[1]
Total females	16.6 (1.4)[234]	20.5 (1.0)[14]	21.9 (1.6)[14]	27.5 (1.6)[123]
Total	29.6 (1.5)[4]	34.0 (1.8)[4]	33.9 (2.1)[4]	39.0 (1.3)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.3 **TRENDS IN BINGE DRINKING, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c] 1998		2002		2005		2008
DoD Services[a]							
Males							
20 or younger	43.3 (2.3)[23]		54.5 (2.5)[14]		50.3 (2.6)[14]		42.3 (2.8)[23]
21-25	52.2 (1.2)[234]		61.4 (1.8)[13]		66.1 (1.4)[12]		65.0 (1.5)[1]
26-34	35.7 (1.2)[234]		39.6 (1.5)[14]		43.9 (1.8)[14]		51.4 (0.8)[123]
35+	23.6 (0.9)[234]		27.2 (1.2)[14]		27.4 (1.4)[14]		33.3 (0.9)[123]
Total males	37.6 (1.0)[234]		45.4 (1.4)[14]		48.0 (1.5)[1]		50.0 (1.2)[12]
Females							
20 or younger	18.4 (1.7)[2]		23.9 (1.7)[1]		19.6 (2.1)		22.5 (2.3)
21-25	23.7 (1.4)[234]		32.6 (1.9)[14]		36.3 (2.2)[1]		40.4 (2.0)[12]
26-34	15.2 (1.2)[24]		19.9 (1.3)[14]		17.4 (1.8)[4]		28.0 (1.3)[123]
35+	10.3 (1.3)[34]		13.6 (1.7)[4]		17.6 (2.4)[1]		20.7 (1.5)[12]
Total females	17.3 (0.8)[234]		23.9 (1.1)[14]		24.5 (1.5)[14]		30.1 (1.1)[123]
Total	34.9 (0.9)[234]		41.8 (1.3)[14]		44.5 (1.5)[1]		47.1 (1.2)[12]
Coast Guard							
Males							
20 or younger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.0 (5.6)
21-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.4 (1.7)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.9 (2.5)
35+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.7 (2.1)
Total males	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51.7 (1.5)
Females							
20 or younger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
21-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40.2 (3.6)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.9 (3.3)
35+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.8 (3.1)
Total females	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.6 (1.3)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.4 (1.3)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.3 **TRENDS IN BINGE DRINKING, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c]						
	1998		2002		2005		2008
All Services[b]							
Males							
20 or younger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42.0 (2.8)
21-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.1 (1.4)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51.6 (0.8)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.4 (0.9)
Total males	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0 (1.2)
Females							
20 or younger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.5 (2.3)
21-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40.3 (1.9)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.2 (1.2)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.7 (1.5)
Total females	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.2 (1.0)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.2 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by gender and age group who reported an alcohol binge episode one or more times in the past 30 days. For all surveys years, an alcohol binge episode is defined for males as having five or more drinks on 1 or more days in the past 30 days. In 1998 and 2002, for females this was also defined as having five or more drinks on 1 more days in the past 30 days. In 2005 and 2008, for females, this was defined as four or more drinks on 1 or more days in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences between survey years.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Binge Drinking, Q31).

Table 3.2.4 **ESTIMATES OF ALCOHOL USE, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Measure/Type of Estimate	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol							
Unadjusted	2.10 (0.26)[46]	1.68 (0.11)[346]	2.67 (0.17)[246]	1.05 (0.05)[1236]	1.82 (0.11)[6]	1.41 (0.06)[12345]	1.81 (0.11)
Adjusted[d]	2.12 (0.18)[246]	1.71 (0.09)[1346]	2.16 (0.08)[246]	1.22 (0.06)[1236]	1.80 (0.06)[6]	1.45 (0.06)[12345]	1.73 (0.05)
Heavy Alcohol Use[e]							
Unadjusted	21.8 (2.6)[34]	18.0 (0.8)[34]	29.3 (1.4)[1246]	14.0 (0.9)[1236]	20.0 (1.1)	18.5 (1.1)[34]	20.0 (1.1)
Adjusted[d]	22.0 (1.8)[46]	18.5 (0.6)[34]	24.0 (0.7)[246]	16.0 (0.9)[123]	20.1 (0.6)[6]	17.7 (1.0)[135]	19.6 (0.5)
Alcohol Binge Episode[f]							
Unadjusted	48.2 (2.9)[34]	47.8 (0.9)[34]	57.6 (1.3)[1246]	39.0 (1.3)[1236]	47.1 (1.2)	49.4 (1.3)[34]	47.2 (1.2)
Adjusted[d]	48.1 (2.0)[4]	48.1 (0.6)[34]	51.9 (0.8)[246]	40.7 (1.1)[1236]	47.2 (0.6)	46.5 (1.2)[34]	47.1 (0.5)
Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year							
Unadjusted	36.5 (2.9)[34]	34.5 (1.1)[34]	45.9 (1.4)[1246]	28.7 (1.5)[1236]	35.3 (1.2)	35.0 (1.1)[34]	35.3 (1.2)
Adjusted[d]	37.2 (1.7)[4]	35.6 (0.8)[34]	38.8 (0.9)[246]	30.7 (1.2)[123]	35.6 (0.6)	33.5 (1.2)[3]	35.2 (0.5)

Note: Table entries for average daily ounces of ethanol are average values among all military personnel by Service. Table entries for heavy alcohol use, alcohol binge episode, and Felt Drunk 7 Or More Times In Past Year are percentages among military personnel by Service. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Adjusted estimates have been standardized within each Service by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status to the DoD Services distribution.

[e]Defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

[f]Defined as having consumed five or more drinks (four for females) on the same occasion at least once during the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol, Q21–Q29 and Q35–Q37; Alcohol Binge Episode, Q31; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year, Q38).

Table 3.2.5 **ALCOHOL USE BY SERVICE, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Any Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days, All Personnel	77.7 (1.3)[6]	80.1 (0.9)[4]	80.4 (1.4)[4]	76.7 (1.1)[236]	78.4 (0.6)[6]	82.1 (1.1)[145]	78.5 (0.6)
Days Drinking[d]	9.6 (0.5)[4]	8.9 (0.3)[34]	10.0 (0.3)[246]	7.5 (0.1)[1236]	9.0 (0.2)	8.9 (0.2)[34]	9.0 (0.2)
Heavy Alcohol Use[e], All Personnel	21.8 (2.6)[34]	18.0 (0.8)[34]	29.3 (1.4)[1246]	14.0 (0.9)[1236]	20.0 (1.1)	18.5 (1.1)[34]	20.0 (1.1)
Days Heavy Drinking[f]	11.6 (0.4)[46]	11.1 (0.4)[34]	12.1 (0.3)[246]	9.0 (0.2)[1236]	11.1 (0.2)	10.3 (0.4)[134]	11.1 (0.2)
Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol, All Personnel	2.1 (0.3)[46]	1.7 (0.1)[346]	2.7 (0.2)[246]	1.1 (0.1)[1236]	1.8 (0.1)[6]	1.4 (0.1)[12345]	1.8 (0.1)
Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol among Drinkers	2.7 (0.3)[46]	2.1 (0.1)[346]	3.3 (0.2)[246]	1.4 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.1)[6]	1.7 (0.1)[12345]	2.3 (0.1)
Alcohol Binge Episode, All Personnel[g]	48.2 (2.9)[34]	47.8 (0.9)[34]	57.6 (1.3)[1246]	39.0 (1.3)[1236]	47.1 (1.2)	49.4 (1.3)[34]	47.2 (1.2)
Largest Number of Drinks[d]	8.2 (0.5)[346]	7.2 (0.2)[34]	10.3 (0.3)[1246]	6.1 (0.2)[1236]	7.7 (0.2)[6]	7.0 (0.3)[1345]	7.7 (0.2)
Number of Drinks to Feel Drunk[h]	7.7 (0.2)[2346]	6.6 (0.1)[134]	8.3 (0.2)[1246]	6.0 (0.1)[123]	7.2 (0.1)[6]	6.3 (0.2)[135]	7.1 (0.1)
Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year, All Personnel	36.5 (2.9)[34]	34.5 (1.1)[34]	45.9 (1.4)[1246]	28.7 (1.5)[1236]	35.3 (1.2)	35.0 (1.1)[34]	35.3 (1.2)

Note: Table displays estimates of military personnel by Service who reported the alcohol measures. Table entries for average daily ounces of ethanol, days drinking, days heavy drinking, largest number of drinks, and number of drinks to feel drunk are average values, whereas entries for any alcohol use, heavy alcohol use, alcohol binge episode, and Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in the past year are percentages. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates computed among persons who drank any alcohol in the past 30 days.

[e]Defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

[f]Estimates computed among persons who engaged in heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days.
[g]Defined as having consumed five or more drinks (four for females) on the same occasion at least once during the past 30 days.
[h]Estimates computed among those who said they drank enough to feel drunk in the past 12 months.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Days Drinking, Q21, Q24, and Q27; Days Heavy Drinking, Q21–Q24; Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol, Q21–Q29 and Q35-37; Largest Number of Drinks, Q30; Number of Drinks to Feel Drunk, Q39; Any Alcohol Use and Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Alcohol Binge Episode, Q31; Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year, Q38).

Table 3.2.6 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR DOD SERVICES, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	20.1 (0.6)[2]	14.7 (0.8)[2]	16.9 (0.5)	26.3 (0.5)[2]	22.0 (1.2)[2]
Female	30.7 (1.2)[1]	24.0 (0.8)[1]	17.6 (0.6)	19.3 (0.8)[1]	8.3 (0.6)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	18.4 (0.7)[234]	15.6 (0.8)[4]	17.8 (0.6)[23]	26.7 (0.6)[34]	21.5 (1.1)[24]
African American, non-Hispanic	31.1 (1.2)[134]	15.4 (0.8)[4]	15.2 (0.8)[1]	24.5 (0.8)[34]	13.8 (1.2)[134]
Hispanic	23.6 (1.0)[12]	17.2 (1.4)	15.0 (0.7)[1]	21.3 (1.0)[12]	22.9 (1.7)[24]
Other	25.9 (0.8)[12]	19.3 (1.0)[12]	16.6 (0.9)	21.4 (1.0)[12]	16.8 (1.2)[123]
Education					
High school or less	25.2 (1.2)[23]	14.2 (1.2)[2]	12.2 (0.5)[23]	20.6 (0.8)[23]	27.8 (1.7)[23]
Some college	19.7 (0.7)[1]	16.9 (0.8)[1]	17.8 (0.5)[13]	25.8 (0.4)[13]	19.8 (0.9)[13]
College graduate or higher	20.4 (0.7)[1]	16.9 (0.8)	22.3 (1.1)[12]	30.9 (1.1)[12]	9.5 (0.6)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	44.3 (2.4)[234]	14.7 (2.3)	9.6 (0.9)[234]	12.3 (1.2)[234]	19.1 (1.7)[24]
21-25	12.5 (0.7)[134]	15.4 (1.0)	15.8 (0.7)[134]	26.6 (0.7)[1]	29.6 (1.6)[134]
26-34	17.7 (0.6)[124]	16.7 (0.7)	18.5 (0.5)[124]	28.5 (0.6)[1]	18.7 (0.7)[24]
35 or older	24.3 (1.0)[123]	17.0 (0.7)	21.4 (0.7)[123]	27.7 (1.0)[1]	9.6 (0.5)[123]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	21.3 (1.0)	14.8 (1.2)[3]	14.4 (0.6)[3]	23.9 (0.7)[3]	25.6 (1.6)[23]
Married, spouse not present	23.1 (1.4)	15.9 (1.4)	15.8 (1.2)[3]	24.4 (1.5)	20.8 (1.6)[13]
Married, spouse present	21.6 (0.6)	17.3 (0.6)[1]	19.9 (0.5)[12]	26.8 (0.6)[1]	14.4 (0.8)[12]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	32.1 (1.7)[23456]	16.4 (2.5)	11.0 (0.8)[23456]	15.7 (1.1)[23456]	24.9 (1.9)[3456]
E4-E6	18.8 (0.5)[135]	15.8 (0.6)	16.6 (0.6)[1356]	25.6 (0.6)[1356]	23.2 (1.2)[3456]
E7-E9	22.5 (1.2)[1256]	15.6 (1.0)	20.0 (0.9)[126]	29.0 (1.0)[125]	12.9 (0.7)[1256]
W1-W5	21.5 (2.2)[15]	16.4 (1.5)	18.2 (1.4)[156]	27.1 (1.2)[156]	16.8 (1.6)[1256]
O1-O3	15.0 (0.8)[1234]	16.5 (1.5)	22.4 (1.3)[1246]	35.3 (1.2)[1234]	10.7 (0.6)[12346]
O4-O10	18.2 (1.7)[13]	17.0 (1.6)	27.1 (1.9)[12345]	32.7 (2.0)[124]	5.0 (0.8)[12345]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.6 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR DOD SERVICES, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	22.8 (0.9)[2]	16.2 (1.1)	17.2 (0.6)	24.2 (0.5)[2]	19.6 (1.6)
OCONUS[c]	19.5 (0.9)[1]	15.7 (0.9)	16.6 (0.7)	27.4 (0.7)[1]	20.9 (1.0)
Total	**21.6 (0.6)**	**16.0 (0.8)**	**17.0 (0.4)**	**25.3 (0.4)**	**20.0 (1.1)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.7 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE ARMY, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	20.4 (1.2)[2]	15.2 (1.9)[2]	15.6 (1.0)	25.0 (0.8)[2]	23.8 (2.7)[2]
Female	34.7 (2.2)[1]	24.2 (1.1)[1]	15.7 (0.9)	16.4 (1.5)[1]	9.0 (1.4)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	18.9 (1.3)[234]	16.1 (2.0)	16.8 (1.3)[34]	24.9 (1.2)[3]	23.3 (2.5)[2]
African American, non-Hispanic	31.0 (2.1)[134]	14.9 (1.3)[4]	14.4 (1.4)	24.1 (1.5)[3]	15.6 (2.5)[134]
Hispanic	25.2 (1.8)[12]	20.1 (3.3)	13.5 (0.9)[1]	17.4 (1.7)[124]	23.9 (4.0)[2]
Other	25.2 (1.5)[12]	18.7 (2.0)[2]	11.3 (1.4)[1]	22.7 (1.9)[3]	22.1 (3.2)[2]
Education					
High school or less	24.9 (2.5)	16.6 (3.2)	11.0 (1.2)[23]	17.7 (1.7)[23]	29.9 (4.0)[23]
Some college	20.8 (1.4)	16.6 (1.7)	16.3 (1.0)[1]	24.8 (0.6)[13]	21.6 (2.0)[13]
College graduate or higher	21.7 (1.1)	15.8 (1.4)	21.3 (2.5)[1]	30.8 (1.6)[12]	10.4 (1.1)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	46.0 (4.4)[234]	19.3 (5.7)	9.0 (2.0)[234]	10.0 (2.1)[234]	15.8 (3.8)[23]
21-25	13.6 (1.4)[134]	16.8 (2.4)	13.6 (1.3)[134]	24.1 (1.5)[1]	32.0 (3.6)[134]
26-34	17.8 (1.1)[124]	16.2 (1.5)	16.6 (0.8)[124]	27.3 (0.9)[1]	22.1 (1.3)[124]
35 or older	25.3 (2.0)[123]	14.5 (0.9)	21.1 (1.4)[123]	27.2 (1.7)[1]	11.8 (1.2)[23]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	22.0 (2.3)	17.2 (3.2)	13.3 (1.2)[3]	21.2 (1.2)[3]	26.4 (4.0)[23]
Married, spouse not present	25.8 (2.2)[3]	17.5 (2.2)	15.0 (1.9)	23.8 (2.5)	17.9 (2.5)[1]
Married, spouse present	21.6 (0.9)[2]	15.4 (1.1)	18.3 (1.2)[1]	26.2 (1.1)[1]	18.5 (1.9)[1]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	34.3 (3.2)[23456]	22.8 (6.4)	9.2 (2.0)[23456]	12.6 (2.4)[23456]	21.2 (4.8)[56]
E4-E6	19.7 (1.0)[15]	15.0 (1.0)	14.7 (1.0)[13456]	23.6 (0.9)[13456]	27.1 (2.5)[3456]
E7-E9	22.3 (2.6)[15]	13.2 (2.2)	20.2 (1.6)[12]	29.1 (2.3)[125]	15.2 (1.8)[256]
W1-W5	20.9 (2.3)[15]	16.1 (1.9)	18.3 (1.5)[12]	27.2 (1.2)[125]	17.4 (1.7)[256]
O1-O3	15.0 (1.5)[1234]	17.8 (3.4)	22.1 (3.1)[12]	35.1 (2.0)[1234]	10.1 (1.2)[1234]
O4-O10	19.4 (3.4)[1]	13.1 (2.4)	25.7 (4.1)[12]	33.3 (2.5)[12]	8.5 (1.2)[1234]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.7 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE ARMY, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	23.1 (2.0)	16.3 (2.8)	15.4 (1.4)	22.5 (1.1)[2]	22.8 (3.9)
OCONUS[c]	21.2 (1.4)	16.7 (1.5)	16.1 (1.0)	25.8 (1.2)[1]	20.2 (2.1)
Total	**22.3 (1.3)**	**16.4 (1.8)**	**15.7 (0.9)**	**23.8 (0.8)**	**21.8 (2.6)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.8 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE NAVY, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	18.7 (0.8)[2]	14.8 (1.1)[2]	17.9 (0.7)	28.8 (1.2)	19.7 (1.1)[2]
Female	26.5 (2.5)[1]	22.9 (1.6)[1]	17.1 (1.5)	25.3 (2.1)	8.2 (1.4)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	16.1 (1.2)[234]	14.7 (1.2)[4]	18.5 (0.8)[3]	30.9 (1.7)[34]	19.9 (1.1)[24]
African American, non-Hispanic	27.5 (2.3)[1]	17.5 (1.7)	16.6 (1.1)[4]	25.9 (1.7)	12.6 (1.1)[13]
Hispanic	22.5 (1.7)[1]	15.7 (1.2)[4]	14.9 (1.5)[14]	25.9 (1.7)[1]	21.1 (1.5)[24]
Other	24.3 (1.4)[1]	20.6 (1.8)[13]	19.6 (1.2)[23]	22.1 (2.0)[1]	13.5 (1.3)[13]
Education					
High school or less	23.4 (1.4)[23]	13.8 (0.9)[2]	14.9 (0.6)[23]	25.3 (1.1)[23]	22.6 (0.6)[23]
Some college	18.0 (0.8)[1]	17.2 (1.3)[1]	17.7 (0.9)[13]	28.4 (0.9)[1]	18.6 (0.7)[13]
College graduate or higher	18.0 (1.6)[1]	17.2 (2.5)	22.5 (1.1)[12]	32.6 (3.4)[1]	9.6 (0.7)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	42.7 (3.1)[234]	15.0 (2.0)	11.5 (1.2)[234]	14.4 (2.6)[234]	16.5 (1.2)[24]
21-25	10.7 (1.1)[134]	14.7 (1.8)	16.7 (1.2)[14]	30.9 (0.6)[1]	27.0 (1.4)[134]
26-34	17.5 (1.2)[124]	17.0 (1.1)	18.7 (0.9)[1]	29.8 (0.9)[1]	17.1 (0.9)[24]
35 or older	22.3 (1.4)[123]	17.1 (2.0)	21.4 (1.0)[12]	30.4 (2.7)[1]	8.9 (0.5)[123]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	19.9 (1.0)	14.4 (1.1)[3]	15.0 (0.9)[3]	28.1 (1.1)	22.7 (0.8)[3]
Married, spouse not present	21.9 (3.1)	14.4 (1.9)[3]	16.0 (2.1)[3]	23.9 (3.2)	23.8 (2.3)[3]
Married, spouse present	19.7 (1.1)	18.2 (1.3)[12]	21.1 (0.7)[12]	29.0 (1.6)	12.0 (0.8)[12]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	29.9 (2.4)[2356]	15.3 (2.5)	13.6 (1.1)[2356]	18.1 (1.7)[2356]	23.0 (1.4)[356]
E4-E6	17.9 (1.0)[15]	16.0 (1.1)	17.2 (1.0)[156]	28.6 (0.8)[135]	20.2 (0.9)[356]
E7-E9	19.7 (1.5)[15]	16.0 (1.8)	19.5 (1.4)[1]	31.5 (1.1)[12]	13.2 (1.5)[126]
W1-W5	21.2 (6.6)	18.1 (4.3)	+ (+)	29.7 (6.2)	20.3 (6.3)[6]
O1-O3	13.7 (1.3)[123]	17.6 (2.5)	22.1 (1.5)[12]	35.3 (3.0)[12]	11.2 (1.1)[126]
O4-O10	15.2 (3.5)[1]	15.8 (3.8)	26.4 (3.5)[12]	39.9 (5.8)[1]	2.8 (0.9)[12345]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.8 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE NAVY, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	21.3 (1.0)	16.4 (1.6)	19.4 (0.4)[2]	26.6 (1.6)[2]	16.4 (1.2)[2]
OCONUS[c]	17.8 (1.6)	15.5 (1.4)	15.4 (1.2)[1]	30.8 (1.2)[1]	20.5 (0.8)[1]
Total	**19.9 (0.9)**	**16.0 (1.1)**	**17.8 (0.7)**	**28.3 (1.2)**	**18.0 (0.8)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.9 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE MARINE CORPS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level: Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	18.8 (1.4)[2]	12.7 (1.2)[2]	13.3 (0.7)	24.8 (0.8)[2]	30.4 (1.5)[2]
Female	33.0 (3.2)[1]	20.4 (1.4)[1]	14.9 (1.4)	18.6 (1.3)[1]	13.2 (1.6)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	16.2 (1.0)[234]	13.0 (1.3)	13.5 (0.9)	26.0 (0.9)[234]	31.3 (1.8)[24]
African American, non-Hispanic	32.1 (4.0)[13]	13.7 (1.9)	12.4 (1.7)	22.2 (1.2)[1]	19.6 (2.3)[13]
Hispanic	22.9 (2.3)[124]	13.9 (1.3)	13.0 (1.5)	20.7 (0.5)[1]	29.6 (1.7)[24]
Other	29.8 (2.6)[13]	13.7 (1.3)	14.5 (2.3)	18.6 (2.4)[1]	23.3 (1.7)[13]
Education					
High school or less	22.9 (1.9)[23]	11.4 (1.4)[2]	11.0 (0.9)[23]	20.7 (1.1)[23]	34.0 (1.6)[23]
Some college	17.0 (1.4)[1]	15.8 (1.1)[1]	14.7 (0.8)[13]	24.2 (1.0)[13]	28.3 (1.1)[13]
College graduate or higher	13.4 (1.3)[1]	13.7 (0.8)	19.6 (1.5)[12]	40.5 (1.0)[12]	12.8 (1.1)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	33.5 (4.1)[234]	12.9 (1.7)[4]	9.0 (0.9)[234]	14.3 (2.0)[234]	30.2 (3.1)[34]
21-25	11.4 (1.0)[134]	11.0 (1.8)[4]	13.1 (0.9)[14]	25.7 (1.2)[134]	38.8 (2.0)[34]
26-34	16.1 (1.2)[124]	15.3 (1.4)	15.5 (1.5)[1]	30.0 (1.6)[12]	23.1 (1.9)[124]
35 or older	20.8 (1.6)[123]	16.6 (1.8)[12]	19.5 (1.4)[12]	32.3 (1.9)[12]	10.7 (1.4)[123]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	19.1 (2.2)	11.2 (0.7)[3]	10.8 (1.2)[3]	22.5 (1.7)[3]	36.3 (1.6)[3]
Married, spouse not present	15.0 (1.2)[3]	12.7 (3.1)	14.5 (2.3)	25.1 (1.3)	32.7 (4.7)[3]
Married, spouse present	20.7 (0.7)[2]	16.1 (1.5)[1]	16.6 (0.3)[1]	27.1 (0.9)[1]	19.4 (0.7)[12]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	24.0 (3.0)[256]	12.3 (1.2)[3]	9.2 (1.0)[23456]	17.9 (1.5)[2356]	36.6 (1.8)[23456]
E4-E6	16.9 (1.1)[13456]	13.7 (1.6)[34]	14.2 (0.9)[1456]	24.9 (1.0)[1356]	30.3 (1.2)[13456]
E7-E9	24.5 (2.2)[256]	16.2 (1.7)[125]	15.3 (1.1)[1456]	29.9 (1.3)[1256]	14.1 (1.0)[1246]
W1-W5	26.7 (2.7)[256]	17.5 (2.6)[2]	23.6 (3.6)[123]	23.5 (4.0)[56]	8.6 (1.2)[1235]
O1-O3	12.2 (1.8)[1234]	11.2 (1.2)[3]	21.9 (2.4)[123]	40.4 (1.6)[1234]	14.3 (1.0)[1246]
O4-O10	9.3 (1.5)[1234]	13.0 (1.6)	24.1 (2.2)[123]	45.1 (3.2)[1234]	8.4 (1.5)[1235]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.9 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE MARINE CORPS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	19.7 (1.5)	13.2 (1.4)	13.1 (0.7)	25.1 (0.9)[2]	29.0 (1.8)
OCONUS[c]	19.4 (4.1)	13.3 (0.3)	14.6 (2.3)	21.7 (1.3)[1]	31.0 (0.5)
Total	**19.6 (1.4)**	**13.2 (1.2)**	**13.4 (0.7)**	**24.4 (0.8)**	**29.3 (1.4)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.10 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE AIR FORCE, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	21.9 (1.2)[2]	14.9 (0.5)[2]	20.4 (0.9)	27.0 (0.6)[2]	15.8 (1.1)[2]
Female	29.0 (1.7)[1]	25.3 (1.7)[1]	20.6 (1.2)	18.3 (0.9)[1]	6.8 (0.6)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	20.6 (1.2)[24]	17.0 (0.7)[2]	21.1 (0.9)[2]	26.2 (0.7)[4]	15.1 (1.1)[2]
African American, non-Hispanic	35.3 (1.8)[134]	14.4 (1.2)[14]	16.6 (1.6)[13]	24.7 (1.1)	9.0 (0.9)[13]
Hispanic	22.4 (1.9)[2]	16.3 (2.2)	23.1 (1.6)[2]	22.4 (2.3)	15.8 (1.9)[2]
Other	27.1 (1.7)[12]	20.9 (2.1)[2]	19.5 (2.0)	20.3 (1.9)[1]	12.1 (1.4)
Education					
High school or less	33.2 (3.3)[23]	12.7 (1.0)[23]	12.8 (0.9)[23]	19.8 (2.4)[23]	21.4 (2.5)[23]
Some college	20.6 (1.0)[1]	17.5 (0.7)[1]	20.9 (1.0)[1]	25.8 (0.5)[1]	15.1 (0.8)[13]
College graduate or higher	22.1 (1.2)[1]	18.7 (1.1)[1]	24.2 (1.3)[1]	27.6 (1.1)[1]	7.4 (0.9)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	57.3 (7.0)[234]	7.3 (1.8)[234]	9.6 (1.5)[234]	11.8 (3.0)[234]	14.0 (3.6)[2]
21-25	13.5 (1.3)[134]	16.9 (0.9)[1]	20.6 (1.2)[1]	27.2 (1.2)[1]	21.9 (1.3)[134]
26-34	18.6 (1.1)[124]	17.6 (0.9)[14]	22.3 (0.7)[1]	28.5 (1.3)[14]	13.1 (0.9)[24]
35 or older	25.4 (1.6)[123]	20.1 (1.3)[13]	22.5 (1.1)[1]	25.1 (0.9)[13]	7.0 (0.7)[23]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	23.2 (1.7)	14.0 (1.0)[3]	18.0 (1.1)[3]	24.9 (0.9)	19.9 (1.6)[3]
Married, spouse not present	21.4 (2.9)	14.6 (2.1)[3]	18.8 (2.2)	26.6 (1.6)	18.6 (2.0)[3]
Married, spouse present	23.5 (1.3)	19.5 (0.8)[12]	22.5 (0.6)[1]	25.5 (0.8)	9.0 (0.7)[12]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	40.1 (4.8)[2356]	11.3 (1.6)[236]	13.2 (1.0)[2356]	15.9 (1.6)[2356]	19.6 (2.7)[356]
E4-E6	19.2 (0.9)[13]	17.8 (0.7)[16]	20.3 (0.9)[16]	26.3 (0.9)[15]	16.4 (1.0)[356]
E7-E9	24.6 (1.3)[1256]	18.7 (1.5)[1]	21.7 (1.6)[16]	26.2 (1.4)[15]	8.8 (0.7)[126]
W1-W5	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)
O1-O3	17.1 (1.6)[13]	15.8 (1.9)[6]	23.2 (1.8)[16]	34.1 (2.0)[1236]	9.8 (1.0)[126]
O4-O10	20.9 (1.7)[13]	22.5 (2.0)[125]	29.6 (1.5)[1235]	24.5 (1.9)[15]	2.4 (1.0)[1235]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.10 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE AIR FORCE, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	25.5 (1.4)[2]	17.9 (0.8)	20.6 (0.9)	24.1 (0.8)[2]	12.0 (1.2)[2]
OCONUS[c]	18.0 (1.4)[1]	14.7 (1.7)	20.2 (1.2)	28.1 (0.5)[1]	19.0 (1.4)[1]
Total	**23.3 (1.1)**	**17.0 (0.7)**	**20.4 (0.7)**	**25.3 (0.6)**	**14.0 (0.9)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.11 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE COAST GUARD, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	17.0 (1.1)[2]	12.3 (1.2)[2]	16.9 (1.0)[2]	34.1 (0.9)[2]	19.7 (1.3)[2]
Female	24.5 (2.8)[1]	21.0 (2.2)[1]	23.3 (1.7)[1]	21.6 (0.9)[1]	9.5 (0.9)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	16.9 (1.1)[2]	12.8 (1.1)	17.1 (1.0)	33.4 (1.0)[3]	19.9 (1.1)[24]
African American, non-Hispanic	26.6 (4.5)[1]	15.5 (3.5)	18.1 (4.2)	29.1 (3.3)	10.7 (1.7)[13]
Hispanic	19.9 (2.3)	11.4 (1.5)	21.0 (3.8)	26.3 (1.9)[14]	21.4 (2.0)[24]
Other	18.4 (2.8)	17.5 (2.7)	18.7 (2.2)	34.6 (1.9)[3]	10.8 (2.5)[13]
Education					
High school or less	25.7 (1.4)[23]	13.1 (2.5)	12.8 (1.2)[23]	26.7 (1.6)[23]	21.7 (3.0)[3]
Some college	15.1 (1.0)[1]	13.0 (1.5)	18.7 (1.1)[1]	32.8 (1.2)[13]	20.3 (1.3)[3]
College graduate or higher	12.7 (1.6)[1]	14.4 (1.1)	22.7 (1.7)[1]	40.4 (1.5)[12]	9.8 (0.9)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	51.8 (3.8)[234]	14.7 (3.6)	11.8 (2.3)[34]	7.5 (1.3)[234]	14.2 (4.4)[2]
21-25	9.8 (1.1)[14]	12.0 (1.4)[4]	15.4 (0.9)[34]	35.8 (1.6)[1]	27.1 (1.9)[134]
26-34	11.0 (1.1)[14]	12.5 (1.1)[4]	20.5 (1.7)[12]	37.2 (0.9)[1]	18.9 (1.6)[24]
35 or older	19.0 (1.6)[123]	15.3 (1.1)[23]	20.0 (1.1)[12]	35.5 (1.6)[1]	10.3 (0.9)[23]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	19.4 (1.2)[3]	11.3 (1.0)[3]	14.8 (1.3)[3]	31.2 (1.4)	23.3 (1.6)[23]
Married, spouse not present	18.1 (3.4)	12.2 (3.6)	19.9 (2.9)	33.8 (2.9)	16.1 (2.3)[1]
Married, spouse present	16.2 (1.3)[1]	15.6 (1.3)[1]	20.7 (1.1)[1]	33.8 (0.8)	13.6 (1.0)[1]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	34.3 (2.3)[23456]	13.8 (2.8)[6]	9.3 (1.4)[23456]	19.5 (2.2)[23456]	23.1 (2.3)[3456]
E4-E6	14.8 (1.4)[14]	13.0 (1.1)[6]	17.6 (1.3)[156]	32.0 (1.0)[135]	22.6 (1.7)[3456]
E7-E9	17.2 (1.4)[1456]	12.9 (1.4)[6]	18.1 (2.1)[156]	37.7 (2.5)[125]	14.1 (1.4)[1256]
W1-W5	23.6 (3.0)[12356]	10.5 (2.0)[6]	22.3 (3.8)[1]	34.2 (2.7)[15]	9.5 (3.0)[12]
O1-O3	11.4 (1.7)[134]	10.9 (1.7)[6]	24.4 (1.6)[123]	46.0 (2.6)[1234]	7.3 (1.7)[123]
O4-O10	11.4 (1.4)[134]	21.0 (1.6)[12345]	25.6 (2.1)[123]	38.3 (3.0)[1]	3.7 (1.1)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.11 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR THE COAST GUARD, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	17.1 (1.0)[2]	13.6 (1.2)	17.6 (1.1)	32.5 (0.9)	19.2 (1.3)[2]
OCONUS[c]	23.7 (0.1)[1]	11.7 (0.2)	18.3 (0.0)	33.0 (0.0)	13.2 (0.1)[1]
Total	**17.9 (1.1)**	**13.3 (1.1)**	**17.7 (1.0)**	**32.6 (0.8)**	**18.5 (1.1)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.12 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR ALL SERVICES, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Gender					
Male	20.0 (0.6)[2]	14.6 (0.8)[2]	16.9 (0.5)	26.6 (0.5)[2]	21.9 (1.1)[2]
Female	30.5 (1.2)[1]	24.0 (0.8)[1]	17.8 (0.6)	19.4 (0.8)[1]	8.3 (0.6)[1]
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	18.3 (0.6)[234]	15.5 (0.8)[4]	17.8 (0.6)[23]	26.9 (0.6)[234]	21.5 (1.1)[24]
African American, non-Hispanic	31.1 (1.2)[134]	15.4 (0.8)[4]	15.3 (0.8)[1]	24.6 (0.8)[13]	13.7 (1.2)[134]
Hispanic	23.5 (1.0)[12]	17.0 (1.4)	15.2 (0.7)[1]	21.4 (1.0)[12]	22.9 (1.7)[24]
Other	25.6 (0.8)[12]	19.2 (1.0)[12]	16.7 (0.9)	21.9 (1.0)[1]	16.5 (1.1)[123]
Education					
High school or less	25.2 (1.2)[23]	14.2 (1.2)[2]	12.2 (0.5)[23]	20.8 (0.8)[23]	27.6 (1.7)[23]
Some college	19.6 (0.7)[1]	16.8 (0.7)[1]	17.8 (0.5)[13]	26.1 (0.4)[13]	19.8 (0.8)[13]
College graduate or higher	20.1 (0.7)[1]	16.8 (0.8)	22.4 (1.1)[12]	31.2 (1.1)[12]	9.5 (0.5)[12]
Age					
20 or younger	44.5 (2.3)[234]	14.7 (2.2)	9.7 (0.8)[234]	12.2 (1.2)[234]	19.0 (1.7)[24]
21-25	12.5 (0.6)[134]	15.3 (1.0)	15.8 (0.7)[134]	26.9 (0.7)[13]	29.5 (1.6)[134]
26-34	17.5 (0.6)[124]	16.5 (0.7)	18.5 (0.5)[124]	28.8 (0.5)[12]	18.7 (0.7)[24]
35 or older	24.1 (1.0)[123]	16.9 (0.7)	21.4 (0.7)[123]	28.0 (0.9)[1]	9.6 (0.5)[123]
Family Status[a]					
Not married	21.2 (1.0)	14.7 (1.2)[3]	14.4 (0.6)[3]	24.2 (0.6)[3]	25.5 (1.5)[23]
Married, spouse not present	23.0 (1.4)	15.8 (1.3)	15.9 (1.2)[3]	24.6 (1.5)	20.7 (1.6)[13]
Married, spouse present	21.4 (0.5)	17.2 (0.6)[1]	19.9 (0.5)[12]	27.0 (0.6)[1]	14.4 (0.8)[12]
Pay Grade					
E1-E3	32.1 (1.7)[23456]	16.3 (2.4)	10.9 (0.8)[23456]	15.8 (1.1)[23456]	24.8 (1.9)[3456]
E4-E6	18.7 (0.5)[135]	15.7 (0.5)	16.6 (0.6)[1356]	25.8 (0.6)[1356]	23.2 (1.2)[3456]
E7-E9	22.4 (1.2)[1256]	15.5 (1.0)	19.9 (0.8)[126]	29.2 (1.0)[125]	13.0 (0.7)[1256]
W1-W5	21.7 (2.1)[15]	15.9 (1.6)	18.5 (1.4)[156]	27.7 (1.2)[15]	16.2 (1.7)[1256]
O1-O3	14.9 (0.8)[1234]	16.3 (1.5)	22.5 (1.3)[1246]	35.7 (1.1)[1234]	10.6 (0.6)[12346]
O4-O10	18.0 (1.7)[13]	17.1 (1.6)	27.1 (1.8)[12345]	32.8 (1.9)[12]	5.0 (0.8)[12345]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.12 **DRINKING LEVEL FOR ALL SERVICES, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic[d]	Drinking Level				
	Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
Region					
CONUS[b]	22.5 (0.8)[2]	16.1 (1.0)	17.3 (0.6)	24.6 (0.5)[2]	19.5 (1.6)
OCONUS[c]	19.5 (0.9)[1]	15.7 (0.9)	16.6 (0.7)	27.4 (0.7)[1]	20.8 (1.0)
Total	**21.5 (0.6)**	**16.0 (0.7)**	**17.1 (0.4)**	**25.5 (0.4)**	**20.0 (1.1)**

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that were classified in the drinking levels as indicated in the columns of this table. Estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[a]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[b]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[c]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table 3.2.13 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF HEAVY ALCOHOL USE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Service								
Army	21.8 (2.6)[34]	21.6 (2.3)[4]	1.49*	(1.11,1.99)	21.8 (2.6)[34]	21.6 (2.3)[4]	1.29	(0.92,1.80)
Navy	18.0 (0.8)[34]	17.9 (0.7)[34]	1.16	(0.99,1.35)	18.0 (0.8)[34]	17.9 (0.7)[34]	1.00	(0.84,1.21)
Marine Corps	29.3 (1.4)[124]	25.2 (1.1)[24]	1.84*	(1.53,2.22)	29.3 (1.4)[1245]	25.2 (1.1)[245]	1.60*	(1.32,1.93)
Air Force	14.0 (0.9)[123]	15.9 (0.9)[123]	1.00		14.0 (0.9)[1235]	15.9 (0.9)[123]	0.86	(0.70,1.07)
Coast Guard	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.5 (1.1)[34]	17.9 (1.1)[3]	1.00	
Gender								
Male	22.0 (1.2)[2]	21.8 (1.2)[2]	2.97*	(2.49,3.56)	21.9 (1.1)[2]	21.7 (1.1)[2]	2.96*	(2.48,3.52)
Female	8.3 (0.6)[1]	8.9 (0.8)[1]	1.00		8.3 (0.6)[1]	8.9 (0.7)[1]	1.00	
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	21.5 (1.1)[24]	21.6 (1.1)[24]	1.00		21.5 (1.1)[24]	21.6 (1.1)[24]	1.00	
African American, non-Hispanic	13.8 (1.2)[134]	14.3 (1.2)[134]	0.59*	(0.52,0.67)	13.7 (1.2)[134]	14.3 (1.1)[134]	0.59*	(0.52,0.66)
Hispanic	22.9 (1.7)[24]	20.7 (1.6)[24]	0.94	(0.83,1.08)	22.9 (1.7)[24]	20.7 (1.6)[24]	0.95	(0.83,1.08)
Other	16.8 (1.2)[123]	17.4 (1.3)[123]	0.75*	(0.63,0.88)	16.5 (1.1)[123]	17.1 (1.3)[123]	0.74*	(0.63,0.87)
Education								
High school or less	27.8 (1.7)[23]	23.4 (1.4)[23]	1.98*	(1.57,2.49)	27.6 (1.7)[23]	23.2 (1.4)[23]	1.92*	(1.54,2.39)
Some college	19.8 (0.9)[13]	19.6 (1.0)[13]	1.56*	(1.22,1.98)	19.8 (0.8)[13]	19.5 (1.0)[13]	1.53*	(1.21,1.92)
College graduate or higher	9.5 (0.6)[12]	13.8 (1.3)[12]	1.00		9.5 (0.5)[12]	14.0 (1.2)[12]	1.00	
Family Status[e]								
Not married	25.6 (1.6)[23]	24.3 (1.4)[23]	1.83*	(1.63,2.06)	25.5 (1.5)[23]	24.2 (1.4)[23]	1.83*	(1.63,2.05)
Married, spouse not present	20.8 (1.6)[13]	20.9 (1.5)[13]	1.50*	(1.27,1.77)	20.7 (1.6)[13]	20.9 (1.5)[13]	1.49*	(1.27,1.76)
Married, spouse present	14.4 (0.8)[12]	15.3 (0.9)[12]	1.00		14.4 (0.8)[12]	15.3 (0.9)[12]	1.00	
Pay Grade								
E1-E3	24.9 (1.9)[3456]	18.8 (1.5)[26]	2.27*	(1.47,3.51)	24.8 (1.9)[3456]	18.8 (1.5)[236]	2.35*	(1.54,3.59)
E4-E6	23.2 (1.2)[3456]	22.6 (1.1)[13456]	2.92*	(1.96,4.33)	23.2 (1.2)[3456]	22.6 (1.1)[13456]	3.00*	(2.04,4.42)
E7-E9	12.9 (0.7)[1256]	16.2 (1.0)[26]	1.88*	(1.26,2.80)	13.0 (0.7)[1256]	16.1 (0.9)[126]	1.92*	(1.30,2.84)
W1-W5	16.8 (1.6)[1256]	17.3 (1.5)[26]	2.05*	(1.36,3.10)	16.2 (1.7)[1256]	16.9 (1.4)[26]	2.05*	(1.39,3.03)
O1-O3	10.7 (0.6)[12346]	16.7 (1.6)[26]	1.95*	(1.36,2.81)	10.6 (0.6)[12346]	16.3 (1.5)[26]	1.95*	(1.37,2.79)
O4-O10	5.0 (0.8)[12345]	9.5 (1.6)[12345]	1.00		5.0 (0.8)[12345]	9.3 (1.5)[12345]	1.00	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.2.13 **SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF HEAVY ALCOHOL USE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Region								
CONUS[f]	19.6 (1.6)	19.4 (1.6)	0.89	(0.73,1.08)	19.5 (1.6)	19.4 (1.5)	0.89	(0.73,1.09)
OCONUS[g]	20.9 (1.0)	21.2 (0.7)	1.00		20.8 (1.0)	21.1 (0.7)	1.00	
Total	20.0 (1.1)	20.0 (1.1)			20.0 (1.1)	20.0 (1.1)		

Note: Prevalence estimates are percentages among military personnel in each sociodemographic group that were classified as heavy alcohol users in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Adjusted Prevalence is a model based, standardized estimate. The main effects of Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade and region were included in the standardization model. Heavy alcohol use is defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Odds ratios were adjusted for Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region.

[d]95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio.

[e]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[g]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[h]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

[i]An asterisk "*" beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the reference group.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37).

Table 3.2.14

STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF THE PREVALENCE OF HEAVY ALCOHOL USE AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, PAST 30 DAYS, BY GENDER, AGE, AND SERVICE, 2008

Gender/Age Group	Comparison Population[c]							
	Civilian[d]	DoD Services[a]	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Males								
Sample size	*19,918*	*11,656*	*2,800*	*2,843*	*2,870*	3,143	*2,762*	*14,418*
18-25	17.9 (0.6)[234578]	28.4 (2.3)[1]	29.6 (5.4)[1]	25.6 (2.2)[156]	35.7 (1.3)[1467]	19.2 (1.9)[457]	25.3 (2.0)[156]	28.3 (2.3)[1]
26-35	12.0 (1.4)[234578]	19.5 (0.9)[1]	23.5 (1.4)[146]	16.8 (1.2)[1356]	24.0 (2.5)[146]	13.2 (1.3)[3457]	19.6 (1.6)[16]	19.5 (0.9)[1]
36-45	9.8 (0.8)[3]	10.8 (0.8)	15.3 (2.0)[146]	8.5 (0.8)[37]	12.0 (2.1)[6]	7.2 (1.2)[357]	11.2 (1.1)[46]	10.8 (0.8)
46-64	9.8 (1.3)[2368]	3.7 (1.3)[17]	2.3 (1.3)[17]	5.9 (3.6)	4.8 (2.9)	2.8 (1.2)[17]	8.8 (1.7)[236]	4.0 (1.2)[1]
All ages	14.7 (0.4)[23578]	21.5 (1.6)[1]	24.5 (3.5)[16]	17.6 (1.5)[5]	30.1 (1.8)[1467]	13.6 (1.5)[357]	19.7 (1.3)[156]	21.4 (1.6)[1]
Females								
Sample size	*21,829*	*4,782*	*1,057*	*1,259*	*971*	1,495	*788*	*5,570*
18-25	7.3 (0.3)[2578]	10.7 (1.3)[1]	12.0 (2.8)	12.0 (2.8)	13.3 (2.4)[16]	7.5 (1.5)[57]	11.8 (0.8)[16]	10.7 (1.3)[1]
26-35	3.9 (0.5)[7]	5.3 (0.7)	7.0 (1.6)[6]	6.2 (1.3)	5.2 (1.3)	3.4 (0.8)[37]	7.7 (1.3)[16]	5.4 (0.7)
36-45	2.8 (0.4)	3.8 (1.0)	3.2 (2.1)	1.6 (0.6)	8.9 (4.0)	4.5 (1.7)	6.8 (3.1)	3.9 (1.0)
46-64	3.7 (1.0)[4]	5.4 (2.4)	+ (+)	1.5 (0.4)[1]	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	5.3 (2.4)
All ages	5.5 (0.2)[234578]	8.0 (0.8)[1]	9.6 (2.0)[16]	8.7 (1.5)[1]	11.1 (1.9)[16]	5.4 (0.7)[357]	9.6 (0.9)[16]	8.0 (0.8)[1]
Total								
Sample size	*41,747*	*16,438*	*3,857*	*4,102*	*3,841*	4,638	*3,550*	*19,988*
18-25	16.4 (0.5)[234578]	25.7 (2.3)[1]	27.2 (5.3)[1]	22.9 (1.5)[156]	34.2 (1.4)[1467]	16.5 (1.6)[457]	23.3 (1.8)[156]	25.6 (2.2)[1]
26-35	11.1 (1.2)[234578]	17.7 (0.9)[1]	21.7 (1.4)[146]	15.7 (1.2)[1356]	23.0 (2.3)[146]	11.2 (1.1)[3457]	18.2 (1.6)[16]	17.7 (0.9)[1]
36-45	8.3 (0.6)[37]	10.1 (0.7)	14.3 (1.9)[146]	8.0 (0.7)[37]	11.8 (1.9)[6]	6.8 (1.0)[357]	10.8 (0.9)[146]	10.1 (0.7)
46-64	8.5 (1.1)[2368]	3.9 (1.1)[17]	3.7 (1.4)[17]	5.3 (3.2)	4.7 (2.7)	2.3 (1.0)[17]	8.4 (1.7)[236]	4.2 (1.1)[1]
All ages	13.6 (0.3)[234578]	19.7 (1.5)[1]	22.7 (3.4)[16]	16.4 (1.2)[156]	29.0 (1.8)[1467]	12.0 (1.2)[3457]	18.5 (1.2)[156]	19.6 (1.5)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who were classified as heavy alcohol users in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and comparison population is also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the DoD Services U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services (including the Coast Guard) are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

In the DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, a heavy alcohol user is defined as someone who consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days. Civilian estimates are computed from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health defines a heavy alcohol user as someone who consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion for five or more days in the past 30 days.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.
Significance tests were conducted between the following:
Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.
[d]Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37).

Table 3.2.15

STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF THE PREVALENCE OF BINGE DRINKING AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, PAST 30 DAYS, BY GENDER, AGE, AND SERVICE, 2008

Gender/Age Group	Comparison Population[c]							
	Civilian[d]	DoD Services[a]	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Males								
Sample size	*19,918*	*12,043*	*2,906*	*2,940*	*2,986*	3,211	*2,860*	*14,903*
18-25	47.6 (0.8)[24578]	56.1 (2.7)[1]	56.1 (6.5)	55.1 (1.6)[156]	63.5 (1.5)[1467]	47.9 (1.7)[457]	58.6 (1.9)[156]	56.2 (2.6)[1]
26-35	42.9 (2.3)[234578]	49.4 (1.1)[17]	52.9 (1.5)[16]	48.7 (1.9)[1567]	55.9 (2.2)[146]	40.4 (2.4)[3457]	56.7 (2.4)[1246]	49.7 (1.1)[1]
36-45	34.2 (1.4)[56]	33.5 (1.3)	38.9 (3.1)[6]	34.0 (1.2)[56]	39.9 (1.5)[146]	24.9 (1.9)[13457]	35.8 (1.9)[6]	33.6 (1.2)
46-64	27.4 (2.1)[2368]	18.6 (2.5)[17]	15.7 (4.4)[17]	23.8 (5.0)	28.2 (6.5)	15.1 (2.9)[17]	26.2 (2.6)[236]	19.2 (2.3)[1]
All ages	42.9 (0.6)[2345678]	48.7 (1.8)[1]	51.0 (3.9)[16]	46.8 (1.1)[1567]	58.9 (1.6)[1467]	38.6 (1.9)[13457]	51.7 (1.5)[1456]	48.8 (1.7)[1]
Females								
Sample size	*21,829*	*4,974*	*1,111*	*1,314*	*1,012*	1,537	*827*	*5,801*
18-25	28.8 (0.7)[7]	31.2 (2.4)	31.1 (5.4)	33.5 (3.4)	35.2 (4.1)	28.6 (3.1)	34.9 (2.6)[1]	31.3 (2.3)
26-35	22.2 (1.0)[47]	24.2 (1.4)[7]	24.0 (1.8)[47]	30.9 (3.0)[136]	28.8 (4.4)	21.0 (2.7)[47]	35.9 (3.2)[1236]	24.7 (1.3)
36-45	15.1 (0.9)[7]	18.1 (2.1)	23.2 (5.3)	14.9 (1.9)	17.1 (3.3)	16.4 (3.0)	20.1 (2.3)[1]	18.2 (2.0)
46-64	14.2 (1.6)	13.9 (3.7)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	10.9 (5.2)	13.8 (3.6)
All ages	23.8 (0.5)[24578]	26.9 (1.4)[17]	28.0 (2.8)	29.5 (2.2)[16]	32.0 (3.3)[16]	23.3 (2.2)[457]	32.8 (1.3)[126]	27.1 (1.3)[1]
Total								
Sample size	*41,747*	*17,017*	*4,017*	*4,254*	*3,998*	4,748	*3,687*	*20,704*
18-25	44.9 (0.7)[24578]	52.4 (2.8)[1]	52.7 (6.7)	51.0 (1.7)[156]	61.6 (1.6)[1467]	43.4 (2.1)[457]	55.1 (1.9)[156]	52.5 (2.7)[1]
26-35	40.7 (2.0)[234578]	46.2 (1.1)[17]	49.5 (1.7)[16]	47.0 (1.8)[1567]	54.5 (1.9)[146]	36.5 (2.2)[3457]	54.1 (2.0)[1246]	46.5 (1.1)[1]
36-45	30.0 (1.1)[3567]	32.0 (1.2)	37.6 (2.8)[16]	32.5 (1.4)[56]	38.7 (1.3)[1467]	23.7 (1.9)[13457]	34.5 (1.7)[156]	32.1 (1.1)
46-64	24.6 (1.7)[268]	18.0 (2.1)[17]	17.2 (4.1)	22.0 (4.1)	27.0 (6.3)[6]	13.1 (2.5)[157]	25.3 (2.6)[26]	18.5 (2.0)[1]
All ages	40.6 (0.5)[245678]	45.8 (1.8)[1]	48.3 (4.0)[56]	44.5 (1.1)[1567]	57.3 (1.5)[13467]	35.6 (1.9)[13457]	49.4 (1.3)[1456]	45.9 (1.7)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who were classified as binge alcohol users in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and comparison population are also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the DoD Services U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services (including the Coast Guard) are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

In the DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, an alcohol binge episode is defined for males as having five or more drinks on 1 or more days in the past 30 days. For females, this was defined as four or more drinks on 1 or more days in the past 30 days. Civilian estimates are computed from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health defines an alcohol binge user as someone who consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.

Significance tests were conducted between the following:

Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.

[d]Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Alcohol Binge Episode, Q31).

Table 3.2.16 NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRINKING LEVEL AND SERVICE, 2008

Measure/Drinking Level	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Serious Consequences (1 or More Items)							
Infrequent/light	7.6 (1.9)[4]	5.4 (1.0)[4]	7.3 (1.1)[46]	2.5 (0.4)[1236]	5.7 (0.8)	4.3 (0.9)[34]	5.7 (0.8)
Moderate	4.7 (1.1)[4]	3.9 (1.1)	5.5 (0.6)[46]	1.9 (0.5)[13]	3.7 (0.5)	2.5 (0.4)[3]	3.7 (0.5)
Moderate/heavy	8.1 (1.2)[6]	7.6 (0.9)[6]	12.6 (2.5)[46]	5.3 (0.7)[3]	7.9 (0.6)[6]	4.6 (0.9)[1235]	7.7 (0.6)
Heavy	24.4 (1.3)[4]	20.5 (2.2)[34]	29.9 (2.7)[246]	13.3 (1.4)[1236]	22.7 (1.0)	19.4 (2.6)[34]	22.6 (1.0)
Total	11.9 (1.3)[346]	9.3 (1.1)[34]	17.0 (2.0)[1246]	5.3 (0.4)[1236]	10.4 (0.7)[6]	7.5 (0.8)[1345]	10.3 (0.7)
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (1 or More Items)							
Infrequent/light	7.7 (2.0)[46]	7.1 (0.9)[46]	6.1 (0.7)[46]	3.1 (0.6)[123]	6.2 (0.9)[6]	2.8 (0.9)[1235]	6.1 (0.8)
Moderate	6.1 (1.0)	7.8 (1.2)[4]	5.3 (1.8)	3.9 (0.8)[26]	5.8 (0.6)	6.6 (0.4)[4]	5.9 (0.6)
Moderate/heavy	13.9 (1.0)[2346]	20.8 (1.5)[14]	17.5 (0.9)[14]	9.7 (1.0)[1236]	15.2 (0.7)[6]	19.2 (1.4)[145]	15.3 (0.6)
Heavy	29.0 (1.8)[23]	39.7 (2.3)[146]	35.5 (2.6)[14]	25.2 (2.4)[236]	31.9 (1.1)	32.7 (2.3)[24]	31.9 (1.1)
Total	15.4 (1.1)[234]	19.6 (1.1)[146]	20.3 (1.4)[146]	9.6 (1.0)[1236]	15.7 (0.6)	16.9 (0.5)[234]	15.7 (0.6)
Serious Consequences (2 or More Items)							
Infrequent/light	2.8 (0.9)	2.8 (0.7)	4.6 (0.7)[4]	1.3 (0.3)[36]	2.6 (0.4)	3.5 (0.9)[4]	2.6 (0.4)
Moderate	2.0 (0.6)	1.7 (0.6)	3.3 (0.9)[46]	1.0 (0.4)[3]	1.8 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)[3]	1.7 (0.3)
Moderate/heavy	2.0 (0.5)[3]	2.2 (0.3)[3]	4.9 (0.6)[1246]	1.7 (0.4)[3]	2.4 (0.2)	2.4 (0.6)[3]	2.4 (0.2)
Heavy	10.5 (1.1)[4]	8.5 (1.1)[34]	14.4 (1.8)[24]	5.8 (0.7)[123]	10.0 (0.7)	9.6 (2.6)	10.0 (0.7)
Total	4.5 (0.7)[34]	3.6 (0.4)[34]	8.1 (1.1)[1246]	2.2 (0.3)[1236]	4.2 (0.3)	3.8 (0.7)[34]	4.2 (0.3)
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (2 or More Items)							
Infrequent/light	5.1 (1.8)[46]	4.4 (0.9)[46]	3.1 (0.3)[46]	1.2 (0.3)[123]	3.7 (0.8)[6]	1.1 (0.2)[1235]	3.6 (0.7)
Moderate	2.3 (0.6)	3.2 (0.9)	3.2 (1.0)	1.4 (0.3)[6]	2.4 (0.3)	3.3 (0.7)[4]	2.4 (0.3)
Moderate/heavy	7.6 (0.6)[246]	10.8 (0.9)[14]	9.3 (0.9)[4]	4.7 (0.8)[1236]	8.0 (0.4)	9.9 (0.9)[14]	8.1 (0.4)
Heavy	20.5 (1.5)[2]	30.1 (2.0)[146]	25.6 (2.6)[4]	17.1 (1.9)[23]	23.0 (1.0)	22.1 (3.0)[2]	23.0 (0.9)
Total	9.7 (0.9)[234]	12.3 (0.8)[146]	13.3 (1.4)[146]	5.4 (0.7)[1236]	9.8 (0.5)	9.9 (0.6)[234]	9.8 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service by past-month drinking level group that reported negative effects of alcohol use in the past 12 months (serious consequences and alcohol-related productivity loss). The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total rows exclude personnel with missing drinking level.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Serious Consequences, Q42 [excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i] and Q43; Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss, Q40).

Table 3.2.17 NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE AND DRINKINGLEVEL, 2008

Measure/Drinking Level	Drinking Level[c] Infrequent/Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Total
Serious Consequences (1 or More Items)					
Army	7.6 (1.9)[45]	4.7 (1.1)[345]	8.1 (1.2)[245]	24.4 (1.3)[1235]	11.9 (1.3)[1234]
Navy	5.4 (1.0)[345]	3.9 (1.1)[345]	7.6 (0.9)[1245]	20.5 (2.2)[1235]	9.3 (1.1)[1234]
Marine Corps	7.3 (1.1)[2345]	5.5 (0.6)[1345]	12.6 (2.5)[1245]	29.9 (2.7)[1235]	17.0 (2.0)[1234]
Air Force	2.5 (0.4)[345]	1.9 (0.5)[345]	5.3 (0.7)[124]	13.3 (1.4)[1235]	5.3 (0.4)[124]
DoD Services[a]	5.7 (0.8)[2345]	3.7 (0.5)[1345]	7.9 (0.6)[1245]	22.7 (1.0)[1235]	10.4 (0.7)[1234]
Coast Guard	4.3 (0.9)[45]	2.5 (0.4)[345]	4.6 (0.9)[245]	19.4 (2.6)[1235]	7.5 (0.8)[1234]
All Services[b]	5.7 (0.8)[2345]	3.7 (0.5)[1345]	7.7 (0.6)[1245]	22.6 (1.0)[1235]	10.3 (0.7)[1234]
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (1 or More Items)					
Army	7.7 (2.0)[345]	6.1 (1.0)[345]	13.9 (1.0)[124]	29.0 (1.8)[1235]	15.4 (1.1)[124]
Navy	7.1 (0.9)[345]	7.8 (1.2)[345]	20.8 (1.5)[124]	39.7 (2.3)[1235]	19.6 (1.1)[124]
Marine Corps	6.1 (0.7)[345]	5.3 (1.8)[345]	17.5 (0.9)[1245]	35.5 (2.6)[1235]	20.3 (1.4)[1234]
Air Force	3.1 (0.6)[345]	3.9 (0.8)[345]	9.7 (1.0)[124]	25.2 (2.4)[1235]	9.6 (1.0)[124]
DoD Services[a]	6.2 (0.9)[345]	5.8 (0.6)[345]	15.2 (0.7)[124]	31.9 (1.1)[1235]	15.7 (0.6)[124]
Coast Guard	2.8 (0.9)[2345]	6.6 (0.4)[1345]	19.2 (1.4)[124]	32.7 (2.3)[1235]	16.9 (0.5)[124]
All Services[b]	6.1 (0.8)[345]	5.9 (0.6)[345]	15.3 (0.6)[124]	31.9 (1.1)[1235]	15.7 (0.6)[124]
Serious Consequences (2 or More Items)					
Army	2.8 (0.9)[45]	2.0 (0.6)[45]	2.0 (0.5)[45]	10.5 (1.1)[1235]	4.5 (0.7)[1234]
Navy	2.8 (0.7)[4]	1.7 (0.6)[45]	2.2 (0.3)[45]	8.5 (1.1)[1235]	3.6 (0.4)[234]
Marine Corps	4.6 (0.7)[45]	3.3 (0.9)[45]	4.9 (0.6)[45]	14.4 (1.8)[1235]	8.1 (1.1)[1234]
Air Force	1.3 (0.3)[45]	1.0 (0.4)[45]	1.7 (0.4)[4]	5.8 (0.7)[1235]	2.2 (0.3)[124]
DoD Services[a]	2.6 (0.4)[45]	1.8 (0.3)[45]	2.4 (0.2)[45]	10.0 (0.7)[1235]	4.2 (0.3)[1234]
Coast Guard	3.5 (0.9)[24]	0.7 (0.4)[1345]	2.4 (0.6)[245]	9.6 (2.6)[1235]	3.8 (0.7)[234]
All Services[b]	2.6 (0.4)[245]	1.7 (0.3)[1345]	2.4 (0.2)[245]	10.0 (0.7)[1235]	4.2 (0.3)[1234]
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (2 or More Items)					
Army	5.1 (1.8)[45]	2.3 (0.6)[345]	7.6 (0.6)[245]	20.5 (1.5)[1235]	9.7 (0.9)[1234]
Navy	4.4 (0.9)[345]	3.2 (0.9)[345]	10.8 (0.9)[1245]	30.1 (2.0)[1235]	12.3 (0.8)[1234]
Marine Corps	3.1 (0.3)[345]	3.2 (1.0)[345]	9.3 (0.9)[1245]	25.6 (2.6)[1235]	13.3 (1.4)[1234]
Air Force	1.2 (0.3)[345]	1.4 (0.3)[345]	4.7 (0.8)[124]	17.1 (1.9)[1235]	5.4 (0.7)[124]
DoD Services[a]	3.7 (0.8)[345]	2.4 (0.3)[345]	8.0 (0.4)[1245]	23.0 (1.0)[1235]	9.8 (0.5)[1234]
Coast Guard	1.1 (0.2)[2345]	3.3 (0.7)[1345]	9.9 (0.9)[124]	22.1 (3.0)[1235]	9.9 (0.6)[124]
All Services[b]	3.6 (0.7)[345]	2.4 (0.3)[345]	8.1 (0.4)[1245]	23.0 (0.9)[1235]	9.8 (0.4)[1234]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service by past-month drinking level group that reported negative effects of alcohol use in the past 12 months (serious consequences and alcohol-related productivity loss). The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total column excludes personnel with missing drinking level.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of drinking levels, i.e., between Infrequent/Light, Moderate, Moderate/Heavy, Heavy, and Total. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Infrequent/Light) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Moderate/Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Total) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Serious Consequences, Q42 [excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i] and Q43; Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss, Q40).

Table 3.2.18 **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY AGE AT FIRST USE OF ALCOHOL AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Measure/Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Serious Consequences (1 or More Items)							
16 and under	19.8 (1.6)[46]	14.9 (2.0)[34]	24.4 (2.4)[246]	9.4 (1.1)[123]	17.6 (1.0)[6]	11.2 (1.8)[135]	17.4 (1.0)
17 to 20	9.3 (1.3)[4]	8.0 (0.9)[34]	13.8 (2.0)[246]	5.3 (0.5)[123]	8.7 (0.6)	7.5 (1.1)[3]	8.6 (0.6)
21 or older	5.5 (0.6)[4]	4.0 (0.7)[4]	5.7 (1.3)[4]	2.1 (0.4)[1236]	4.1 (0.3)	4.3 (0.9)[4]	4.1 (0.3)
Total	11.5 (1.1)[346]	8.7 (1.0)[34]	16.2 (1.9)[1246]	5.0 (0.4)[1236]	9.9 (0.6)[6]	7.5 (0.8)[1345]	9.8 (0.6)
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (1 or More Items)							
16 and under	20.3 (1.9)[4]	23.7 (2.0)[4]	25.0 (1.9)[4]	12.5 (1.6)[1236]	20.5 (1.0)	21.8 (1.2)[4]	20.5 (1.0)
17 to 20	14.3 (1.0)[2346]	20.9 (1.4)[14]	19.0 (1.3)[14]	10.0 (0.9)[1236]	15.6 (0.6)	17.8 (1.3)[14]	15.7 (0.6)
21 or older	8.9 (1.0)[4]	10.4 (0.9)[4]	11.4 (1.3)[4]	5.7 (1.0)[1236]	8.5 (0.5)	10.2 (0.9)[4]	8.6 (0.5)
Total	14.7 (1.1)[234]	18.7 (1.2)[14]	19.8 (1.3)[146]	9.0 (0.9)[1236]	15.0 (0.6)	16.5 (0.6)[34]	15.0 (0.6)
Serious Consequences (2 or More Items)							
16 and under	8.5 (0.6)[234]	6.2 (0.9)[13]	12.5 (1.2)[1246]	4.3 (0.6)[13]	7.9 (0.4)	6.1 (1.2)[3]	7.8 (0.4)
17 to 20	3.0 (0.7)	3.1 (0.5)	5.4 (1.3)[4]	2.1 (0.4)[3]	3.1 (0.4)	3.6 (1.1)	3.1 (0.4)
21 or older	1.9 (0.4)[4]	1.7 (0.3)[4]	2.2 (0.8)	0.8 (0.1)[126]	1.5 (0.2)	2.2 (0.7)[4]	1.6 (0.2)
Total	4.4 (0.5)[34]	3.5 (0.4)[34]	7.4 (1.0)[1246]	2.1 (0.2)[1236]	4.0 (0.3)	3.9 (0.7)[34]	4.0 (0.3)
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (2 or More Items)							
16 and under	14.6 (1.6)[4]	16.8 (1.4)[4]	17.4 (1.8)[4]	8.9 (1.4)[1236]	14.6 (0.8)	13.9 (1.3)[4]	14.5 (0.8)
17 to 20	8.3 (0.9)[234]	12.7 (1.1)[146]	12.1 (1.3)[14]	5.2 (0.7)[1236]	9.2 (0.5)	9.9 (0.8)[24]	9.2 (0.5)
21 or older	5.0 (0.7)[4]	5.1 (0.6)[4]	6.4 (1.5)[4]	2.7 (0.6)[1236]	4.4 (0.4)	5.6 (0.6)[4]	4.5 (0.4)
Total	9.3 (0.9)[34]	11.7 (0.8)[46]	12.9 (1.2)[146]	5.1 (0.6)[1236]	9.4 (0.5)	9.6 (0.6)[234]	9.4 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service that reported negative effects of alcohol use in the past 12 months (serious consequences and alcohol-related productivity loss), by their age when they first began to use alcohol once a month or more. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total rows exclude personnel with missing age at first use of alcohol.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Age at First Use, Q50; Serious Consequences, Q42 [excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i] and Q43; Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss, Q40).

Table 3.2.19 **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRINKING AT WORK AND SERVICE, 2008**

Measure/Drank at Work	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Serious Consequences (1 or More Items)							
Drank at work	46.3 (3.4)[46]	39.1 (6.0)[4]	46.8 (5.9)[4]	20.5 (4.3)[123]	41.3 (2.6)	32.9 (5.1)[1]	41.1 (2.5)
Did not drink at work	8.4 (0.8)[34]	6.8 (0.9)[34]	12.3 (1.2)[1246]	3.9 (0.3)[1236]	7.4 (0.4)	6.3 (0.7)[34]	7.4 (0.4)
Total	10.0 (1.2)[346]	8.0 (1.0)[34]	14.1 (1.4)[1246]	4.2 (0.3)[1236]	8.6 (0.6)	7.0 (0.7)[134]	8.6 (0.6)
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (1 or More Items)							
Drank at work	50.8 (6.0)[4]	62.4 (3.9)[4]	59.6 (3.8)[4]	31.1 (4.1)[1236]	52.4 (3.1)	48.0 (6.6)[4]	52.3 (3.0)
Did not drink at work	10.9 (0.8)[2346]	14.7 (1.1)[14]	15.0 (1.1)[14]	6.7 (0.6)[1236]	11.3 (0.5)[6]	13.1 (0.4)[145]	11.3 (0.5)
Total	12.6 (1.2)[234]	16.4 (1.1)[146]	17.2 (1.2)[146]	7.2 (0.7)[1236]	12.8 (0.6)	13.9 (0.4)[234]	12.8 (0.6)
Serious Consequences (2 or More Items)							
Drank at work	30.0 (4.7)[4]	25.7 (5.6)	34.5 (4.2)[4]	13.7 (2.5)[136]	27.6 (2.8)	30.9 (5.4)[4]	27.7 (2.7)
Did not drink at work	2.9 (0.3)[34]	2.8 (0.4)[34]	5.3 (0.6)[1246]	1.6 (0.2)[1236]	2.9 (0.2)	3.1 (0.6)[34]	2.9 (0.2)
Total	4.1 (0.6)[34]	3.6 (0.4)[34]	6.8 (0.8)[1246]	1.9 (0.2)[1236]	3.8 (0.3)	3.8 (0.6)[34]	3.8 (0.3)
Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss (2 or More Items)							
Drank at work	41.2 (3.1)[34]	47.6 (7.4)[4]	54.5 (3.8)[146]	26.7 (4.0)[1236]	43.1 (2.5)	37.7 (3.8)[34]	43.0 (2.4)
Did not drink at work	6.9 (0.7)[234]	9.2 (0.7)[14]	9.5 (1.0)[14]	3.5 (0.4)[1236]	6.9 (0.4)	7.7 (0.4)[4]	6.9 (0.4)
Total	8.5 (0.9)[34]	10.5 (0.8)[46]	11.7 (1.1)[146]	4.0 (0.4)[1236]	8.3 (0.4)	8.4 (0.4)[234]	8.3 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service by drank at work group that reported negative effects of alcohol use in the past 12 months (serious consequences and alcohol-related productivity loss). The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total rows exclude personnel with missing drinking at work data.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43; Alcohol-Related Productivity Loss, Q40; and Drank at Work, Q32).

Table 3.2.20 **AUDIT SCORE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRINKING LEVEL AND SERVICE, 2008**

Measure/Drinking Level	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
AUDIT Score of 8-15 (Hazardous Drinking)							
Infrequent/light	12.2 (3.3)[4]	6.7 (1.2)[4]	9.4 (1.7)[4]	3.2 (0.5)[1236]	8.2 (1.5)	5.9 (1.2)[4]	8.2 (1.4)
Moderate	8.1 (1.3)[4]	7.8 (1.1)[4]	11.1 (1.4)[46]	4.7 (0.7)[123]	7.3 (0.6)	6.6 (0.9)[3]	7.3 (0.6)
Moderate/heavy	26.0 (1.3)[34]	24.3 (0.9)[3]	33.0 (2.8)[1246]	22.4 (1.2)[13]	25.6 (0.7)	25.5 (1.8)[3]	25.6 (0.7)
Heavy	50.2 (1.7)	48.4 (1.5)	49.2 (1.6)	52.8 (2.3)	50.1 (0.9)	51.1 (2.9)	50.1 (0.9)
Total	26.5 (1.2)[234]	22.8 (0.9)[134]	31.7 (0.6)[1246]	19.2 (1.0)[1236]	24.6 (0.6)	24.2 (1.2)[34]	24.5 (0.6)
AUDIT Score of 16-19 (Harmful Drinking)							
Infrequent/light	0.8 (0.4)	1.6 (0.6)[4]	1.0 (0.5)	0.2 (0.1)[2]	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.8 (0.2)
Moderate	0.6 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.6)	0.3 (0.2)
Moderate/heavy	2.5 (0.7)	2.0 (0.5)	3.6 (0.9)[46]	1.2 (0.4)[3]	2.2 (0.3)	1.5 (0.3)[3]	2.2 (0.3)
Heavy	11.6 (1.2)[3]	12.6 (1.3)[3]	15.8 (0.5)[124]	10.0 (1.3)[3]	12.4 (0.6)	13.3 (2.6)	12.4 (0.6)
Total	4.4 (0.7)[34]	3.9 (0.4)[34]	7.2 (0.5)[1246]	2.3 (0.4)[123]	4.2 (0.3)	3.9 (0.7)[3]	4.2 (0.3)
AUDIT Score of 20+ (Possible Dependence)							
Infrequent/light	1.6 (0.6)[4]	1.2 (0.3)[4]	1.5 (0.5)[4]	0.5 (0.2)[123]	1.2 (0.2)	0.8 (0.5)	1.2 (0.2)
Moderate	0.4 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)[3]	1.6 (0.6)[246]	0.2 (0.2)[3]	0.4 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)[3]	0.4 (0.1)
Moderate/heavy	1.8 (0.5)[46]	1.5 (0.4)[4]	2.3 (0.6)[46]	0.6 (0.2)[123]	1.5 (0.2)[6]	0.7 (0.3)[135]	1.5 (0.2)
Heavy	14.6 (2.0)[46]	13.6 (1.4)[346]	18.4 (1.6)[246]	8.9 (0.8)[123]	14.2 (1.0)[6]	9.2 (1.2)[1235]	14.0 (1.0)
Total	5.1 (0.9)[346]	3.9 (0.5)[346]	8.1 (1.0)[1246]	2.0 (0.3)[123]	4.5 (0.4)[6]	2.5 (0.3)[1235]	4.4 (0.4)
AUDIT Score of 8+							
Infrequent/light	14.7 (4.0)[4]	9.5 (1.8)[4]	11.9 (1.1)[46]	3.9 (0.6)[1236]	10.3 (1.7)	7.4 (1.4)[34]	10.2 (1.7)
Moderate	9.0 (1.5)[34]	8.1 (1.2)[34]	13.1 (1.3)[1246]	5.1 (0.7)[123]	8.1 (0.7)	7.3 (1.1)[3]	8.1 (0.7)
Moderate/heavy	30.4 (1.5)[34]	27.9 (1.2)[34]	38.9 (3.3)[1246]	24.2 (1.3)[123]	29.3 (0.8)	27.7 (2.0)[3]	29.2 (0.8)
Heavy	76.4 (1.6)[3]	74.7 (1.5)[3]	83.4 (1.3)[1246]	71.8 (2.0)[3]	76.6 (0.9)	73.6 (1.5)[3]	76.5 (0.9)
Total	36.1 (2.4)[34]	30.6 (1.4)[34]	47.0 (1.7)[1246]	23.5 (1.4)[1236]	33.2 (1.1)	30.6 (1.6)[34]	33.1 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service who reported different ranges of AUDIT scores, by past-month drinking level group. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total rows exclude personnel with missing drinking level.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (AUDIT, Q41 and Q46–Q48).

Table 3.2.21 **AUDIT SCORE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY AGE AT FIRST USE OF ALCOHOL AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Measure/Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
AUDIT Score of 8-15 (Hazardous Drinking)							
16 and under	33.0 (1.6)[2]	27.8 (1.8)[13]	35.5 (1.9)[24]	29.0 (2.5)[3]	31.5 (1.0)	31.5 (1.8)	31.5 (1.0)
17 to 20	24.7 (1.8)[34]	23.9 (0.4)[34]	31.2 (1.1)[1246]	19.6 (1.2)[1236]	24.2 (0.7)	23.3 (1.3)[34]	24.2 (0.7)
21 or older	17.0 (1.3)[34]	13.7 (1.5)[3]	22.6 (1.7)[1246]	10.8 (1.0)[136]	14.8 (0.7)	17.0 (1.9)[34]	14.9 (0.7)
Total	25.2 (1.3)[234]	22.1 (0.9)[134]	31.1 (0.6)[1246]	18.4 (1.1)[1236]	23.6 (0.6)	23.6 (1.2)[34]	23.6 (0.6)
AUDIT Score of 16-19 (Harmful Drinking)							
16 and under	8.1 (0.7)[36]	7.2 (1.1)[3]	10.5 (0.8)[1246]	4.9 (1.6)[3]	7.7 (0.5)[6]	5.1 (0.9)[135]	7.6 (0.5)
17 to 20	2.6 (0.6)[3]	3.6 (0.4)[34]	6.5 (0.7)[124]	1.9 (0.4)[23]	3.2 (0.3)	4.0 (1.4)	3.3 (0.3)
21 or older	2.2 (0.5)[4]	1.2 (0.2)	1.6 (0.6)	0.8 (0.2)[1]	1.5 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)
Total	4.2 (0.6)[34]	3.9 (0.4)[34]	7.0 (0.4)[1246]	2.2 (0.4)[123]	4.0 (0.3)	3.4 (0.6)[3]	4.0 (0.3)
AUDIT Score of 20+ (Possible Dependence)							
16 and under	9.2 (1.3)[346]	7.1 (1.2)[34]	12.8 (1.2)[1246]	4.2 (0.6)[123]	8.4 (0.7)[6]	5.6 (1.0)[135]	8.3 (0.7)
17 to 20	3.5 (0.8)[46]	3.2 (0.4)[346]	5.3 (0.9)[246]	1.7 (0.3)[123]	3.3 (0.4)[6]	1.7 (0.3)[1235]	3.2 (0.4)
21 or older	1.8 (0.3)[46]	1.3 (0.3)	2.3 (0.8)[4]	0.7 (0.2)[13]	1.4 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)[1]	1.4 (0.2)
Total	4.8 (0.8)[346]	3.8 (0.5)[346]	7.5 (1.0)[1246]	1.9 (0.3)[123]	4.2 (0.4)[6]	2.5 (0.3)[1235]	4.2 (0.4)
AUDIT Score of 8+							
16 and under	50.2 (2.9)[2346]	42.1 (2.3)[13]	58.8 (1.3)[1246]	38.1 (3.3)[13]	47.6 (1.6)	42.3 (2.7)[13]	47.5 (1.6)
17 to 20	30.8 (2.8)[34]	30.7 (0.8)[34]	43.0 (1.7)[1246]	23.2 (1.5)[1236]	30.7 (1.1)	29.0 (1.2)[34]	30.7 (1.1)
21 or older	21.0 (1.4)[234]	16.2 (1.6)[13]	26.6 (1.9)[1246]	12.3 (1.3)[136]	17.7 (0.8)	19.0 (1.9)[34]	17.8 (0.8)
Total	34.2 (2.4)[34]	29.7 (1.3)[34]	45.6 (1.4)[1246]	22.5 (1.5)[1236]	31.9 (1.1)	29.6 (1.5)[34]	31.8 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service who reported different ranges of AUDIT scores, by their age when they first began to use alcohol once a month or more. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total rows exclude personnel with missing age at first use of alcohol.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Age at First Use, Q50; AUDIT, Q41 and Q46–Q48).

Table 3.2.22 **AUDIT SCORE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRINKING AT WORK IN THE PAST 30 DAYS AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Measure/Drank at Work	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
AUDIT Score of 8-15 (Hazardous Drinking)							
Drank at work	38.4 (3.3)[3]	35.8 (2.5)[3]	23.8 (4.0)[12]	29.2 (7.0)	33.9 (2.0)	37.5 (6.1)	34.0 (2.0)
Did not drink at work	19.5 (1.2)[34]	17.1 (0.8)[34]	24.1 (0.8)[1246]	13.3 (0.8)[1236]	18.0 (0.6)	17.8 (0.8)[34]	18.0 (0.6)
Total	20.3 (1.3)[34]	17.8 (0.7)[34]	24.1 (0.7)[1246]	13.6 (0.8)[1236]	18.6 (0.6)	18.3 (0.8)[34]	18.6 (0.6)
AUDIT Score of 16-19 (Harmful Drinking)							
Drank at work	10.6 (1.3)[3]	7.8 (3.8)[3]	18.0 (3.0)[1246]	6.1 (2.2)[3]	10.7 (1.2)	7.6 (2.7)[3]	10.6 (1.2)
Did not drink at work	3.3 (0.5)[34]	2.9 (0.3)[34]	5.4 (0.2)[1246]	1.5 (0.3)[1236]	3.0 (0.2)	3.0 (0.7)[34]	3.0 (0.2)
Total	3.6 (0.5)[34]	3.1 (0.3)[34]	6.0 (0.3)[1246]	1.6 (0.3)[1236]	3.3 (0.2)	3.2 (0.6)[34]	3.3 (0.2)
AUDIT Score of 20+ (Possible Dependence)							
Drank at work	28.7 (3.2)[3]	30.4 (2.6)[34]	42.3 (2.3)[1246]	19.5 (4.1)[23]	30.4 (1.8)	24.0 (5.2)[3]	30.2 (1.8)
Did not drink at work	3.3 (0.6)[46]	2.4 (0.3)[34]	4.7 (0.6)[246]	1.2 (0.1)[123]	2.8 (0.3)[6]	1.7 (0.3)[135]	2.7 (0.3)
Total	4.4 (0.8)[346]	3.5 (0.5)[346]	6.6 (0.7)[1246]	1.6 (0.2)[123]	3.8 (0.4)[6]	2.2 (0.3)[1235]	3.8 (0.4)
AUDIT Score of 8+							
Drank at work	77.7 (3.3)[4]	74.0 (5.9)[4]	84.1 (3.9)[46]	54.8 (4.4)[123]	75.0 (2.3)	69.1 (6.5)[3]	74.8 (2.3)
Did not drink at work	26.1 (2.0)[34]	22.5 (1.1)[34]	34.2 (1.2)[1246]	16.0 (1.0)[1236]	23.8 (0.9)	22.6 (1.2)[34]	23.7 (0.9)
Total	28.3 (2.4)[34]	24.4 (1.2)[34]	36.7 (1.1)[1246]	16.8 (1.0)[1236]	25.7 (1.1)	23.7 (1.2)[34]	25.6 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service who reported different ranges of AUDIT scores, by drank at work group. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Total rows exclude personnel with missing drinking at work data.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (AUDIT, Q41 and Q46–Q48; Drank at Work, Q32).

Table 3.2.23 **IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN REASONS FOR LIMITING DRINKING, BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008**

Reason for Limiting Drinking	Drinking Level[c] Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
DoD Services[a]				
Drinking bad for health	73.9 (1.4)[34]	72.5 (0.8)[34]	69.0 (1.0)[124]	59.0 (1.3)[123]
Costs too much	56.5 (1.3)[234]	52.5 (1.1)[1]	51.5 (1.1)[1]	51.0 (0.8)[1]
Family/friends get upset	49.2 (1.1)[234]	43.4 (1.1)[1]	43.0 (0.8)[14]	45.9 (0.7)[13]
Might interfere with military career	72.3 (1.0)[234]	68.7 (0.8)[134]	65.4 (1.0)[124]	58.5 (1.1)[123]
Goes against basic values or beliefs	47.1 (0.8)[234]	38.4 (0.8)[134]	32.1 (0.7)[124]	25.2 (0.9)[123]
Afraid of becoming an alcoholic	39.3 (0.8)[234]	34.3 (1.0)[1]	33.9 (0.7)[1]	33.2 (1.0)[1]
Makes me do things I'm sorry for later	39.8 (0.9)[234]	33.9 (1.1)[14]	34.4 (0.7)[14]	37.0 (0.8)[123]
Can make me feel sick	53.2 (1.2)[34]	53.2 (1.1)[34]	47.1 (0.9)[124]	37.5 (1.0)[123]
Drinking can get me in trouble with police	56.0 (1.1)[234]	51.6 (0.8)[14]	50.7 (0.9)[14]	45.9 (1.0)[123]
Leads to losing control over my life	48.5 (1.0)[234]	42.4 (0.9)[134]	39.7 (0.9)[124]	37.8 (1.0)[123]
All Services[b]				
Drinking bad for health	73.9 (1.3)[34]	72.5 (0.7)[34]	69.1 (1.0)[124]	59.2 (1.3)[123]
Costs too much	56.5 (1.3)[234]	52.5 (1.1)[1]	51.3 (1.1)[1]	51.0 (0.8)[1]
Family/friends get upset	48.9 (1.1)[234]	43.3 (1.0)[1]	42.9 (0.8)[14]	45.9 (0.7)[13]
Might interfere with military career	72.4 (1.0)[234]	69.0 (0.8)[134]	65.7 (1.0)[124]	58.8 (1.1)[123]
Goes against basic values or beliefs	46.9 (0.8)[234]	38.5 (0.8)[134]	31.8 (0.7)[124]	25.1 (0.9)[123]
Afraid of becoming an alcoholic	39.2 (0.8)[234]	34.3 (1.0)[1]	33.8 (0.7)[1]	33.2 (1.0)[1]
Makes me do things I'm sorry for later	39.7 (0.9)[234]	33.9 (1.1)[14]	34.3 (0.7)[14]	37.1 (0.8)[123]
Can make me feel sick	53.2 (1.1)[34]	53.3 (1.0)[34]	47.2 (0.9)[124]	37.6 (1.0)[123]
Drinking can get me in trouble with police	56.1 (1.1)[234]	51.9 (0.7)[14]	50.9 (0.9)[14]	46.2 (1.0)[123]
Leads to losing control over my life	48.4 (1.0)[234]	42.4 (0.8)[134]	39.6 (0.9)[124]	37.8 (1.0)[123]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in drinking-level group that reported the above-noted reason for limiting drinking was "somewhat important" or "very important." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all levels of drinking. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Infrequent/Light) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Moderate/Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Reasons for Limiting Drinking, Q45).

Table 3.2.24 **IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN REASONS FOR DRINKING, BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008**

Reason for Drinking	Drinking Level[c] Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
DoD Services[a]				
To celebrate	35.8 (2.2)[234]	47.7 (1.0)[134]	62.6 (0.8)[124]	74.4 (0.9)[123]
To relax	22.8 (1.9)[234]	34.5 (0.8)[134]	51.2 (0.7)[124]	64.1 (1.2)[123]
To be sociable	29.9 (1.6)[234]	40.2 (1.1)[134]	51.3 (1.0)[124]	58.8 (0.9)[123]
To fit in	6.4 (0.6)[34]	6.4 (0.5)[34]	9.0 (0.6)[124]	14.7 (0.6)[123]
To enjoy a party	19.4 (1.8)[234]	23.5 (0.7)[134]	37.8 (0.9)[124]	55.8 (1.0)[123]
Feel more self-confident	6.8 (0.5)[34]	8.0 (0.6)[34]	11.5 (0.6)[124]	21.7 (0.8)[123]
To not feel left out	5.2 (0.5)[34]	5.1 (0.5)[34]	6.8 (0.5)[124]	13.8 (0.8)[123]
Makes things more fun	19.9 (2.2)[234]	25.2 (0.9)[134]	40.5 (1.0)[124]	57.6 (0.6)[123]
To forget about problems	9.2 (1.0)[34]	8.0 (0.5)[34]	15.5 (0.7)[124]	34.6 (1.3)[123]
To cheer up when in bad mood	9.2 (1.1)[34]	7.9 (0.5)[34]	17.7 (0.6)[124]	36.9 (1.2)[123]
Because friends pressure	2.5 (0.3)[24]	1.6 (0.3)[134]	2.9 (0.3)[24]	7.9 (0.7)[123]
So others won't tease about not drinking	1.6 (0.2)[4]	1.1 (0.2)[4]	1.6 (0.2)[4]	5.7 (0.6)[123]
I enjoy drinking	24.8 (2.6)[234]	36.4 (1.1)[134]	55.6 (1.0)[124]	75.1 (1.2)[123]
Total Services[b]				
To celebrate	35.8 (2.2)[234]	47.8 (1.0)[134]	62.7 (0.8)[124]	74.5 (0.9)[123]
To relax	22.7 (1.8)[234]	34.4 (0.8)[134]	51.2 (0.7)[124]	64.1 (1.2)[123]
To be sociable	30.0 (1.6)[234]	40.3 (1.0)[134]	51.4 (0.9)[124]	58.9 (0.9)[123]
To fit in	6.5 (0.6)[34]	6.4 (0.5)[34]	8.9 (0.6)[124]	14.7 (0.6)[123]
To enjoy a party	19.4 (1.7)[234]	23.5 (0.7)[134]	37.9 (0.9)[124]	55.9 (1.0)[123]
Feel more self-confident	6.8 (0.5)[34]	7.9 (0.6)[34]	11.4 (0.5)[124]	21.7 (0.8)[123]
To not feel left out	5.3 (0.5)[34]	5.1 (0.5)[34]	6.8 (0.5)[124]	13.8 (0.8)[123]
Makes things more fun	20.0 (2.1)[234]	25.3 (0.8)[134]	40.6 (0.9)[124]	57.6 (0.6)[123]
To forget about problems	9.1 (1.0)[34]	7.9 (0.5)[34]	15.4 (0.7)[124]	34.2 (1.3)[123]
To cheer up when in bad mood	9.1 (1.0)[34]	7.8 (0.5)[34]	17.5 (0.6)[124]	36.6 (1.2)[123]
Because friends pressure	2.4 (0.3)[24]	1.6 (0.2)[134]	2.9 (0.3)[24]	7.8 (0.6)[123]
So others won't tease about not drinking	1.6 (0.2)[4]	1.1 (0.2)[4]	1.5 (0.2)[4]	5.7 (0.5)[123]
I enjoy drinking	24.8 (2.6)[234]	36.3 (1.1)[134]	55.7 (0.9)[124]	75.2 (1.1)[123]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each drinking-level group that reported the specified reason for drinking was "somewhat important" or "very important." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all levels of drinking. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Infrequent/Light) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Moderate/Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Reasons for Drinking, Q44).

Table 3.2.25 **MILITARY-RELATED BELIEFS ABOUT DRINKING, BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008**

Beliefs About Drinking	Drinking Level[c] Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy
DoD Services[a]				
Hard to fit in if not drinking	8.6 (0.6)[234]	6.0 (0.6)[14]	6.2 (0.5)[14]	10.3 (0.6)[123]
Drinking is part of being in my unit	10.1 (0.9)[24]	8.2 (0.7)[14]	9.3 (0.5)[4]	16.4 (1.2)[123]
Drinking is part of being in the military	21.6 (1.2)[34]	21.3 (0.9)[34]	27.7 (0.9)[124]	38.5 (1.4)[123]
Drinking is the only recreation available	10.0 (1.3)[24]	8.2 (1.1)[134]	11.6 (1.0)[24]	23.1 (1.7)[123]
Encouraged to drink at parties/socials	15.7 (1.1)[24]	13.8 (1.0)[14]	15.5 (0.9)[4]	21.1 (1.1)[123]
Nonalcoholic beverages always available at parties	60.4 (1.9)[23]	67.6 (1.2)[14]	68.3 (1.1)[14]	62.9 (1.1)[23]
Leadership is tolerant of off-duty alcohol intoxication	18.8 (1.7)[4]	20.1 (1.2)[4]	20.9 (1.0)[4]	31.3 (1.4)[123]
Drinking to the point of losing control is acceptable	4.7 (0.5)[4]	3.9 (0.3)[4]	4.9 (0.4)[4]	10.6 (0.8)[123]
Others in my pay grade at this installation believe drinking to the point of losing control is acceptable	19.5 (1.5)[34]	17.6 (1.0)[4]	16.0 (0.9)[14]	24.0 (1.4)[123]
Total Services[b]				
Hard to fit in if not drinking	8.6 (0.6)[234]	6.0 (0.5)[14]	6.2 (0.4)[14]	10.3 (0.6)[123]
Drinking is part of being in my unit	10.1 (0.9)[24]	8.2 (0.6)[14]	9.3 (0.5)[4]	16.5 (1.2)[123]
Drinking is part of being in the military	21.8 (1.2)[34]	21.5 (0.9)[34]	27.9 (0.9)[124]	38.6 (1.3)[123]
Drinking is the only recreation available	10.0 (1.2)[24]	8.2 (1.1)[134]	11.5 (1.0)[24]	22.9 (1.7)[123]
Encouraged to drink at parties/socials	15.6 (1.1)[24]	13.6 (1.0)[14]	15.3 (0.8)[4]	21.0 (1.1)[123]
Nonalcoholic beverages always available at parties	60.5 (1.8)[23]	67.8 (1.1)[14]	68.4 (1.0)[14]	63.0 (1.1)[23]
Leadership is tolerant of off-duty alcohol intoxication	18.8 (1.6)[4]	20.1 (1.2)[4]	20.9 (1.0)[4]	31.2 (1.4)[123]
Drinking to the point of losing control is acceptable	4.7 (0.5)[4]	4.0 (0.3)[4]	4.9 (0.3)[4]	10.6 (0.8)[123]
Others in my pay grade at this installation believe drinking to the point of losing control is acceptable	19.5 (1.5)[34]	17.6 (1.0)[4]	15.9 (0.9)[14]	23.9 (1.4)[123]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each drinking-level group that reported they agreed or strongly agreed with the specified belief about drinking. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all levels of drinking. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Infrequent/Light) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Moderate/Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Beliefs about Drinking, Q49).

Table 3.2.26 **ALCOHOL USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND SUPERVISOR ALCOHOL USE, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Beliefs About Supervisors Alcohol Use							
Believe some supervisors drink alcohol[d]	67.2 (3.0)[46]	70.1 (1.1)[46]	69.4 (2.1)[6]	73.7 (0.8)[12]	69.7 (1.2)[6]	75.5 (1.8)[1235]	69.9 (1.1)
Any Past 30 Days Alcohol Use							
Believe some supervisors drink alcohol	81.6 (1.1)[6]	83.1 (0.6)[4]	83.6 (0.8)[4]	79.0 (1.1)[236]	81.6 (0.5)[6]	84.9 (1.1)[145]	81.7 (0.5)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors drink alcohol	60.6 (5.0)[6]	69.6 (1.3)	69.4 (2.5)	69.1 (1.8)	65.7 (2.2)[6]	71.1 (1.4)[15]	65.8 (2.2)
Heavy Alcohol Use[e]							
Believe some supervisors drink alcohol	24.9 (2.7)[34]	19.6 (1.0)[34]	32.8 (1.6)[1246]	15.6 (1.0)[1236]	22.3 (1.2)	20.1 (1.3)[34]	22.2 (1.1)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors drink alcohol	15.0 (2.2)[4]	13.9 (0.9)[34]	21.2 (2.3)[246]	9.6 (1.1)[123]	14.4 (1.0)	12.9 (1.4)[3]	14.4 (1.0)
Binge Alcohol Use[f]							
Believe some supervisors drink alcohol	54.5 (2.4)[34]	51.7 (1.1)[34]	62.4 (0.9)[1246]	42.6 (1.2)[1236]	51.8 (1.1)	53.4 (1.7)[34]	51.9 (1.1)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors drink alcohol	34.5 (3.8)[3]	37.8 (1.1)[34]	46.1 (2.1)[1246]	28.9 (1.8)[236]	35.7 (1.7)	35.1 (1.1)[34]	35.7 (1.7)

Note: The Beliefs About Supervisors Alcohol Use row displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that reported that some of their supervisors drink alcohol. The other rows on the table display the percentage of military personnel by Service that reported alcohol use by whether they believed that some of their supervisors drink alcohol. Standard errors are in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Individuals with missing data for alcohol use in the past 30 days are not included in these estimates. The indicator for any past 30 day alcohol use was formed from the 2008 questions that ask about beer (Q21), wine (Q24), and liquor (Q27) in the past 30 days.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Those who do not know were included in the denominator of this estimate.

[e]Defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week during the past 30 days.

[f]Defined as having consumed five or more drinks (four for females) on the same occasion at least once during the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Supervisors Drink, Q52).

Table 3.2.27 **FLAVORED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE USE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Sociodemographic Characteristic	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Gender							
Male	14.3 (1.6)[46]	14.8 (0.7)[46]	15.3 (1.2)[46]	9.5 (0.6)[123]	13.5 (0.7)[6]	9.5 (0.7)[1235]	13.3 (0.7)
Female	17.0 (2.2)[23]	24.8 (2.2)[146]	25.1 (1.1)[146]	19.0 (1.8)[23]	20.1 (1.3)	17.3 (1.2)[23]	20.0 (1.3)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	12.9 (1.3)[46]	12.8 (1.1)[46]	14.7 (1.5)[46]	9.9 (0.7)[123]	12.4 (0.6)[6]	9.4 (0.7)[1235]	12.3 (0.6)
African American, non-Hispanic	17.4 (2.7)	22.3 (1.5)[46]	18.7 (2.1)	15.8 (2.3)[2]	18.4 (1.4)	13.7 (2.6)[2]	18.4 (1.4)
Hispanic	17.0 (2.5)	20.8 (1.5)[4]	18.3 (2.0)	13.6 (1.3)[2]	18.0 (1.1)	15.0 (3.1)	17.9 (1.1)
Other	18.9 (3.3)[6]	18.0 (0.8)[46]	20.0 (2.0)[46]	14.2 (1.3)[23]	17.5 (1.1)[6]	11.5 (1.5)[1235]	17.3 (1.0)
Education							
High school or less	19.0 (2.2)[6]	20.0 (0.9)[346]	17.4 (0.8)[26]	14.6 (1.6)[2]	18.3 (1.0)[6]	11.1 (1.7)[1235]	18.1 (1.0)
Some college	15.0 (1.2)[46]	17.6 (1.3)[46]	16.7 (1.9)[46]	12.2 (0.8)[1236]	15.0 (0.6)[6]	10.1 (0.5)[12345]	14.8 (0.6)
College graduate or higher	7.3 (1.3)	7.5 (1.6)	7.5 (1.0)[6]	7.8 (0.7)[6]	7.5 (0.7)[6]	10.5 (1.1)[345]	7.6 (0.7)
Age							
20 or younger	17.8 (3.3)	20.3 (1.8)[46]	18.7 (2.1)[6]	14.6 (2.0)[2]	17.9 (1.4)[6]	9.0 (3.4)[235]	17.7 (1.4)
21-25	18.0 (1.7)[2]	23.6 (1.4)[1346]	20.0 (1.0)[246]	16.9 (1.1)[23]	19.4 (0.7)[6]	15.8 (1.3)[235]	19.3 (0.7)
26-34	13.4 (1.0)[46]	13.3 (0.9)[46]	11.1 (1.2)	10.3 (0.7)[12]	12.4 (0.5)[6]	9.7 (0.7)[125]	12.3 (0.5)
35 or older	9.9 (1.3)[346]	8.5 (1.0)[4]	6.7 (0.9)[1]	5.4 (0.6)[12]	8.0 (0.5)[6]	6.0 (0.8)[15]	7.9 (0.5)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	17.7 (2.2)	19.8 (0.9)[46]	19.1 (1.5)[46]	14.5 (0.9)[23]	17.8 (0.9)[6]	13.4 (1.9)[235]	17.6 (0.9)
Married, spouse not present	14.3 (2.9)	17.0 (2.4)[6]	18.1 (3.4)[6]	11.7 (1.8)	14.8 (1.7)[6]	9.1 (0.9)[235]	14.7 (1.6)
Married, spouse present	11.7 (0.9)[46]	12.5 (1.1)[46]	11.4 (0.8)[46]	8.9 (0.6)[123]	11.1 (0.5)[6]	7.6 (1.0)[1235]	11.0 (0.5)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	16.5 (3.1)	22.1 (1.2)[46]	19.4 (1.5)[6]	16.5 (1.4)[2]	18.4 (1.2)[6]	12.5 (2.3)[235]	18.3 (1.2)
E4-E6	17.5 (1.5)[46]	18.5 (0.9)[46]	16.8 (1.7)[46]	12.7 (1.0)[123]	16.5 (0.8)[6]	11.9 (0.9)[1235]	16.4 (0.7)
E7-E9	8.3 (1.0)[46]	9.5 (1.3)[346]	6.3 (1.0)[2]	4.1 (0.6)[12]	7.3 (0.5)[6]	4.9 (0.3)[125]	7.3 (0.5)
W1-W5	12.5 (1.7)[36]	22.1 (5.5)[36]	7.7 (1.5)[126]	+ (+)	12.9 (1.3)[6]	3.5 (1.1)[1235]	12.2 (1.5)
O1-O3	6.6 (1.6)[6]	7.0 (1.7)	8.2 (1.5)	9.7 (1.2)	7.8 (0.9)	11.6 (1.8)[1]	7.9 (0.9)
O4-O10	7.2 (1.8)	3.7 (1.3)	5.5 (0.8)	4.7 (1.3)	5.4 (0.8)	5.6 (1.8)	5.4 (0.7)
Region							
CONUS[e]	15.4 (2.2)[6]	14.1 (1.1)[6]	15.2 (0.9)[46]	11.6 (0.9)[3]	14.1 (0.9)[6]	10.9 (0.6)[1235]	13.9 (0.9)
OCONUS[f]	13.5 (1.7)[26]	19.5 (1.1)[146]	19.3 (3.2)[46]	10.8 (1.0)[236]	15.1 (1.0)[6]	7.5 (0.1)[12345]	15.0 (1.0)
Total	14.6 (1.6)[6]	16.3 (0.9)[46]	16.0 (1.1)[46]	11.4 (0.7)[23]	14.4 (0.7)[6]	10.5 (0.6)[1235]	14.3 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who drank flavored alcoholic drinks at least once in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Flavored alcohol drinks, Q33).

Table 3.2.28 **ENERGY DRINK COMBINED WITH ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE USE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	29.0 (2.6)[4]	27.7 (0.8)[346]	33.8 (1.5)[246]	19.5 (1.1)[1236]	27.3 (1.1)[6]	23.6 (0.7)[2345]	27.1 (1.1)
Female	17.1 (1.5)[36]	17.5 (2.3)	21.9 (1.5)[146]	14.8 (1.2)[3]	16.7 (0.9)[6]	13.2 (1.1)[135]	16.6 (0.9)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	27.2 (2.6)[346]	25.4 (1.1)[346]	33.5 (1.9)[1246]	18.5 (1.1)[1236]	25.4 (1.1)[6]	22.0 (0.8)[12345]	25.3 (1.1)
African American, non-Hispanic	26.4 (2.7)[4]	26.5 (1.5)[4]	31.3 (2.4)[46]	17.4 (1.3)[123]	25.0 (1.3)	19.4 (3.8)[3]	24.9 (1.3)
Hispanic	28.9 (3.3)[4]	28.8 (1.2)[34]	33.5 (1.1)[246]	20.9 (1.9)[123]	28.6 (1.4)	24.8 (2.9)[3]	28.5 (1.4)
Other	29.4 (3.9)[4]	26.8 (1.2)[4]	31.1 (2.1)[46]	20.0 (2.3)[123]	26.4 (1.4)	23.7 (2.3)[3]	26.3 (1.3)
Education							
High school or less	34.7 (3.2)[46]	32.5 (0.8)[46]	35.9 (1.9)[46]	25.9 (1.5)[123]	33.2 (1.4)[6]	26.9 (2.2)[1235]	33.0 (1.4)
Some college	28.0 (2.3)[34]	27.0 (0.9)[346]	34.9 (1.2)[1246]	20.7 (1.1)[123]	26.4 (1.0)	23.5 (1.4)[23]	26.3 (0.9)
College graduate or higher	15.0 (1.9)[4]	14.7 (1.5)[4]	16.0 (1.8)[4]	10.1 (1.1)[123]	13.5 (0.8)	13.1 (1.3)	13.5 (0.8)
Age							
20 or younger	27.3 (4.6)	27.9 (1.4)	33.5 (3.9)[46]	21.7 (3.4)[3]	27.9 (2.0)	19.3 (4.2)[3]	27.7 (2.0)
21-25	38.3 (2.8)[4]	40.2 (1.5)[4]	42.9 (1.4)[46]	30.1 (1.2)[1236]	37.7 (1.2)	37.8 (1.2)[34]	37.7 (1.2)
26-34	26.3 (2.4)[4]	24.3 (0.9)[34]	28.2 (1.6)[246]	17.8 (1.0)[123]	23.9 (1.0)	20.8 (1.6)[3]	23.8 (1.0)
35 or older	14.4 (1.3)[2346]	9.9 (0.5)[146]	11.1 (0.9)[146]	6.2 (0.6)[123]	10.7 (0.5)[6]	7.8 (0.9)[1235]	10.6 (0.5)
Family Status[a]							
Not married	33.9 (3.3)[4]	33.9 (0.9)[346]	39.0 (2.0)[246]	26.3 (1.0)[1236]	33.0 (1.3)	30.7 (1.2)[234]	33.0 (1.3)
Married, spouse not present	24.6 (4.1)[3]	26.0 (2.3)[36]	37.9 (1.9)[1246]	21.9 (2.6)[3]	25.8 (2.3)[6]	18.2 (2.3)[235]	25.6 (2.3)
Married, spouse present	21.7 (2.1)[46]	17.9 (0.8)[346]	24.5 (0.7)[246]	12.2 (1.0)[123]	18.5 (0.9)[6]	14.2 (1.0)[1235]	18.4 (0.9)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	29.0 (5.5)	33.6 (1.4)[4]	38.5 (2.9)[46]	26.8 (2.9)[23]	31.8 (2.1)	29.8 (2.2)[3]	31.8 (2.1)
E4-E6	32.9 (2.4)[4]	29.8 (0.5)[34]	36.2 (1.0)[246]	21.8 (1.1)[1236]	29.9 (1.1)	27.9 (1.7)[34]	29.8 (1.1)
E7-E9	18.3 (2.1)[46]	14.5 (1.1)[46]	14.9 (2.7)[46]	6.0 (1.2)[123]	13.9 (0.9)[6]	9.0 (1.3)[1235]	13.7 (0.9)
W1-W5	16.6 (2.3)[6]	15.6 (4.7)	11.6 (3.5)	+ (+)	16.0 (1.8)[6]	6.9 (1.5)[15]	15.3 (1.6)
O1-O3	17.6 (2.5)	19.2 (2.0)[6]	18.8 (2.7)	14.7 (1.8)	17.2 (1.2)	13.0 (2.1)[2]	17.1 (1.1)
O4-O10	8.7 (1.1)[246]	3.9 (1.1)[13]	7.5 (1.2)[26]	5.2 (1.0)[1]	6.3 (0.7)[6]	3.5 (1.2)[135]	6.2 (0.7)
Region							
CONUS[e]	27.4 (3.7)[4]	22.9 (1.1)[34]	32.5 (1.8)[246]	16.0 (1.3)[1236]	24.3 (1.5)	22.4 (0.8)[34]	24.2 (1.5)
OCONUS[f]	27.4 (3.4)[3]	31.3 (1.2)[346]	35.6 (0.7)[1246]	24.9 (1.3)[236]	28.6 (1.7)[6]	22.1 (0.2)[2345]	28.5 (1.6)
Total	27.4 (2.6)[4]	26.2 (0.8)[346]	33.1 (1.5)[246]	18.6 (0.9)[1236]	25.8 (1.1)[6]	22.3 (0.7)[2345]	25.6 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who drank an energy drink (such as Red Bull) in combination with an alcoholic beverage at least once in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Energy drinks combined with alcohol, Q34).

Table 3.3.1 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, DOD SERVICES, 2002, 2005, AND 2008**

Drug[a]	Lifetime[j]			Past 12 Months[j]			Past 30 Days[j]		
	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008
Marijuana	28.6 (1.0)	31.4 (1.2)	29.1 (0.9)	4.8 (0.6)	4.2 (0.5)	4.9 (0.5)	1.7 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	6.9 (0.5)[23]	8.7 (0.7)[1]	8.8 (0.5)[1]	1.6 (0.2)	1.9 (0.2)	2.2 (0.3)	0.7 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	9.6 (0.6)	10.7 (0.7)	10.3 (0.6)	2.2 (0.3)	1.9 (0.2)[3]	2.5 (0.2)[2]	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)
Heroin	2.1 (0.2)[2]	3.9 (0.4)[13]	2.4 (0.3)[2]	0.6 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	5.1 (0.4)	NA	NA	1.2 (0.2)	NA	NA	0.7 (0.1)
Inhalants	3.2 (0.2)[23]	6.5 (0.4)[1]	6.3 (0.5)[1]	1.0 (0.1)[23]	2.1 (0.3)[1]	2.0 (0.2)[1]	0.6 (0.1)[3]	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.1)[1]
GHB/GBL	1.2 (0.1)[3]	NA	2.2 (0.2)[1]	0.6 (0.1)	NA	0.8 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	NA	0.5 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[b]	5.3 (0.4)[23]	7.8 (0.7)[1]	8.4 (0.5)[1]	1.2 (0.2)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[3]	2.8 (0.2)[12]	0.8 (0.1)[3]	0.6 (0.1)[3]	1.5 (0.1)[12]
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	3.4 (0.3)[23]	7.1 (0.5)[13]	10.5 (0.4)[12]	1.2 (0.2)[23]	2.0 (0.2)[13]	6.1 (0.3)[12]	0.7 (0.1)[3]	0.9 (0.1)[3]	2.9 (0.2)[12]
Barbiturates/Sedatives	2.7 (0.2)[23]	6.1 (0.5)[1]	5.9 (0.3)[1]	0.8 (0.1)[23]	2.0 (0.2)[13]	2.9 (0.2)[12]	0.6 (0.1)[23]	1.0 (0.1)[13]	1.5 (0.1)[12]
Pain Relievers	3.2 (0.2)[23]	12.6 (0.6)[13]	23.2 (0.6)[12]	1.5 (0.2)[23]	7.3 (0.4)[13]	17.2 (0.5)[12]	1.0 (0.1)[23]	3.3 (0.3)[13]	10.1 (0.3)[12]
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	7.3 (0.4)[23]	16.1 (0.8)[13]	26.2 (0.7)[12]	2.7 (0.3)[23]	8.0 (0.5)[13]	18.4 (0.5)[12]	1.8 (0.2)[23]	3.8 (0.3)[13]	11.1 (0.3)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]	30.3 (1.0)[23]	35.7 (1.2)[13]	42.7 (0.9)[12]	7.3 (0.7)[23]	10.9 (0.7)[13]	21.1 (0.6)[12]	3.4 (0.4)[23]	5.0 (0.4)[13]	12.0 (0.4)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[e]	13.6 (0.7)[23]	20.2 (0.8)[13]	30.6 (0.7)[12]	4.6 (0.5)[23]	9.5 (0.6)[13]	19.6 (0.5)[12]	2.4 (0.2)[23]	4.4 (0.3)[13]	11.5 (0.4)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[f]	29.7 (1.0)[23]	32.9 (1.2)[1]	34.7 (0.9)[1]	6.5 (0.7)[3]	7.1 (0.7)[3]	11.4 (0.6)[12]	2.8 (0.3)[3]	3.0 (0.3)[3]	5.1 (0.3)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[g]	29.3 (1.0)[2]	32.4 (1.2)[1]	29.8 (0.9)	5.9 (0.7)	5.9 (0.6)	6.0 (0.5)	2.2 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)	2.3 (0.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[h]	12.9 (0.7)[23]	16.3 (0.8)[13]	20.3 (0.7)[12]	3.8 (0.5)[23]	5.5 (0.4)[13]	9.5 (0.4)[12]	1.9 (0.2)[3]	2.3 (0.2)[3]	4.5 (0.3)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[i]	11.9 (0.7)[2]	14.4 (0.8)[1]	13.5 (0.7)	3.1 (0.4)	4.1 (0.4)	3.8 (0.3)	1.2 (0.1)	1.6 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)
Anabolic Steroids	1.8 (0.1)[23]	2.9 (0.3)[13]	3.8 (0.2)[12]	0.9 (0.1)[3]	1.2 (0.2)[3]	1.9 (0.1)[12]	0.7 (0.1)[3]	0.7 (0.1)[3]	1.1 (0.1)[12]
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	NA	4.2 (0.3)[3]	2.9 (0.2)[2]	NA	2.7 (0.2)[3]	1.5 (0.1)[2]	NA	1.4 (0.1)[3]	1.0 (0.1)[2]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences between survey years.

[a]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[b] Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[c] Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[g] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j] Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

Note that some estimates may differ due to reasons other than sampling error. Significant questionnaire wording changes for some substances may be contributing to the differences identified.

[k] The 2002 estimates presented in this table may differ slightly from estimates published in previous reports. For this table, responses received from the drug use questions in 2002 were re-edited to be comparable to 2005 and 2008 estimates.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.2 **ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY DRUG AND SERVICE, 2008**

Drug	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Marijuana	2.5 (0.4)[246]	1.3 (0.2)[134]	2.5 (0.4)[246]	0.6 (0.1)[123]	1.8 (0.2)[6]	0.9 (0.2)[135]	1.8 (0.2)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	1.2 (0.3)[4]	0.7 (0.1)[34]	1.4 (0.2)[24]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.3)	0.9 (0.1)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	1.4 (0.3)[46]	0.9 (0.2)[346]	1.5 (0.2)[246]	0.3 (0.1)[123]	1.0 (0.1)[6]	0.4 (0.1)[1235]	1.0 (0.1)
Heroin	0.8 (0.2)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[34]	1.0 (0.2)[24]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	0.6 (0.1)	0.7 (0.3)	0.6 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	0.9 (0.2)[46]	0.6 (0.1)[34]	1.1 (0.1)[246]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	0.7 (0.1)[6]	0.3 (0.1)[135]	0.7 (0.1)
Inhalants	1.0 (0.3)[34]	1.0 (0.2)[34]	1.7 (0.1)[1246]	0.3 (0.1)[123]	0.9 (0.1)	0.9 (0.4)[3]	0.9 (0.1)
GHB/GBL	0.6 (0.1)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[34]	1.0 (0.1)[246]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	0.5 (0.1)[6]	0.3 (0.1)[35]	0.5 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[d]	1.9 (0.3)[246]	1.3 (0.1)[1346]	2.0 (0.2)[246]	0.6 (0.1)[123]	1.5 (0.1)[6]	0.8 (0.1)[1235]	1.4 (0.1)
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	4.2 (0.4)[246]	2.1 (0.2)[13]	3.0 (0.5)[24]	1.6 (0.2)[13]	2.9 (0.2)[6]	2.2 (0.3)[15]	2.9 (0.2)
Barbiturates/Sedatives	2.0 (0.3)[246]	1.1 (0.2)[13]	2.2 (0.3)[246]	0.9 (0.1)[13]	1.5 (0.1)	1.1 (0.2)[13]	1.5 (0.1)
Pain Relievers	13.4 (0.6)[2346]	8.6 (0.5)[14]	10.0 (0.8)[146]	6.5 (0.3)[123]	10.1 (0.3)[6]	7.5 (0.5)[135]	10.1 (0.3)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[e]	14.7 (0.6)[2346]	9.4 (0.5)[14]	11.0 (0.8)[146]	7.2 (0.3)[123]	11.1 (0.3)[6]	8.1 (0.5)[135]	11.0 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[f]	15.8 (0.7)[2346]	10.2 (0.6)[146]	12.1 (0.9)[146]	7.5 (0.3)[1236]	12.0 (0.4)[6]	8.6 (0.4)[12345]	11.9 (0.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[g]	15.0 (0.7)[2346]	10.0 (0.6)[146]	11.5 (0.9)[146]	7.3 (0.3)[123]	11.5 (0.4)[6]	8.3 (0.5)[1235]	11.4 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[h]	7.2 (0.6)[246]	3.8 (0.5)[134]	5.8 (0.8)[246]	2.7 (0.2)[1236]	5.1 (0.3)[6]	3.5 (0.3)[1345]	5.1 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]	3.2 (0.5)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[134]	3.2 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.2)	1.6 (0.4)[134]	2.2 (0.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[j]	6.3 (0.6)[246]	3.5 (0.4)[14]	5.0 (0.7)[46]	2.5 (0.2)[123]	4.5 (0.3)[6]	3.1 (0.3)[135]	4.5 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[k]	2.1 (0.4)[4]	1.5 (0.2)[34]	2.3 (0.3)[246]	0.4 (0.1)[123]	1.6 (0.2)	1.1 (0.4)[3]	1.5 (0.2)
Anabolic Steroids	1.4 (0.3)[46]	0.9 (0.2)[34]	1.6 (0.2)[246]	0.5 (0.1)[123]	1.1 (0.1)[6]	0.6 (0.1)[135]	1.1 (0.1)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	1.3 (0.2)[46]	1.1 (0.1)[46]	1.1 (0.2)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[123]	1.0 (0.1)[6]	0.6 (0.1)[125]	1.0 (0.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used the drug(s) indicated in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[e]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[k]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana, Q81b-j, Q82b-j, Q83b-j, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers, Q81-Q83, Q86a-c, Q87a-c, and Q88a-c; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81b-j, Q82b-j, Q83b-j, Q86a-c, Q87a-c, and Q88a-c; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81b-f, h-j, Q82b-f, h-j, and Q83b-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.3 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRUG AND SERVICE, 2008**

Drug	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Marijuana	7.2 (1.3)[246]	3.6 (0.3)[134]	6.5 (0.8)[246]	1.5 (0.1)[1236]	4.9 (0.5)[6]	3.2 (0.5)[1345]	4.8 (0.5)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	3.2 (0.7)[246]	1.6 (0.2)[134]	3.5 (0.5)[246]	0.5 (0.1)[123]	2.2 (0.3)[6]	1.2 (0.4)[135]	2.2 (0.3)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	3.6 (0.5)[46]	2.4 (0.3)[346]	3.7 (0.4)[246]	0.4 (0.1)[1236]	2.5 (0.2)[6]	1.3 (0.3)[12345]	2.5 (0.2)
Heroin	1.2 (0.3)[4]	0.8 (0.2)[34]	1.5 (0.3)[24]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.3)	0.9 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	1.7 (0.4)[46]	1.0 (0.2)[346]	1.6 (0.1)[246]	0.3 (0.1)[123]	1.2 (0.2)[6]	0.4 (0.1)[1235]	1.1 (0.2)
Inhalants	2.2 (0.4)[34]	2.2 (0.3)[346]	3.6 (0.3)[1246]	0.5 (0.1)[1236]	2.0 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)[234]	1.9 (0.2)
GHB/GBL	0.9 (0.2)[4]	0.8 (0.1)[34]	1.4 (0.2)[246]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	0.8 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)[3]	0.8 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[d]	3.8 (0.4)[246]	2.3 (0.2)[1346]	3.8 (0.5)[246]	1.2 (0.2)[123]	2.8 (0.2)[6]	1.4 (0.2)[1235]	2.8 (0.2)
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	8.3 (0.5)[2346]	4.5 (0.4)[13]	6.4 (0.6)[1246]	3.7 (0.3)[13]	6.1 (0.3)[6]	4.4 (0.4)[135]	6.0 (0.3)
Barbiturates/Sedatives	3.9 (0.4)[246]	2.0 (0.2)[13]	3.4 (0.4)[246]	2.1 (0.2)[13]	2.9 (0.2)[6]	1.9 (0.3)[135]	2.9 (0.2)
Pain Relievers	21.5 (1.0)[2346]	14.7 (0.7)[134]	17.7 (1.3)[1246]	12.5 (0.4)[1236]	17.2 (0.5)[6]	13.8 (0.5)[1345]	17.1 (0.5)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[e]	23.1 (1.0)[2346]	15.8 (0.7)[134]	18.8 (1.3)[1246]	13.3 (0.4)[123]	18.4 (0.5)[6]	14.5 (0.5)[135]	18.3 (0.5)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[f]	26.4 (1.3)[2346]	18.6 (0.9)[1346]	22.3 (1.5)[1246]	14.2 (0.4)[1236]	21.1 (0.6)[6]	16.0 (0.6)[12345]	20.9 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[g]	24.3 (1.0)[2346]	17.3 (0.9)[1346]	20.9 (1.4)[1246]	13.6 (0.4)[1236]	19.6 (0.5)[6]	15.0 (0.5)[12345]	19.5 (0.5)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[h]	15.3 (1.2)[246]	9.2 (0.7)[1346]	12.8 (1.1)[246]	6.3 (0.3)[123]	11.4 (0.6)[6]	7.3 (0.5)[1235]	11.2 (0.5)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]	8.4 (1.4)[246]	5.2 (0.5)[1346]	8.2 (0.9)[246]	1.7 (0.1)[1236]	6.0 (0.5)[6]	3.7 (0.5)[12345]	5.9 (0.5)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[j]	12.7 (0.8)[246]	7.7 (0.7)[1346]	11.0 (0.9)[246]	5.5 (0.4)[123]	9.5 (0.4)[6]	6.0 (0.4)[1235]	9.4 (0.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[k]	5.1 (0.8)[46]	3.5 (0.4)[346]	5.9 (0.6)[246]	0.8 (0.1)[1236]	3.8 (0.3)[6]	2.0 (0.3)[12345]	3.8 (0.3)
Anabolic Steroids	2.5 (0.3)[46]	1.7 (0.2)[346]	2.7 (0.3)[246]	0.8 (0.1)[123]	1.9 (0.1)[6]	0.9 (0.1)[1235]	1.9 (0.1)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	1.7 (0.2)[46]	1.9 (0.1)[46]	1.7 (0.2)[46]	0.8 (0.1)[123]	1.5 (0.1)[6]	0.9 (0.1)[1235]	1.5 (0.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used the drug(s) indicated in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[e]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[k]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.4 **STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, PAST 30 DAYS, FOR PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64, 2008**

	Comparison Population[c]							
Gender/Age Group	**Civilian[d]**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Male								
Sample Size	*19,918*	*12,453*	*3,001*	*3,061*	*3,054*	*3,337*	*2,963*	*15,416*
18-25	21.0 (0.6)[2345678]	13.8 (0.6)[17]	17.4 (1.0)[1467]	10.6 (1.2)[1356]	14.8 (1.2)[1467]	7.6 (0.9)[1345]	9.1 (1.2)[1235]	13.6 (0.6)[1]
26-35	9.9 (1.2)[36]	11.5 (0.8)[7]	15.8 (1.6)[14567]	9.4 (1.0)[36]	9.9 (1.8)[3]	7.0 (0.3)[134]	7.7 (0.9)[23]	11.3 (0.7)
36-45	7.1 (0.7)[238]	10.3 (0.8)[17]	15.5 (1.2)[14567]	6.7 (1.2)[3]	6.8 (1.2)[3]	8.1 (1.3)[3]	7.4 (1.1)[23]	10.2 (0.8)[1]
46-64	7.1 (1.0)[238]	13.0 (1.8)[1]	15.6 (3.5)[1]	12.4 (2.9)	6.7 (3.3)	10.7 (2.4)	10.2 (1.9)	12.8 (1.7)[1]
All ages	14.9 (0.4)[24678]	12.4 (0.5)[17]	16.5 (0.9)[4567]	9.4 (0.9)[135]	12.7 (1.2)[3467]	7.6 (0.3)[135]	8.3 (0.6)[1235]	12.2 (0.5)[1]
Female								
Sample Size	*21,829*	*5,136*	*1,145*	*1,357*	*1,034*	*1,600*	*856*	*5,992*
18-25	12.4 (0.5)[2368]	15.1 (0.9)[1]	21.5 (2.5)[14567]	12.7 (0.9)[36]	14.8 (1.7)[36]	9.6 (0.8)[1345]	12.7 (3.2)[3]	15.0 (0.9)[1]
26-35	7.1 (0.6)[2348]	12.8 (1.1)[17]	18.2 (2.8)[1567]	12.1 (1.9)[157]	7.3 (1.5)[34]	9.1 (0.9)[3]	7.0 (1.3)[234]	12.5 (1.1)[1]
36-45	4.2 (0.5)[2358]	11.7 (1.2)[1]	19.9 (2.0)[1456]	9.5 (3.2)[3]	9.5 (2.2)[13]	7.6 (1.9)[3]	+ (+)	11.7 (1.2)[1]
46-64	4.8 (0.9)[28]	12.8 (3.7)[1]	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	10.3 (4.9)	5.9 (3.0)	12.5 (3.6)[1]
All ages	9.3 (0.3)[23458]	13.9 (0.7)[1]	20.1 (1.8)[14567]	12.2 (0.6)[136]	12.7 (1.1)[136]	9.1 (0.8)[345]	10.5 (2.2)[3]	13.7 (0.7)[1]
Total								
Sample Size	*41,747*	*17,589*	*4,146*	*4,418*	*4,088*	*4,937*	*3,819*	*21,408*
18-25	19.8 (0.5)[245678]	14.0 (0.6)[17]	17.9 (1.1)[467]	11.0 (1.1)[1356]	14.8 (1.2)[1467]	8.1 (0.6)[1345]	9.6 (0.7)[1235]	13.8 (0.6)[1]
26-35	9.6 (1.1)[3]	11.7 (0.7)[7]	16.1 (1.4)[14567]	9.7 (0.8)[36]	9.7 (1.7)[3]	7.4 (0.4)[34]	7.6 (0.8)[23]	11.5 (0.6)
36-45	6.5 (0.6)[238]	10.4 (0.7)[17]	15.9 (1.0)[14567]	6.9 (1.2)[3]	6.9 (1.2)[3]	8.0 (1.2)[3]	7.7 (0.9)[23]	10.3 (0.7)[1]
46-64	6.6 (0.8)[2348]	12.9 (1.7)[1]	15.5 (3.3)[1]	12.9 (2.6)[1]	6.7 (3.4)	10.7 (2.1)	10.0 (2.0)	12.7 (1.6)[1]
All ages	14.2 (0.3)[234678]	12.6 (0.5)[17]	16.9 (0.9)[14567]	9.8 (0.8)[1356]	12.7 (1.2)[3467]	7.9 (0.3)[1345]	8.6 (0.5)[1235]	12.4 (0.5)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group that were classified as any illicit drug users, including prescription drug misuse, in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and Service are also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). *Sample Size* shows the number of cases on which the weighted estimates are based. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse among the DoD and Coast Guard is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers. Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse among the civilian population refers to the use of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), any hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, ecstasy), heroin, inhalants, GHB (noncore data), or the nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants (including methamphetamine core data only), or pain relievers. This does not include over-the-counter sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or pain relievers.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.

Significance tests were conducted between the following:
Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.
Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.5 **STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, PAST 30 DAYS, FOR PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64, 2008**

	Comparison Population[c]							
Gender/Age Group	**Civilian[d]**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Male								
Sample Size	*19,918*	*12,450*	*3,000*	*3,061*	*3,054*	*3,335*	*2,961*	*15,411*
18-25	18.3 (0.6)[2345678]	4.2 (0.4)[1]	5.8 (0.7)[1467]	2.9 (0.7)[13]	4.6 (0.7)[16]	1.6 (0.4)[135]	2.9 (1.1)[13]	4.2 (0.4)[1]
26-35	8.1 (1.1)[2345678]	1.4 (0.2)[17]	2.1 (0.5)[167]	1.4 (0.4)[16]	1.0 (0.3)[1]	0.3 (0.2)[134]	0.7 (0.2)[123]	1.3 (0.2)[1]
36-45	5.5 (0.6)[2345678]	0.3 (0.1)[1]	0.5 (0.2)[1]	0.1 (0.1)[1]	0.2 (0.2)[1]	0.2 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.1)[1]
46-64	6.3 (0.9)[7]	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	1.2 (0.7)[1]	+ (+)
All ages	12.7 (0.3)[2345678]	2.4 (0.3)[1]	3.5 (0.5)[1467]	1.6 (0.3)[1356]	3.2 (0.6)[1467]	0.8 (0.2)[1345]	1.5 (0.5)[135]	2.4 (0.3)[1]
Female								
Sample Size	*21,829*	*5,134*	*1,145*	*1,356*	*1,034*	*1,599*	*856*	*5,990*
18-25	10.1 (0.4)[2345678]	2.3 (0.5)[1]	3.3 (1.1)[1]	2.7 (1.3)[1]	2.5 (0.8)[1]	0.9 (0.6)[1]	3.0 (1.2)[1]	2.3 (0.5)[1]
26-35	5.6 (0.6)[23478]	0.8 (0.3)[1]	1.7 (1.0)[1]	1.2 (0.7)[1]	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.8 (0.4)[1]	0.8 (0.3)[1]
36-45	2.8 (0.5)[238]	0.6 (0.4)[1]	0.7 (0.7)[1]	1.8 (1.5)	+ (+)	+ (+)	2.1 (1.2)	0.6 (0.3)[1]
46-64	3.0 (0.7)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)
All ages	7.4 (0.3)[2345678]	1.6 (0.4)[1]	2.4 (0.9)[16]	2.1 (0.8)[1]	1.7 (0.5)[16]	0.4 (0.3)[1357]	2.1 (0.7)[16]	1.6 (0.3)[1]
Total								
Sample Size	*41,747*	*17,584*	*4,145*	*4,417*	*4,088*	*4,934*	*3,817*	*21,401*
18-25	17.2 (0.5)[2345678]	3.9 (0.4)[1]	5.4 (0.7)[1467]	2.9 (0.6)[136]	4.5 (0.6)[16]	1.4 (0.2)[1345]	2.9 (0.9)[13]	3.9 (0.4)[1]
26-35	7.9 (1.0)[2345678]	1.3 (0.2)[17]	2.0 (0.4)[1567]	1.4 (0.4)[16]	0.9 (0.3)[13]	0.3 (0.1)[134]	0.7 (0.2)[123]	1.3 (0.2)[1]
36-45	4.9 (0.5)[2345678]	0.3 (0.1)[1]	0.5 (0.3)[1]	0.2 (0.2)[1]	0.2 (0.1)[1]	0.2 (0.1)[1]	0.4 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.1)[1]
46-64	5.6 (0.8)[7]	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	1.2 (0.6)[1]	+ (+)
All ages	12.0 (0.3)[2345678]	2.3 (0.3)[1]	3.4 (0.5)[1467]	1.7 (0.3)[1356]	3.1 (0.6)[1467]	0.7 (0.1)[13457]	1.6 (0.4)[1356]	2.3 (0.3)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group that were classified as any illicit drug users, excluding prescription drug misusers in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and Service are also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). *Sample Size* shows the number of cases on which the weighted estimates are based. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse among the DoD and Coast Guard is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse among the civilian population refers to the use of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), any hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, ecstasy), heroin, inhalants, or GHB (noncore data).

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.
Significance tests were conducted between the following:
Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.
[d]Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.6 **STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, PAST 30 DAYS, FOR PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64, 2008**

	Comparison Population[c]							
Gender/Age Group	**Civilian[d]**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Male								
Sample Size	*19,918*	*12,383*	*2,990*	*3,042*	*3,032*	*3,319*	*2,955*	*15,338*
18-25	6.1 (0.3)[23458]	12.2 (0.6)[17]	15.5 (1.3)[1467]	9.2 (0.9)[1356]	12.9 (1.1)[1467]	6.9 (0.7)[345]	8.5 (1.3)[235]	12.1 (0.6)[1]
26-35	2.9 (0.5)[2345678]	10.8 (0.7)[17]	14.6 (1.4)[14567]	8.6 (0.8)[13]	9.5 (1.8)[13]	7.0 (0.3)[13]	7.3 (0.9)[123]	10.6 (0.6)[1]
36-45	2.5 (0.4)[2345678]	10.3 (0.8)[17]	15.6 (1.2)[14567]	6.8 (1.2)[13]	6.8 (1.2)[13]	7.9 (1.2)[13]	7.3 (1.1)[123]	10.1 (0.8)[1]
46-64	1.7 (0.5)[234678]	13.0 (1.8)[1]	15.6 (3.5)[1]	12.4 (2.9)[1]	6.7 (3.3)	10.7 (2.4)[1]	9.4 (1.9)[1]	12.7 (1.7)[1]
All ages	4.6 (0.2)[2345678]	11.4 (0.5)[17]	15.3 (0.9)[14567]	8.6 (0.7)[135]	11.4 (1.1)[13467]	7.3 (0.3)[135]	7.9 (0.6)[1235]	11.3 (0.5)[1]
Female								
Sample Size	*21,829*	*5,124*	*1,142*	*1,353*	*1,030*	*1,599*	*852*	*5,976*
18-25	4.3 (0.3)[2345678]	14.2 (0.9)[1]	20.2 (2.3)[14567]	11.7 (1.0)[13]	13.8 (1.8)[136]	9.5 (0.8)[135]	11.7 (2.8)[13]	14.1 (0.8)[1]
26-35	1.9 (0.3)[2345678]	12.1 (1.0)[17]	16.5 (2.2)[1567]	11.7 (2.0)[17]	7.3 (1.4)[13]	9.1 (0.9)[13]	6.6 (1.3)[1234]	11.9 (0.9)[1]
36-45	1.7 (0.3)[234568]	11.7 (1.2)[1]	20.0 (2.1)[1456]	9.5 (3.2)[13]	9.5 (2.2)[13]	7.6 (1.9)[13]	10.4 (5.1)	11.7 (1.2)[1]
46-64	2.4 (0.6)[28]	12.8 (3.7)[1]	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	10.3 (4.9)	5.9 (3.0)	12.5 (3.6)[1]
All ages	3.2 (0.2)[2345678]	13.2 (0.6)[1]	18.8 (1.5)[14567]	11.6 (0.7)[136]	12.0 (1.1)[136]	9.1 (0.8)[1345]	9.7 (2.0)[13]	13.1 (0.6)[1]
Total								
Sample Size	*41,747*	*17,507*	*4,132*	*4,395*	*4,062*	*4,918*	*3,807*	*21,314*
18-25	5.9 (0.3)[2345678]	12.5 (0.6)[17]	16.2 (1.3)[1467]	9.7 (0.9)[1356]	13.0 (1.1)[1467]	7.5 (0.6)[1345]	8.9 (0.8)[1235]	12.4 (0.6)[1]
26-35	2.8 (0.4)[2345678]	11.0 (0.6)[17]	14.9 (1.2)[14567]	8.9 (0.7)[136]	9.4 (1.7)[13]	7.5 (0.4)[134]	7.3 (0.8)[123]	10.8 (0.6)[1]
36-45	2.3 (0.3)[2345678]	10.4 (0.7)[17]	15.9 (1.1)[14567]	7.0 (1.2)[13]	6.9 (1.2)[13]	7.9 (1.2)[13]	7.6 (1.0)[123]	10.3 (0.7)[1]
46-64	1.9 (0.4)[234678]	12.9 (1.7)[1]	15.5 (3.3)[1]	12.9 (2.6)[1]	6.7 (3.4)	10.7 (2.1)[1]	9.2 (1.9)[1]	12.7 (1.6)[1]
All ages	4.4 (0.2)[2345678]	11.7 (0.4)[17]	15.7 (0.9)[14567]	9.0 (0.6)[135]	11.5 (1.0)[13467]	7.7 (0.4)[135]	8.1 (0.5)[1235]	11.5 (0.4)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group that were classified as prescription drug misusers in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and Service are also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). *Sample Size* shows the number of cases on which the weighted estimates are based. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

Prescription drug misuse among the DoD and Coast Guard is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers. Prescription drug misuse among the civilian population refers to the use of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), any hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, ecstasy), heroin, inhalants, or prescription-type tranquilizers, stimulants, sedatives, or pain relievers. This does not include over-the-counter sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or pain relievers.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.

Significance tests were conducted between the following:
Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.

[d]Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.7 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 30 DAYS, UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Drug/Type of Estimate	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Marijuana Use							
Unadjusted	2.5 (0.4)[246]	1.3 (0.2)[134]	2.5 (0.4)[246]	0.6 (0.1)[123]	1.8 (0.2)[6]	0.9 (0.2)[135]	1.8 (0.2)
Adjusted[d]	2.7 (0.3)[246]	1.3 (0.2)[14]	1.9 (0.3)[46]	0.8 (0.1)[123]	1.7 (0.1)[6]	1.0 (0.1)[135]	1.5 (0.1)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[e]							
Unadjusted	15.0 (0.7)[2346]	10.0 (0.6)[146]	11.4 (0.9)[146]	7.3 (0.3)[123]	11.5 (0.4)[6]	8.3 (0.5)[1235]	11.4 (0.3)
Adjusted[d]	14.9 (0.6)[2346]	9.7 (0.6)[146]	10.5 (0.6)[146]	7.6 (0.3)[123]	10.7 (0.3)[6]	8.2 (0.5)[1235]	10.2 (0.2)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[f]							
Unadjusted	14.7 (0.6)[2346]	9.4 (0.5)[14]	11.0 (0.8)[146]	7.2 (0.3)[123]	11.1 (0.3)[6]	8.1 (0.5)[135]	11.0 (0.3)
Adjusted[d]	14.5 (0.6)[2346]	9.1 (0.5)[14]	10.2 (0.6)[146]	7.5 (0.3)[123]	10.3 (0.3)[6]	8.0 (0.5)[135]	9.9 (0.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[g]							
Unadjusted	3.2 (0.5)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[134]	3.2 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.2)	1.6 (0.4)[134]	2.2 (0.2)
Adjusted[d]	3.3 (0.3)[2346]	1.9 (0.3)[14]	2.3 (0.3)[14]	0.9 (0.1)[1236]	2.1 (0.1)	1.8 (0.4)[14]	2.0 (0.1)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[h]							
Unadjusted	15.8 (0.7)[2346]	10.2 (0.6)[146]	12.1 (0.9)[146]	7.5 (0.3)[1236]	12.0 (0.4)[6]	8.6 (0.4)[12345]	11.9 (0.4)
Adjusted[d]	15.8 (0.7)[2346]	10.0 (0.6)[14]	11.0 (0.6)[146]	7.9 (0.3)[123]	11.1 (0.3)[6]	8.5 (0.5)[135]	10.6 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used marijuana or illicit drugs or engaged in prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Adjusted estimates have been standardized within each Service by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status to the DoD Services distribution.
[e]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
[f]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
[g]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.
[h]Same definition as "e" except marijuana is included in the set of drugs.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Marijuana Use, Past 30 Days: Q81a, Q82a, Q83a; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Past 30 Days: Q81b-j, Q82b-j Q83b-j, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days: Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.8 **SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Service								
Army	3.2 (0.5)[24]	3.1 (0.4)[24]	3.85*	(2.84,5.22)	3.2 (0.5)[245]	3.1 (0.4)[245]	1.88*	(1.03,3.41)
Navy	1.8 (0.2)[134]	1.8 (0.3)[14]	2.20*	(1.53,3.17)	1.8 (0.2)[134]	1.8 (0.3)[14]	1.07	(0.57,2.00)
Marine Corps	3.2 (0.5)[24]	2.3 (0.3)[4]	2.85*	(2.06,3.94)	3.2 (0.5)[245]	2.3 (0.3)[4]	1.39	(0.76,2.54)
Air Force	0.7 (0.1)[123]	0.8 (0.1)[123]	1.00		0.7 (0.1)[1235]	0.8 (0.1)[123]	0.49*	(0.27,0.88)
Coast Guard	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 (0.4)[134]	1.7 (0.5)[1]	1.00	
Gender								
Male	2.4 (0.2)[2]	2.4 (0.2)[2]	1.71*	(1.14,2.57)	2.4 (0.2)[2]	2.3 (0.2)[2]	1.68*	(1.13,2.49)
Female	1.3 (0.3)[1]	1.4 (0.3)[1]	1.00		1.3 (0.2)[1]	1.4 (0.3)[1]	1.00	
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	2.1 (0.2)[3]	2.2 (0.2)	1.00		2.1 (0.2)[3]	2.1 (0.2)	1.00	
African American, non-Hispanic	2.1 (0.3)[3]	2.3 (0.3)	1.06	(0.81,1.39)	2.1 (0.3)[3]	2.3 (0.3)	1.07	(0.82,1.40)
Hispanic	3.1 (0.4)[12]	2.5 (0.3)	1.16	(0.93,1.46)	3.1 (0.4)[12]	2.5 (0.3)	1.19	(0.95,1.49)
Other	2.3 (0.5)	2.4 (0.5)	1.10	(0.75,1.61)	2.3 (0.4)	2.3 (0.4)	1.08	(0.74,1.58)
Education								
High school or less	4.0 (0.4)[23]	2.7 (0.3)[2]	1.60	(0.59,4.32)	4.0 (0.4)[23]	2.6 (0.3)[2]	1.59	(0.61,4.15)
Some college	1.8 (0.2)[13]	1.9 (0.2)[1]	1.10	(0.38,3.17)	1.8 (0.2)[13]	1.8 (0.2)[1]	1.09	(0.39,3.02)
College graduate or higher	0.6 (0.1)[12]	1.7 (0.8)	1.00		0.6 (0.1)[12]	1.7 (0.8)	1.00	
Family Status[e]								
Not married	3.2 (0.3)[3]	2.7 (0.2)[3]	1.99*	(1.47,2.70)	3.2 (0.3)[3]	2.7 (0.2)[3]	2.03*	(1.50,2.74)
Married, spouse not present	3.0 (0.6)[3]	2.8 (0.5)[3]	2.11*	(1.52,2.92)	3.0 (0.5)[3]	2.8 (0.5)[3]	2.13*	(1.54,2.94)
Married, spouse present	1.1 (0.2)[12]	1.4 (0.2)[12]	1.00		1.1 (0.2)[12]	1.4 (0.2)[12]	1.00	
Pay Grade								
E1-E3	4.5 (0.3)[23456]	3.3 (0.5)[2345]	3.74	(0.32,43.36)	4.5 (0.3)[23456]	3.3 (0.5)[2345]	3.76	(0.34,41.08)
E4-E6	2.3 (0.3)[1356]	2.3 (0.3)[1345]	2.51	(0.22,28.38)	2.3 (0.3)[1356]	2.3 (0.3)[1345]	2.51	(0.24,26.73)
E7-E9	0.5 (0.2)[125]	0.4 (0.2)[124]	0.45	(0.04,4.97)	0.5 (0.2)[125]	0.4 (0.2)[124]	0.48	(0.05,4.88)
W1-W5	1.4 (0.4)[15]	1.3 (0.3)[1235]	1.43	(0.13,15.45)	1.3 (0.4)[15]	1.3 (0.3)[1235]	1.42	(0.14,14.74)
O1-O3	0.1 (0.1)[1234]	0.2 (0.1)[124]	0.20	(0.03,1.21)	0.1 (0.1)[1234]	0.2 (0.1)[124]	0.20	(0.03,1.16)
O4-O10	0.5 (0.4)[12]	+ (+)	1.00		0.5 (0.4)[12]	+ (+)	1.00	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.3.8 **SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c] Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Region								
CONUS[f]	2.3 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)	1.07	(0.80,1.43)	2.3 (0.3)	2.3 (0.2)	1.06	(0.79,1.42)
OCONUS[g]	2.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)	1.00		2.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.2)	1.00	
Total	2.3 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)			2.2 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)		

Note: Prevalence estimates are percentages among military personnel in each sociodemographic group that were classified as any illicit drug users excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL. Standard errors are in parentheses. Adjusted Prevalence is a model based, standardized estimate. The main effects of Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Odds ratios were adjusted for Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region.

[d]95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio.

[e]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[g]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[h]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

[i]An asterisk "*" beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the reference group.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.9 **ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Sociodemographic Characteristic	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Gender							
Male	15.5 (0.7)[2346]	9.8 (0.7)[14]	12.1 (1.0)[146]	7.3 (0.2)[123]	11.8 (0.4)[6]	8.3 (0.6)[135]	11.7 (0.4)
Female	18.1 (1.1)[2346]	12.8 (0.4)[14]	12.6 (1.0)[14]	8.6 (0.6)[123]	13.4 (0.6)	10.5 (2.2)[1]	13.3 (0.6)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	14.0 (1.0)[246]	8.6 (0.9)[13]	12.3 (1.1)[246]	6.9 (0.3)[13]	10.7 (0.5)[6]	7.8 (0.6)[135]	10.6 (0.5)
African American, non-Hispanic	20.4 (1.6)[2346]	11.9 (0.8)[14]	12.4 (1.1)[14]	9.6 (0.5)[123]	15.4 (0.9)	11.1 (3.2)[1]	15.4 (0.9)
Hispanic	16.2 (2.1)[4]	14.5 (1.5)[4]	12.1 (1.9)	9.5 (1.7)[12]	14.2 (1.0)	14.9 (2.4)	14.2 (1.0)
Other	19.2 (2.2)[2346]	10.5 (1.5)[1]	10.0 (2.3)[1]	8.0 (0.8)[1]	12.4 (0.8)[6]	6.6 (2.2)[15]	12.1 (0.8)
Education							
High school or less	19.1 (1.1)[2346]	12.2 (0.7)[14]	13.5 (1.5)[14]	8.9 (0.7)[123]	14.7 (0.7)[6]	9.8 (1.5)[15]	14.6 (0.7)
Some college	16.2 (0.9)[2346]	10.5 (0.8)[14]	12.0 (0.6)[146]	8.1 (0.4)[1236]	12.2 (0.4)[6]	9.6 (0.6)[1345]	12.1 (0.3)
College graduate or higher	10.3 (0.7)[2346]	6.5 (1.2)[1]	6.6 (1.4)[1]	5.7 (0.5)[1]	7.7 (0.5)[6]	4.8 (0.6)[15]	7.6 (0.5)
Age							
20 or younger	17.0 (1.3)[2346]	11.6 (1.1)[1]	13.1 (1.1)[14]	9.4 (1.4)[13]	13.6 (0.7)	10.0 (2.3)[1]	13.5 (0.6)
21-25	17.0 (1.1)[246]	11.3 (1.0)[134]	14.6 (1.0)[246]	7.5 (0.7)[1236]	13.1 (0.6)[6]	9.5 (0.7)[1345]	13.0 (0.6)
26-34	15.3 (1.4)[2346]	10.0 (0.4)[146]	9.7 (1.6)[1]	6.9 (0.5)[12]	11.3 (0.6)[6]	7.7 (0.8)[125]	11.2 (0.6)
35 or older	14.3 (1.2)[2346]	8.5 (1.0)[1]	7.0 (1.0)[1]	7.5 (0.8)[1]	10.4 (0.7)[6]	8.1 (0.7)[15]	10.3 (0.7)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	17.4 (1.2)[2346]	11.0 (0.7)[14]	13.2 (1.4)[146]	8.0 (0.6)[1236]	13.1 (0.6)[6]	9.9 (0.7)[1345]	13.0 (0.6)
Married, spouse not present	16.3 (1.7)[46]	13.5 (1.4)[46]	14.9 (2.9)[4]	8.1 (1.2)[123]	14.3 (1.0)[6]	8.0 (2.1)[125]	14.1 (1.0)
Married, spouse present	14.1 (0.6)[2346]	8.8 (0.7)[14]	10.3 (0.6)[146]	7.0 (0.5)[123]	10.5 (0.4)[6]	7.2 (1.1)[135]	10.4 (0.3)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	17.8 (1.1)[246]	11.9 (1.6)[13]	16.6 (1.6)[246]	9.0 (1.0)[13]	14.5 (0.7)	11.2 (1.7)[13]	14.4 (0.7)
E4-E6	17.7 (1.1)[2346]	11.6 (0.5)[146]	10.9 (0.8)[14]	8.1 (0.5)[123]	13.1 (0.6)[6]	9.5 (0.6)[125]	13.0 (0.5)
E7-E9	16.3 (1.9)[2346]	8.4 (1.4)[1]	7.9 (2.5)[1]	8.2 (1.1)[1]	11.5 (1.1)[6]	7.2 (1.5)[15]	11.4 (1.1)
W1-W5	6.0 (2.5)	9.4 (3.3)	6.3 (1.5)	+ (+)	6.4 (2.2)	11.1 (2.1)	6.8 (2.2)
O1-O3	5.3 (1.0)	5.0 (0.9)	4.6 (1.4)	5.2 (0.8)	5.2 (0.5)	3.5 (1.5)	5.1 (0.5)
O4-O10	11.9 (1.9)[2346]	4.8 (1.1)[1]	4.7 (1.1)[1]	3.7 (1.2)[1]	7.0 (1.2)[6]	3.5 (1.0)[15]	6.9 (1.2)
Region							
CONUS[e]	16.6 (1.0)[2346]	9.8 (0.8)[134]	12.7 (1.2)[1246]	7.9 (0.3)[123]	12.2 (0.5)[6]	8.8 (0.5)[135]	12.1 (0.5)
OCONUS[f]	14.6 (0.8)[2346]	10.9 (1.0)[146]	9.8 (0.7)[146]	6.5 (0.5)[123]	11.6 (0.5)[6]	6.9 (0.1)[1235]	11.6 (0.5)
Total	15.8 (0.7)[2346]	10.2 (0.6)[146]	12.1 (0.9)[146]	7.5 (0.3)[1236]	12.0 (0.4)[6]	8.6 (0.4)[12345]	11.9 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who were classified as any illicit drug users including prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days. Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii).

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.10

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008

	Service[c]						
Sociodemographic Characteristic	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Gender							
Male	25.8 (1.4)[246]	18.2 (0.9)[134]	22.3 (1.6)[246]	13.6 (0.5)[1236]	20.7 (0.7)[6]	15.7 (0.9)[1345]	20.6 (0.7)
Female	30.7 (2.2)[2346]	20.8 (1.2)[14]	22.8 (1.6)[14]	16.4 (0.8)[123]	23.1 (1.1)	17.9 (2.5)[1]	23.0 (1.1)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	24.4 (2.0)[246]	16.2 (1.1)[134]	22.8 (1.8)[246]	13.1 (0.5)[1236]	19.4 (0.9)[6]	15.5 (0.6)[1345]	19.3 (0.8)
African American, non-Hispanic	30.6 (1.8)[2346]	21.8 (1.1)[14]	23.0 (1.6)[14]	18.4 (0.8)[123]	25.3 (1.1)	21.0 (3.5)[1]	25.2 (1.1)
Hispanic	28.5 (2.5)[346]	23.4 (1.7)[4]	22.1 (2.0)[1]	17.7 (1.8)[12]	24.5 (1.2)	20.4 (1.9)[1]	24.4 (1.2)
Other	29.9 (3.2)[2346]	19.2 (1.8)[1]	17.4 (2.5)[1]	14.4 (1.7)[1]	20.9 (1.2)[6]	12.4 (3.2)[15]	20.5 (1.1)
Education							
High school or less	32.8 (2.1)[2346]	22.8 (1.3)[14]	26.0 (1.9)[146]	16.7 (1.0)[123]	26.6 (1.0)[6]	19.1 (1.7)[135]	26.4 (1.0)
Some college	26.1 (1.4)[2346]	18.7 (1.0)[14]	21.0 (1.4)[146]	15.4 (0.6)[123]	20.9 (0.6)[6]	17.2 (0.9)[135]	20.7 (0.6)
College graduate or higher	17.7 (1.5)[2346]	11.6 (1.6)[1]	10.5 (1.0)[1]	10.3 (0.7)[1]	13.5 (0.9)[6]	8.8 (0.6)[15]	13.3 (0.9)
Age							
20 or younger	34.6 (3.6)[2346]	24.0 (3.0)[1]	26.7 (0.9)[146]	17.6 (2.1)[13]	27.4 (1.7)[6]	17.4 (2.6)[135]	27.2 (1.6)
21-25	28.5 (1.6)[246]	21.3 (1.1)[1346]	25.6 (1.7)[246]	15.1 (1.0)[1236]	23.3 (0.8)[6]	18.3 (1.0)[12345]	23.2 (0.8)
26-34	23.7 (1.9)[2346]	16.4 (0.9)[14]	16.9 (2.5)[1]	13.0 (1.0)[12]	18.6 (0.9)[6]	15.0 (0.4)[15]	18.4 (0.8)
35 or older	22.4 (1.7)[2346]	15.0 (1.2)[1]	12.8 (1.6)[1]	13.1 (1.2)[1]	17.2 (1.0)[6]	13.8 (1.2)[15]	17.1 (1.0)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	31.2 (2.2)[2346]	21.1 (1.3)[14]	24.9 (1.6)[146]	15.4 (0.6)[1236]	24.2 (0.9)[6]	18.4 (1.2)[1345]	24.0 (0.9)
Married, spouse not present	25.3 (2.1)[46]	22.8 (2.2)[46]	26.2 (3.6)[46]	14.1 (2.5)[123]	23.1 (1.4)[6]	15.1 (3.0)[1235]	22.9 (1.4)
Married, spouse present	22.0 (1.2)[246]	15.1 (0.8)[13]	18.5 (1.4)[246]	13.1 (0.7)[13]	17.5 (0.7)[6]	13.4 (1.2)[135]	17.4 (0.6)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	36.3 (2.9)[246]	23.4 (2.4)[134]	29.9 (1.8)[246]	17.9 (0.9)[123]	28.2 (1.4)[6]	21.2 (2.0)[135]	28.1 (1.4)
E4-E6	27.7 (1.5)[2346]	20.2 (0.9)[146]	20.9 (1.1)[146]	15.4 (0.7)[1236]	22.1 (0.8)[6]	17.8 (0.7)[12345]	22.0 (0.8)
E7-E9	25.3 (3.4)[2346]	15.8 (1.7)[1]	14.7 (2.3)[1]	14.3 (1.3)[1]	19.2 (1.8)[6]	12.6 (2.0)[15]	19.0 (1.7)
W1-W5	9.5 (2.5)[6]	11.2 (3.3)	9.3 (2.4)[6]	+ (+)	9.6 (2.2)[6]	17.2 (2.2)[135]	10.2 (2.3)
O1-O3	11.9 (0.9)[6]	9.8 (1.8)	8.3 (1.6)	9.6 (1.3)	10.3 (0.7)	7.5 (1.5)[1]	10.3 (0.7)
O4-O10	15.8 (2.8)[2346]	8.8 (1.7)[1]	7.7 (1.5)[1]	6.2 (1.4)[1]	10.4 (1.6)[6]	5.8 (1.4)[15]	10.2 (1.5)
Region							
CONUS[e]	27.8 (2.1)[246]	17.6 (1.3)[134]	22.9 (1.9)[246]	14.3 (0.6)[123]	21.2 (0.9)[6]	15.9 (0.6)[135]	21.0 (0.9)
OCONUS[f]	24.3 (1.1)[2346]	20.1 (1.6)[146]	20.2 (1.8)[146]	13.9 (0.3)[1236]	20.7 (0.7)[6]	16.7 (0.0)[12345]	20.7 (0.7)
Total	26.4 (1.3)[2346]	18.6 (0.9)[1346]	22.3 (1.5)[1246]	14.2 (0.4)[1236]	21.1 (0.6)[6]	16.0 (0.6)[12345]	20.9 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who were classified as any illicit drug users including prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months. Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii).

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.11

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	3.4 (0.4)[246]	1.9 (0.3)[134]	3.3 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[123]	2.4 (0.2)	1.5 (0.5)[13]	2.4 (0.2)
Female	1.9 (0.6)[4]	1.3 (0.5)	1.8 (0.4)[4]	0.6 (0.3)[13]	1.3 (0.3)	2.1 (0.7)	1.3 (0.2)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	3.0 (0.4)[246]	1.7 (0.3)[134]	3.3 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[123]	2.1 (0.2)	1.4 (0.6)[13]	2.1 (0.2)
African American, non-Hispanic	3.2 (0.5)[24]	1.3 (0.3)[134]	3.4 (0.8)[24]	0.3 (0.2)[123]	2.1 (0.3)	2.4 (1.2)	2.1 (0.3)
Hispanic	3.4 (0.8)[4]	3.8 (0.6)[4]	2.5 (0.8)	0.8 (0.2)[126]	3.1 (0.4)	4.0 (1.5)[4]	3.1 (0.4)
Other	4.5 (1.3)[246]	1.2 (0.5)[1]	3.2 (1.4)	1.0 (0.3)[1]	2.3 (0.5)[6]	0.6 (0.4)[15]	2.3 (0.4)
Education							
High school or less	5.5 (0.8)[24]	2.8 (0.4)[13]	4.2 (0.5)[24]	1.9 (0.4)[13]	4.0 (0.4)	3.0 (1.5)	4.0 (0.4)
Some college	2.7 (0.4)[246]	1.6 (0.3)[14]	2.4 (0.4)[46]	0.6 (0.1)[1236]	1.8 (0.2)[6]	1.2 (0.3)[1345]	1.8 (0.2)
College graduate or higher	0.8 (0.2)[4]	0.7 (0.4)	1.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.1)[1]	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)
Age							
20 or younger	5.8 (1.0)[4]	3.9 (0.7)[4]	4.5 (0.5)[4]	1.3 (0.6)[123]	4.3 (0.5)	6.6 (3.0)	4.3 (0.5)
21-25	5.0 (0.6)[246]	2.6 (0.5)[134]	4.4 (0.6)[246]	1.3 (0.2)[123]	3.5 (0.4)[6]	1.5 (0.4)[135]	3.4 (0.4)
26-34	2.1 (0.4)[46]	1.3 (0.3)[4]	1.2 (0.5)	0.4 (0.1)[12]	1.4 (0.2)[6]	0.7 (0.2)[15]	1.3 (0.2)
35 or older	0.8 (0.3)[34]	0.4 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)[1]	0.2 (0.1)[1]	0.5 (0.1)	0.6 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	4.5 (0.5)[24]	2.7 (0.3)[134]	4.4 (0.6)[24]	1.0 (0.2)[1236]	3.2 (0.3)	2.9 (0.8)[4]	3.2 (0.3)
Married, spouse not present	3.7 (0.9)[46]	2.7 (1.2)	3.6 (1.8)	0.8 (0.6)[1]	3.0 (0.6)[6]	1.3 (0.5)[15]	3.0 (0.5)
Married, spouse present	1.6 (0.4)[46]	0.8 (0.2)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[246]	0.5 (0.1)[13]	1.1 (0.2)[6]	0.3 (0.1)[135]	1.1 (0.2)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	5.8 (0.7)[24]	3.6 (0.5)[134]	6.3 (0.7)[24]	1.4 (0.3)[123]	4.5 (0.3)	4.5 (2.1)	4.5 (0.3)
E4-E6	3.6 (0.6)[2346]	2.0 (0.4)[14]	1.9 (0.2)[14]	0.8 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.3)[6]	1.5 (0.2)[145]	2.3 (0.3)
E7-E9	0.7 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)	+ (+)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)
W1-W5	1.4 (0.4)	+ (+)	0.4 (0.3)	+ (+)	1.4 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.4)
O1-O3	0.2 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)
O4-O10	1.3 (1.2)	+ (+)	0.5 (0.4)	+ (+)	0.5 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.4)
Region							
CONUS[e]	3.5 (0.6)[246]	1.7 (0.3)[134]	3.1 (0.6)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.3)	1.5 (0.4)[134]	2.3 (0.3)
OCONUS[f]	2.8 (0.6)[4]	2.1 (0.5)[34]	3.4 (0.1)[246]	0.6 (0.0)[1236]	2.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.0)[34]	2.2 (0.3)
Total	3.2 (0.5)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[134]	3.2 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.2)	1.6 (0.4)[134]	2.2 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who were classified as any illicit drug users excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:
[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.
[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.
[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.12

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008

	Service[c]						
Sociodemographic Characteristic	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Gender							
Male	8.5 (1.3)[246]	5.4 (0.4)[1346]	8.4 (0.9)[246]	1.8 (0.1)[1236]	6.2 (0.6)[6]	3.7 (0.6)[12345]	6.1 (0.5)
Female	7.5 (2.2)[4]	4.4 (0.9)[4]	5.3 (1.1)[4]	1.5 (0.4)[1236]	4.6 (0.8)	4.3 (0.8)[4]	4.6 (0.8)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	8.7 (1.6)[246]	4.6 (0.5)[134]	8.7 (0.9)[246]	1.7 (0.1)[1236]	6.0 (0.6)[6]	3.8 (0.7)[1345]	5.9 (0.6)
African American, non-Hispanic	6.9 (1.0)[4]	5.2 (0.6)[34]	7.2 (0.7)[24]	1.2 (0.3)[1236]	5.3 (0.5)	5.4 (1.8)[4]	5.3 (0.5)
Hispanic	8.8 (1.6)[46]	9.0 (1.1)[46]	6.1 (1.2)[4]	2.2 (0.7)[123]	7.7 (0.8)	4.7 (1.3)[12]	7.6 (0.8)
Other	9.1 (2.0)[246]	3.6 (1.3)[1]	8.4 (2.2)[46]	2.5 (0.6)[13]	5.5 (0.8)[6]	1.5 (0.4)[135]	5.3 (0.8)
Education							
High school or less	14.1 (2.2)[246]	8.1 (0.9)[134]	10.8 (0.9)[246]	3.6 (0.7)[123]	10.4 (0.9)[6]	5.8 (1.5)[135]	10.3 (0.9)
Some college	7.3 (0.9)[246]	4.7 (0.4)[134]	6.7 (0.8)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[1236]	5.1 (0.4)[6]	3.5 (0.5)[1345]	5.0 (0.4)
College graduate or higher	2.0 (0.7)[4]	1.7 (0.5)[4]	1.1 (0.5)	0.4 (0.2)[12]	1.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.4)	1.4 (0.3)
Age							
20 or younger	19.8 (4.3)[4]	12.8 (2.2)[4]	13.9 (1.0)[4]	4.0 (1.1)[123]	14.1 (1.8)	10.3 (3.2)	14.0 (1.7)
21-25	11.5 (1.2)[246]	7.8 (0.6)[146]	9.7 (1.3)[46]	2.6 (0.3)[1236]	8.3 (0.6)[6]	4.5 (0.5)[12345]	8.2 (0.6)
26-34	5.5 (1.0)[246]	3.1 (0.4)[14]	3.1 (0.8)[4]	1.1 (0.2)[1236]	3.6 (0.5)	2.5 (0.6)[14]	3.6 (0.4)
35 or older	1.3 (0.3)[4]	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)[1]	0.8 (0.1)	1.3 (0.4)	0.8 (0.1)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	13.0 (2.3)[246]	8.1 (0.8)[134]	11.2 (0.7)[246]	2.5 (0.3)[1236]	9.2 (0.9)[6]	6.3 (0.8)[1345]	9.1 (0.9)
Married, spouse not present	7.0 (1.6)[4]	4.9 (1.3)[4]	9.0 (3.2)[4]	1.3 (0.7)[123]	5.8 (0.9)	3.0 (1.5)	5.8 (0.9)
Married, spouse present	4.1 (0.9)[46]	2.3 (0.3)[346]	4.0 (0.7)[246]	1.1 (0.1)[123]	2.9 (0.4)[6]	1.1 (0.4)[1235]	2.8 (0.4)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	20.5 (3.4)[246]	10.3 (1.1)[134]	15.5 (1.2)[24]	4.1 (0.5)[1236]	13.8 (1.4)	10.4 (2.8)[14]	13.7 (1.4)
E4-E6	8.0 (1.0)[2346]	5.4 (0.5)[146]	5.4 (0.5)[146]	1.7 (0.2)[1236]	5.6 (0.5)[6]	3.6 (0.4)[12345]	5.5 (0.5)
E7-E9	1.2 (0.5)	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.7 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)
W1-W5	1.8 (0.3)[3]	+ (+)	0.5 (0.4)[1]	+ (+)	1.7 (0.4)	0.9 (0.5)	1.7 (0.3)
O1-O3	0.8 (0.5)	1.9 (0.7)[36]	0.2 (0.2)[2]	0.6 (0.3)	1.0 (0.3)[6]	0.1 (0.1)[25]	0.9 (0.3)
O4-O10	1.3 (1.2)	+ (+)	0.7 (0.5)	+ (+)	0.5 (0.4)	1.0 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)
Region							
CONUS[e]	9.7 (2.1)[246]	4.8 (0.6)[134]	8.3 (1.0)[246]	1.8 (0.1)[1236]	6.3 (0.8)[6]	3.7 (0.5)[1345]	6.2 (0.7)
OCONUS[f]	6.3 (1.3)[4]	5.9 (1.0)[4]	7.9 (0.7)[46]	1.6 (0.3)[1236]	5.3 (0.6)	4.4 (0.0)[34]	5.3 (0.6)
Total	8.4 (1.4)[246]	5.2 (0.5)[1346]	8.2 (0.9)[246]	1.7 (0.1)[1236]	6.0 (0.5)[6]	3.7 (0.5)[12345]	5.9 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who were classified as any illicit drug users excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.13

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]		Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]	
			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Service								
Army	15.8 (0.7)[234]	15.8 (0.7)[234]	2.21*	(1.92,2.54)	15.8 (0.7)[2345]	15.8 (0.7)[2345]	1.95*	(1.63,2.32)
Navy	10.2 (0.6)[14]	10.0 (0.6)[14]	1.31*	(1.11,1.54)	10.2 (0.6)[145]	10.0 (0.6)[14]	1.15	(0.94,1.41)
Marine Corps	12.1 (0.9)[14]	11.5 (0.8)[14]	1.53*	(1.28,1.82)	12.1 (0.9)[145]	11.5 (0.8)[145]	1.35*	(1.09,1.65)
Air Force	7.5 (0.3)[123]	7.9 (0.3)[123]	1.00		7.5 (0.3)[1235]	7.9 (0.3)[123]	0.88	(0.75,1.04)
Coast Guard	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6 (0.4)[1234]	8.8 (0.5)[13]	1.00	
Gender								
Male	11.8 (0.4)[2]	11.7 (0.4)[2]	0.85*	(0.76,0.94)	11.7 (0.4)[2]	11.6 (0.4)[2]	0.84*	(0.76,0.94)
Female	13.4 (0.6)[1]	13.5 (0.6)[1]	1.00		13.3 (0.6)[1]	13.4 (0.6)[1]	1.00	
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	10.7 (0.5)[23]	11.0 (0.5)[24]	1.00		10.6 (0.5)[23]	10.9 (0.5)[24]	1.00	
African American, non-Hispanic	15.4 (0.9)[14]	14.5 (0.8)[1]	1.38*	(1.16,1.63)	15.4 (0.9)[14]	14.3 (0.8)[1]	1.38*	(1.16,1.63)
Hispanic	14.2 (1.0)[1]	12.9 (0.9)	1.20	(0.98,1.47)	14.2 (1.0)[1]	12.9 (0.9)	1.22	(1.00,1.48)
Other	12.4 (0.8)[2]	13.0 (0.8)[1]	1.21*	(1.05,1.40)	12.1 (0.8)[2]	12.7 (0.8)[1]	1.20*	(1.04,1.38)
Education								
High school or less	14.7 (0.7)[23]	12.9 (0.6)[2]	1.14	(0.88,1.47)	14.6 (0.7)[23]	12.7 (0.6)[2]	1.14	(0.89,1.47)
Some college	12.2 (0.4)[13]	11.5 (0.3)[1]	1.00	(0.79,1.26)	12.1 (0.3)[13]	11.4 (0.3)[1]	1.00	(0.80,1.26)
College graduate or higher	7.7 (0.5)[12]	11.5 (1.2)	1.00		7.6 (0.5)[12]	11.4 (1.1)	1.00	
Family Status[e]								
Not married	13.1 (0.6)[3]	12.4 (0.6)	1.11	(0.99,1.24)	13.0 (0.6)[3]	12.3 (0.6)	1.11	(0.99,1.24)
Married, spouse not present	14.3 (1.0)[3]	13.2 (0.9)[3]	1.20*	(1.02,1.41)	14.1 (1.0)[3]	13.1 (0.9)[3]	1.20*	(1.02,1.41)
Married, spouse present	10.5 (0.4)[12]	11.3 (0.3)[2]	1.00		10.4 (0.3)[12]	11.2 (0.3)[2]	1.00	
Pay Grade								
E1-E3	14.5 (0.7)[3456]	13.6 (0.8)[456]	1.86*	(1.21,2.87)	14.4 (0.7)[3456]	13.5 (0.8)[456]	1.87*	(1.22,2.85)
E4-E6	13.1 (0.6)[456]	13.0 (0.6)[456]	1.77*	(1.21,2.60)	13.0 (0.5)[456]	12.9 (0.6)[456]	1.77*	(1.22,2.58)
E7-E9	11.5 (1.1)[156]	11.8 (1.0)[456]	1.59*	(1.13,2.22)	11.4 (1.1)[156]	11.7 (1.0)[56]	1.59*	(1.14,2.21)
W1-W5	6.4 (2.2)[12]	5.6 (2.2)[123]	0.69	(0.25,1.92)	6.8 (2.2)[12]	6.1 (2.3)[12]	0.77	(0.28,2.09)
O1-O3	5.2 (0.5)[123]	5.7 (0.7)[123]	0.70	(0.44,1.11)	5.1 (0.5)[123]	5.6 (0.7)[123]	0.71	(0.45,1.11)
O4-O10	7.0 (1.2)[123]	7.8 (1.3)[123]	1.00		6.9 (1.2)[123]	7.8 (1.2)[123]	1.00	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.3.13

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]		Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]	
			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Region								
CONUS[f]	12.2 (0.5)	12.4 (0.5)	1.13	(0.98,1.31)	12.1 (0.5)	12.3 (0.5)	1.14	(0.98,1.31)
OCONUS[g]	11.6 (0.5)	11.2 (0.5)	1.00		11.6 (0.5)	11.0 (0.5)	1.00	
Total	12.0 (0.4)	12.0 (0.4)			11.9 (0.4)	11.9 (0.4)		

Note: Prevalence estimates are percentages among military personnel in each sociodemographic group that were classified as any illicit drug users in the past 30 days. Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, GHB/GBL, inhalants, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers. Standard errors are in parentheses. Adjusted Prevalence is a model based, standardized estimate. The main effects of Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Odds ratios were adjusted for Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region.

[d]95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio.

[e]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[g]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[h]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

[i]An asterisk "*" beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the reference group.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d and Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.14

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]		Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]	
			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Service								
Army	26.4 (1.3)[234]	26.5 (1.3)[234]	2.08*	(1.78,2.43)	26.4 (1.3)[2345]	26.5 (1.3)[2345]	1.83*	(1.53,2.19)
Navy	18.6 (0.9)[134]	18.3 (1.0)[14]	1.27*	(1.09,1.48)	18.6 (0.9)[1345]	18.3 (1.0)[14]	1.12	(0.94,1.34)
Marine Corps	22.3 (1.5)[124]	20.6 (1.2)[14]	1.48*	(1.26,1.75)	22.3 (1.5)[1245]	20.6 (1.2)[145]	1.31*	(1.09,1.57)
Air Force	14.2 (0.4)[123]	15.0 (0.5)[123]	1.00		14.2 (0.4)[1235]	15.0 (0.5)[123]	0.88	(0.77,1.01)
Coast Guard	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.0 (0.6)[1234]	16.6 (0.7)[13]	1.00	
Gender								
Male	20.7 (0.7)	20.7 (0.6)[2]	0.86*	(0.77,0.95)	20.6 (0.7)[2]	20.5 (0.6)[2]	0.86*	(0.78,0.94)
Female	23.1 (1.1)	23.2 (0.9)[1]	1.00		23.0 (1.1)[1]	23.1 (0.9)[1]	1.00	
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	19.4 (0.9)[23]	19.9 (0.8)[2]	1.00		19.3 (0.8)[23]	19.7 (0.8)[23]	1.00	
African American, non-Hispanic	25.3 (1.1)[14]	24.1 (0.9)[1]	1.29*	(1.11,1.50)	25.2 (1.1)[14]	23.9 (0.9)[1]	1.29*	(1.11,1.50)
Hispanic	24.5 (1.2)[14]	22.3 (1.1)	1.17	(1.00,1.36)	24.4 (1.2)[14]	22.2 (1.0)[1]	1.17*	(1.00,1.36)
Other	20.9 (1.2)[23]	21.8 (1.1)	1.13	(0.98,1.29)	20.5 (1.1)[23]	21.4 (1.1)	1.11	(0.97,1.27)
Education								
High school or less	26.6 (1.0)[23]	22.7 (0.8)[2]	1.14	(0.93,1.40)	26.4 (1.0)[23]	22.5 (0.8)[2]	1.15	(0.95,1.40)
Some college	20.9 (0.6)[13]	19.9 (0.6)[1]	0.96	(0.79,1.17)	20.7 (0.6)[13]	19.8 (0.6)[1]	0.97	(0.80,1.18)
College graduate or higher	13.5 (0.9)[12]	20.5 (1.5)	1.00		13.3 (0.9)[12]	20.2 (1.5)	1.00	
Family Status[e]								
Not married	24.2 (0.9)[3]	22.4 (0.8)[3]	1.22*	(1.09,1.37)	24.0 (0.9)[3]	22.3 (0.8)[3]	1.22*	(1.09,1.36)
Married, spouse not present	23.1 (1.4)[3]	21.9 (1.2)[3]	1.18*	(1.02,1.36)	22.9 (1.4)[3]	21.7 (1.2)[3]	1.17*	(1.02,1.35)
Married, spouse present	17.5 (0.7)[12]	19.3 (0.7)[12]	1.00		17.4 (0.6)[12]	19.2 (0.7)[12]	1.00	
Pay Grade								
E1-E3	28.2 (1.4)[23456]	26.2 (1.2)[23456]	2.70*	(2.06,3.53)	28.1 (1.4)[23456]	26.0 (1.2)[23456]	2.69*	(2.07,3.51)
E4-E6	22.1 (0.8)[1456]	22.0 (0.8)[1456]	2.13*	(1.63,2.79)	22.0 (0.8)[1456]	21.9 (0.8)[1456]	2.14*	(1.64,2.77)
E7-E9	19.2 (1.8)[1456]	20.1 (1.7)[1456]	1.90*	(1.47,2.45)	19.0 (1.7)[1456]	19.9 (1.6)[1456]	1.89*	(1.47,2.42)
W1-W5	9.6 (2.2)[123]	8.7 (2.4)[123]	0.71	(0.34,1.45)	10.2 (2.3)[123]	9.5 (2.7)[123]	0.79	(0.38,1.64)
O1-O3	10.3 (0.7)[123]	11.1 (1.1)[123]	0.93	(0.68,1.28)	10.3 (0.7)[123]	11.1 (1.0)[123]	0.94	(0.69,1.28)
O4-O10	10.4 (1.6)[123]	11.8 (1.3)[123]	1.00		10.2 (1.5)[123]	11.7 (1.2)[123]	1.00	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.3.14

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Sociodemographic Characteristics	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]		Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Odds Ratio[c]	
			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]			Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Region								
CONUS[f]	21.2 (0.9)	21.4 (0.8)	1.07	(0.93,1.24)	21.0 (0.9)	21.3 (0.8)	1.07	(0.93,1.23)
OCONUS[g]	20.7 (0.7)	20.3 (0.8)	1.00		20.7 (0.7)	20.1 (0.8)	1.00	
Total	21.1 (0.6)	21.0 (0.6)			20.9 (0.6)	20.9 (0.6)		

Note: Prevalence estimates are percentages among military personnel in each sociodemographic group that were classified as any illicit drug users including prescription drug misuse in the past 12 months. Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, GHB/GBL, inhalants, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers. Standard errors are in parentheses. Adjusted Prevalence is a model based, standardized estimate. The main effects of Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade and region were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Odds ratios were adjusted for Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region.

[d]95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio.

[e]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[g]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[h]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

[i]An asterisk "*" beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the reference group.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.15

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	3.4 (0.4)[246]	1.9 (0.3)[134]	3.3 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[123]	2.4 (0.2)	1.5 (0.5)[13]	2.4 (0.2)
Female	1.9 (0.6)[4]	1.3 (0.5)	1.8 (0.4)[4]	0.6 (0.3)[13]	1.3 (0.3)	2.1 (0.7)	1.3 (0.2)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	3.0 (0.4)[246]	1.7 (0.3)[134]	3.3 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[123]	2.1 (0.2)	1.4 (0.6)[13]	2.1 (0.2)
African American, non-Hispanic	3.2 (0.5)[24]	1.3 (0.3)[134]	3.4 (0.8)[24]	0.3 (0.2)[123]	2.1 (0.3)	2.4 (1.2)	2.1 (0.3)
Hispanic	3.4 (0.8)[4]	3.8 (0.6)[4]	2.5 (0.8)	0.8 (0.2)[126]	3.1 (0.4)	4.0 (1.5)[4]	3.1 (0.4)
Other	4.5 (1.3)[246]	1.2 (0.5)[1]	3.2 (1.4)	1.0 (0.3)[1]	2.3 (0.5)[6]	0.6 (0.4)[15]	2.3 (0.4)
Education							
High school or less	5.5 (0.8)[24]	2.8 (0.4)[13]	4.2 (0.5)[24]	1.9 (0.4)[13]	4.0 (0.4)	3.0 (1.5)	4.0 (0.4)
Some college	2.7 (0.4)[246]	1.6 (0.3)[14]	2.4 (0.4)[46]	0.6 (0.1)[1236]	1.8 (0.2)[6]	1.2 (0.3)[1345]	1.8 (0.2)
College graduate or higher	0.8 (0.2)[4]	0.7 (0.4)	1.1 (0.5)	0.1 (0.1)[1]	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)
Age							
20 or younger	5.8 (1.0)[4]	3.9 (0.7)[4]	4.5 (0.5)[4]	1.3 (0.6)[123]	4.3 (0.5)	6.6 (3.0)	4.3 (0.5)
21-25	5.0 (0.6)[246]	2.6 (0.5)[134]	4.4 (0.6)[246]	1.3 (0.2)[123]	3.5 (0.4)[6]	1.5 (0.4)[135]	3.4 (0.4)
26-34	2.1 (0.4)[46]	1.3 (0.3)[4]	1.2 (0.5)	0.4 (0.1)[12]	1.4 (0.2)[6]	0.7 (0.2)[15]	1.3 (0.2)
35 or older	0.8 (0.3)[34]	0.4 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)[1]	0.2 (0.1)[1]	0.5 (0.1)	0.6 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	4.5 (0.5)[24]	2.7 (0.3)[134]	4.4 (0.6)[24]	1.0 (0.2)[1236]	3.2 (0.3)	2.9 (0.8)[4]	3.2 (0.3)
Married, spouse not present	3.7 (0.9)[46]	2.7 (1.2)	3.6 (1.8)	0.8 (0.6)[1]	3.0 (0.6)[6]	1.3 (0.5)[15]	3.0 (0.5)
Married, spouse present	1.6 (0.4)[46]	0.8 (0.2)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[246]	0.5 (0.1)[13]	1.1 (0.2)[6]	0.3 (0.1)[135]	1.1 (0.2)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	5.8 (0.7)[24]	3.6 (0.5)[134]	6.3 (0.7)[24]	1.4 (0.3)[123]	4.5 (0.3)	4.5 (2.1)	4.5 (0.3)
E4-E6	3.6 (0.6)[2346]	2.0 (0.4)[14]	1.9 (0.2)[14]	0.8 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.3)[6]	1.5 (0.2)[145]	2.3 (0.3)
E7-E9	0.7 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)	+ (+)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)
W1-W5	1.4 (0.4)	+ (+)	0.4 (0.3)	+ (+)	1.4 (0.4)	0.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.4)
O1-O3	0.2 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)
O4-O10	1.3 (1.2)	+ (+)	0.5 (0.4)	+ (+)	0.5 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.4)
Region							
CONUS[e]	3.5 (0.6)[246]	1.7 (0.3)[134]	3.1 (0.6)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.3)	1.5 (0.4)[134]	2.3 (0.3)
OCONUS[f]	2.8 (0.6)[4]	2.1 (0.5)[34]	3.4 (0.1)[246]	0.6 (0.0)[1236]	2.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.0)[34]	2.2 (0.3)
Total	3.2 (0.5)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[134]	3.2 (0.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[1236]	2.3 (0.2)	1.6 (0.4)[134]	2.2 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who were classified as any illicit drug users excluding prescription drug misuse in the past 30 days. Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:
[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.
[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.
[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j).

Table 3.3.16 **ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months				
		0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
DoD Services[a]	*24,690*					
All DoD Services Personnel	*24,690*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.3)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.9 (0.8)	8.5 (0.2)	14.9 (0.4)	13.8 (0.5)	37.1 (0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.3 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.7 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.2 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.2 (0.4)	5.9 (0.2)	23.8 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	*4,831*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		63.8 (0.7)	14.2 (0.5)	11.8 (0.6)	10.3 (0.5)	36.2 (0.7)
Left work early		55.1 (1.2)	9.4 (0.4)	17.6 (0.6)	17.9 (1.1)	44.9 (1.2)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		81.2 (1.4)	9.3 (0.7)	4.8 (0.5)	4.7 (0.7)	18.8 (1.4)
Worked below normal performance level		59.6 (1.2)	8.0 (0.5)	12.6 (0.6)	19.7 (1.0)	40.4 (1.2)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		71.0 (0.8)	9.7 (0.6)	10.5 (0.5)	8.8 (0.5)	29.0 (0.8)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana[d]	*4,532*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		63.3 (0.8)	14.6 (0.6)	12.0 (0.6)	10.1 (0.6)	36.7 (0.8)
Left work early		54.3 (1.1)	9.5 (0.4)	17.9 (0.6)	18.3 (1.1)	45.7 (1.1)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		81.2 (1.3)	9.2 (0.6)	4.8 (0.5)	4.8 (0.7)	18.8 (1.3)
Worked below normal performance level		59.5 (1.1)	8.2 (0.5)	12.7 (0.6)	19.6 (1.0)	40.5 (1.1)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		70.5 (0.8)	10.0 (0.7)	10.6 (0.5)	8.9 (0.5)	29.5 (0.8)
All Services[b]	*28,546*					
All Services Personnel	28,546					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.2)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.8 (0.7)	8.5 (0.2)	15.0 (0.4)	13.7 (0.4)	37.2 (0.7)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.4 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.6 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.9 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.1 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.3 (0.3)	6.0 (0.2)	23.9 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	5,423					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		63.8 (0.7)	14.2 (0.5)	11.8 (0.6)	10.3 (0.5)	36.2 (0.7)
Left work early		55.1 (1.2)	9.4 (0.4)	17.7 (0.6)	17.8 (1.1)	44.9 (1.2)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		81.4 (1.4)	9.2 (0.7)	4.7 (0.5)	4.7 (0.7)	18.6 (1.4)
Worked below normal performance level		59.6 (1.1)	8.0 (0.5)	12.6 (0.6)	19.8 (0.9)	40.4 (1.1)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		70.9 (0.8)	9.7 (0.6)	10.6 (0.5)	8.8 (0.5)	29.1 (0.8)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.3.16

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months				
		0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana[d]	5,094					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		63.3 (0.8)	14.6 (0.5)	11.9 (0.6)	10.1 (0.6)	36.7 (0.8)
Left work early		54.3 (1.1)	9.6 (0.4)	18.0 (0.6)	18.2 (1.0)	45.7 (1.1)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		81.3 (1.3)	9.1 (0.6)	4.8 (0.5)	4.8 (0.7)	18.7 (1.3)
Worked below normal performance level		59.4 (1.1)	8.2 (0.5)	12.8 (0.6)	19.6 (1.0)	40.6 (1.1)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		70.4 (0.8)	10.0 (0.6)	10.6 (0.5)	8.9 (0.5)	29.6 (0.8)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the three groups of interest (All Personnel, Any Illicit Drug Users Including Prescription Drug Misuse, and Any Illicit Drug Users Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana) that reported the specified problem (e.g., Late for work by 30 minutes or more) affected no days, 1 day, 2 or 3 days, 4 or more days and 1 or more days. Sample sizes by group are also provided. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 in each row due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Unweighted number of respondents in the DoD Services sample who reported any use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[d]Unweighted number of respondents in the DoD Services sample who reported any use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Productivity Loss, Q106; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana, Past 12 Months, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d.)

Table 3.3.17

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months: 0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
DoD Services[a]	*24,690*					
All DoD Services Personnel	*24,690*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.3)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.9 (0.8)	8.5 (0.2)	14.9 (0.4)	13.8 (0.5)	37.1 (0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.3 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.7 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.2 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.2 (0.4)	5.9 (0.2)	23.8 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	*1,195*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		56.3 (1.8)	12.8 (1.2)	13.2 (1.2)	17.7 (1.2)	43.7 (1.8)
Left work early		54.3 (2.6)	8.7 (0.7)	15.1 (1.1)	21.9 (2.3)	45.7 (2.6)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		74.1 (2.2)	10.6 (1.0)	6.3 (1.0)	9.0 (1.4)	25.9 (2.2)
Worked below normal performance level		51.4 (2.6)	7.5 (0.8)	12.4 (1.1)	28.7 (2.2)	48.6 (2.6)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		67.7 (1.4)	8.9 (0.9)	10.9 (0.7)	12.6 (1.1)	32.3 (1.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[d]	*747*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		51.2 (2.4)	14.0 (1.4)	14.4 (1.6)	20.3 (1.6)	48.8 (2.4)
Left work early		49.8 (2.6)	8.7 (1.0)	15.6 (1.3)	25.9 (2.6)	50.2 (2.6)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		69.1 (2.3)	11.3 (1.5)	7.2 (1.2)	12.4 (1.7)	30.9 (2.3)
Worked below normal performance level		48.1 (2.3)	8.0 (1.1)	12.7 (1.6)	31.2 (2.6)	51.9 (2.3)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		63.5 (1.9)	9.8 (1.4)	11.3 (1.2)	15.5 (1.5)	36.5 (1.9)
All Services[b]	*28,546*					
All Services Personnel	28,546					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.2)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.8 (0.7)	8.5 (0.2)	15.0 (0.4)	13.7 (0.4)	37.2 (0.7)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.4 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.6 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.9 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.1 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.3 (0.3)	6.0 (0.2)	23.9 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	1,306					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		56.3 (1.7)	12.8 (1.2)	13.2 (1.1)	17.7 (1.2)	43.7 (1.7)
Left work early		54.3 (2.5)	8.7 (0.7)	15.2 (1.1)	21.8 (2.3)	45.7 (2.5)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		74.3 (2.2)	10.5 (1.0)	6.2 (0.9)	9.0 (1.4)	25.7 (2.2)
Worked below normal performance level		51.1 (2.5)	7.5 (0.8)	12.6 (1.1)	28.8 (2.1)	48.9 (2.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		67.7 (1.4)	8.8 (0.9)	10.9 (0.7)	12.6 (1.0)	32.3 (1.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.3.17

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE EXCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months				
		0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[a]	805					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		51.3 (2.4)	14.1 (1.4)	14.3 (1.6)	20.3 (1.6)	48.7 (2.4)
Left work early		49.9 (2.6)	8.8 (1.0)	15.6 (1.3)	25.7 (2.5)	50.1 (2.6)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		69.2 (2.3)	11.2 (1.5)	7.2 (1.2)	12.4 (1.6)	30.8 (2.3)
Worked below normal performance level		47.9 (2.3)	8.0 (1.1)	13.0 (1.6)	31.2 (2.6)	52.1 (2.3)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		63.5 (1.9)	9.7 (1.4)	11.3 (1.1)	15.5 (1.5)	36.5 (1.9)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the three groups of interest (All Personnel, Any Illicit Drug Users Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, and Any Illicit Drug Users Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana that reported the specified problem (e.g., Late for work by 30 minutes or more) affected no days, 1 day, 2 or 3 days, 4 or more days and 1 or more days. Sample sizes by group are also provided. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 in each row due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Unweighted number of respondents in the DoD Services sample who reported any use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, GHB/GBL, or inhalants.

[d]Unweighted number of respondents in the DoD Services sample who reported any use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, GHB/GBL, or inhalants.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Productivity Loss, Q106; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana, Past 12 Months, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d.)

Table 3.3.18

LAST TIME TESTED FOR ILLICIT DRUG USE BY ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE INCLUDING PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICE AND ALL SERVICES, 2008

Service/Testing	Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[a,e]: Yes	No	Total[b]
Army			
Tested in past 30 days	26.2 (3.0)	23.9 (1.9)	24.5 (2.2)
Tested more than 30 days ago	66.9 (1.7)[2]	69.6 (1.6)[1]	68.9 (1.6)
Never tested	6.9 (2.2)	6.6 (1.3)	6.6 (1.5)
Navy			
Tested in past 30 days	41.5 (3.0)	42.4 (2.6)	42.3 (2.5)
Tested more than 30 days ago	56.5 (3.3)[2]	53.0 (2.7)[1]	53.6 (2.8)
Never tested	1.9 (0.3)[2]	4.6 (0.7)[1]	4.1 (0.6)
Marine Corps			
Tested in past 30 days	37.2 (7.1)	33.8 (4.7)	34.6 (5.2)
Tested more than 30 days ago	58.5 (6.6)	58.9 (4.7)	58.8 (5.0)
Never tested	4.2 (0.8)[2]	7.3 (1.5)[1]	6.6 (1.3)
Air Force			
Tested in past 30 days	14.8 (1.5)	14.2 (1.0)	14.3 (0.9)
Tested more than 30 days ago	81.7 (1.6)	81.5 (1.0)	81.5 (1.0)
Never tested	3.5 (0.5)	4.3 (0.6)	4.2 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]			
Tested in past 30 days	29.1 (1.9)	27.1 (1.3)	27.5 (1.3)
Tested more than 30 days ago	66.0 (1.4)	67.3 (1.2)	67.0 (1.2)
Never tested	4.9 (1.1)	5.6 (0.5)	5.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard			
Tested in past 30 days	8.1 (2.2)	7.0 (1.4)	7.2 (1.5)
Tested more than 30 days ago	88.7 (2.5)	87.1 (1.8)	87.3 (1.8)
Never tested	3.2 (1.0)[2]	5.9 (0.7)[1]	5.5 (0.7)
All Services[d]			
Tested in past 30 days	28.6 (1.8)	26.5 (1.2)	26.9 (1.3)
Tested more than 30 days ago	66.5 (1.4)	67.9 (1.2)	67.6 (1.1)
Never tested	4.9 (1.0)	5.6 (0.5)	5.4 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each Service by any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse group (yes or no) that reported any illicit drug use testing in the past 30 days. Note that Tested more than 30 days ago includes those tested later than 12 months ago. Estimates may not sum to 100 by column group due to rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, GHB/GBL, inhalants, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[b]Individuals with missing any illicit drug use in the past 12 months are not included in these estimates.

[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[e]Significance tests were conducted between individuals who used any illicit drug use in the past 12 months and those that did not. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Yes) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (No) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Last Time Tested, Q92).

Table 3.3.19 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG PERSONS AGED 17 TO 20, BY DRUG AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Drug	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Marijuana	18.0 (4.6)[4]	9.1 (1.5)[4]	11.6 (1.2)[4]	3.7 (0.9)[123]	12.0 (1.9)	8.9 (3.0)	11.9 (1.9)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	7.7 (2.1)[24]	2.5 (0.9)[1]	5.2 (1.1)[4]	1.1 (0.4)[13]	4.8 (1.0)	+ (+)	4.8 (0.9)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	9.4 (2.0)[4]	6.2 (1.6)[4]	6.5 (1.0)[4]	0.4 (0.3)[123]	6.4 (0.9)	+ (+)	6.3 (0.9)
Heroin	2.0 (0.6)	1.2 (0.4)	2.3 (0.5)	+ (+)	1.5 (0.3)	+ (+)	1.6 (0.3)
Methamphetamine	4.1 (1.3)[26]	1.1 (0.5)[13]	2.3 (0.2)[26]	+ (+)	2.3 (0.6)[6]	0.6 (0.6)[135]	2.3 (0.6)
Inhalants	4.8 (0.9)[4]	5.9 (1.3)[4]	5.6 (0.8)[4]	0.8 (0.5)[123]	4.5 (0.5)	4.7 (2.9)	4.5 (0.5)
GHB/GBL	1.6 (0.5)	0.8 (0.4)	2.1 (0.6)	+ (+)	1.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.6)	1.2 (0.2)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[d]	7.8 (1.9)[246]	3.7 (0.5)[1346]	5.6 (0.7)[246]	0.7 (0.5)[123]	5.2 (0.9)[6]	0.8 (0.6)[1235]	5.0 (0.9)
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	8.8 (1.2)[24]	4.0 (0.9)[13]	7.2 (1.3)[24]	2.9 (0.8)[13]	6.4 (0.7)	4.2 (2.5)	6.3 (0.6)
Barbiturates/Sedatives	6.2 (0.9)[24]	2.4 (0.5)[13]	4.5 (0.7)[24]	1.4 (0.4)[13]	4.1 (0.5)	3.8 (2.5)	4.1 (0.5)
Pain Relievers	23.2 (2.6)[246]	15.2 (2.0)[1]	19.8 (1.7)[46]	14.9 (1.7)[13]	19.2 (1.2)[6]	12.8 (2.2)[135]	19.1 (1.2)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[e]	26.4 (2.5)[2346]	16.7 (2.2)[1]	20.3 (1.4)[146]	15.3 (1.6)[13]	20.9 (1.2)[6]	13.8 (2.2)[135]	20.8 (1.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[f]	34.6 (3.6)[2346]	24.0 (3.0)[1]	26.7 (0.9)[146]	17.6 (2.1)[13]	27.4 (1.7)[6]	17.4 (2.6)[135]	27.2 (1.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[g]	29.0 (2.6)[246]	21.1 (3.0)[1]	24.0 (1.0)[46]	16.2 (1.7)[13]	23.8 (1.3)[6]	14.9 (2.4)[135]	23.6 (1.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[h]	24.6 (3.7)[246]	15.6 (2.8)[14]	17.7 (1.1)[46]	6.8 (1.0)[123]	17.9 (1.7)[6]	10.7 (3.1)[135]	17.7 (1.7)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]	19.8 (4.3)[4]	12.8 (2.2)[4]	13.9 (1.0)[4]	4.0 (1.1)[123]	14.1 (1.8)	10.3 (3.2)	14.0 (1.7)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[j]	18.0 (1.9)[246]	11.8 (2.3)[14]	14.2 (1.3)[46]	5.0 (0.9)[123]	13.4 (1.0)[6]	7.1 (2.8)[135]	13.3 (1.0)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[k]	11.8 (2.3)[4]	8.6 (1.8)[4]	9.8 (1.3)[4]	1.9 (0.5)[123]	8.9 (1.0)	6.0 (3.0)	8.8 (1.0)
Anabolic Steroids	3.5 (0.8)[46]	2.8 (0.8)[4]	4.0 (0.8)[46]	1.1 (0.3)[123]	3.0 (0.4)[6]	1.4 (0.5)[135]	3.0 (0.4)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	1.2 (0.6)	1.6 (0.4)[4]	1.5 (0.5)	0.4 (0.4)[2]	1.2 (0.3)	0.6 (0.5)	1.2 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used the drug(s) indicated in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[e]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[k]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.20 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG PERSONS AGED 21 TO 25, BY DRUG AND SERVICE, 2008**

Drug	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Marijuana	9.9 (1.1)[246]	5.3 (0.4)[146]	7.5 (1.4)[46]	2.3 (0.3)[1236]	6.7 (0.5)[6]	4.0 (0.3)[12345]	6.6 (0.5)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	4.8 (0.8)[246]	2.8 (0.4)[146]	4.6 (1.1)[46]	1.0 (0.2)[123]	3.4 (0.4)[6]	1.5 (0.2)[1235]	3.4 (0.4)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	5.0 (0.6)[246]	3.2 (0.3)[146]	4.0 (0.6)[46]	0.9 (0.2)[1236]	3.5 (0.3)[6]	1.7 (0.3)[12345]	3.5 (0.3)
Heroin	1.7 (0.4)[46]	1.2 (0.3)[34]	2.0 (0.3)[246]	0.6 (0.2)[123]	1.4 (0.2)[6]	0.8 (0.2)[135]	1.4 (0.2)
Methamphetamine	2.3 (0.4)[46]	1.5 (0.2)[346]	2.0 (0.1)[246]	0.6 (0.2)[123]	1.7 (0.2)[6]	0.7 (0.2)[1235]	1.7 (0.2)
Inhalants	3.3 (0.6)[46]	3.4 (0.4)[346]	4.8 (0.5)[246]	0.9 (0.2)[123]	3.0 (0.3)[6]	1.3 (0.4)[1235]	3.0 (0.3)
GHB/GBL	1.2 (0.3)[4]	1.2 (0.3)	2.0 (0.4)[46]	0.6 (0.2)[13]	1.2 (0.1)[6]	0.6 (0.2)[35]	1.2 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[d]	5.0 (0.6)[246]	2.9 (0.3)[14]	4.1 (0.6)[46]	1.7 (0.2)[1236]	3.6 (0.3)[6]	2.5 (0.3)[1345]	3.6 (0.3)
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	9.4 (0.7)[246]	5.7 (0.8)[14]	7.7 (1.1)[46]	3.3 (0.3)[123]	6.9 (0.4)[6]	4.7 (0.9)[135]	6.8 (0.4)
Barbiturates/Sedatives	4.6 (0.5)[246]	2.4 (0.4)[13]	4.1 (0.7)[2]	2.6 (0.4)[1]	3.6 (0.3)	2.4 (0.6)[1]	3.5 (0.3)
Pain Relievers	22.9 (1.6)[246]	16.0 (0.9)[134]	20.0 (1.2)[246]	12.9 (0.9)[1236]	18.6 (0.8)	15.9 (1.1)[134]	18.5 (0.8)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[e]	24.5 (1.6)[246]	17.4 (0.9)[134]	21.4 (1.3)[246]	13.8 (0.9)[1236]	19.9 (0.8)[6]	16.7 (1.1)[1345]	19.8 (0.8)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[f]	28.5 (1.6)[246]	21.3 (1.1)[1346]	25.6 (1.7)[246]	15.1 (1.0)[1236]	23.3 (0.8)[6]	18.3 (1.0)[12345]	23.2 (0.8)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[g]	26.3 (1.6)[246]	19.5 (1.0)[134]	23.9 (1.7)[246]	14.2 (0.9)[1236]	21.6 (0.8)[6]	17.4 (1.0)[1345]	21.5 (0.8)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[h]	18.1 (1.5)[246]	11.8 (1.1)[146]	15.0 (1.8)[46]	6.7 (0.6)[123]	13.6 (0.7)[6]	8.2 (1.0)[1235]	13.4 (0.7)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]	11.5 (1.2)[246]	7.8 (0.6)[146]	9.7 (1.3)[46]	2.6 (0.3)[1236]	8.3 (0.6)[6]	4.5 (0.5)[12345]	8.2 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[j]	15.0 (1.3)[246]	9.6 (1.0)[14]	12.9 (1.7)[46]	5.6 (0.4)[123]	11.3 (0.7)[6]	6.9 (1.0)[135]	11.2 (0.7)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[k]	7.5 (1.0)[46]	5.3 (0.5)[46]	7.1 (1.0)[46]	1.4 (0.2)[1236]	5.6 (0.5)[6]	2.6 (0.2)[12345]	5.5 (0.5)
Anabolic Steroids	3.7 (0.5)[46]	2.6 (0.4)[4]	3.2 (0.4)[46]	0.8 (0.2)[1236]	2.7 (0.3)[6]	1.6 (0.3)[1345]	2.7 (0.3)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	1.6 (0.4)[4]	1.5 (0.4)	2.0 (0.4)[46]	0.6 (0.2)[13]	1.4 (0.2)	0.9 (0.3)[3]	1.4 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used the drug(s) indicated in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[e]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[k]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.21 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG PERSONS AGED 26 TO 34, BY DRUG AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Drug	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Marijuana	4.4 (0.9)[246]	2.1 (0.4)[14]	2.1 (0.8)	1.0 (0.2)[126]	2.7 (0.4)	2.3 (0.5)[14]	2.7 (0.4)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	1.6 (0.4)[46]	1.0 (0.3)[4]	1.7 (0.5)[4]	0.2 (0.1)[123]	1.1 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)[1]	1.1 (0.2)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	2.0 (0.2)[46]	1.5 (0.3)[46]	1.7 (0.6)[4]	0.3 (0.1)[123]	1.4 (0.1)[6]	0.6 (0.3)[125]	1.4 (0.1)
Heroin	0.8 (0.3)[4]	0.5 (0.3)	0.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)[1]	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	1.1 (0.3)[46]	0.9 (0.2)[46]	0.9 (0.4)	0.3 (0.1)[12]	0.8 (0.1)[6]	0.3 (0.2)[125]	0.8 (0.1)
Inhalants	1.6 (0.3)[46]	0.9 (0.2)[4]	1.0 (0.4)	0.3 (0.1)[12]	1.0 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)[1]	1.0 (0.2)
GHB/GBL	0.7 (0.2)[4]	0.8 (0.2)[4]	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)[12]	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.6 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[d]	2.3 (0.3)[46]	2.0 (0.2)[6]	2.6 (0.7)	1.3 (0.3)[1]	2.0 (0.2)[6]	1.1 (0.3)[125]	2.0 (0.1)
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	7.2 (0.8)[2346]	3.4 (0.4)[1]	4.4 (0.7)[1]	3.8 (0.4)[1]	5.1 (0.4)	4.5 (0.6)[1]	5.1 (0.3)
Barbiturates/Sedatives	2.8 (0.5)[6]	1.7 (0.3)	2.0 (0.6)	2.4 (0.3)[6]	2.3 (0.3)[6]	1.4 (0.2)[145]	2.3 (0.2)
Pain Relievers	19.6 (1.4)[2346]	13.7 (0.6)[1]	14.4 (2.1)[1]	11.6 (1.0)[1]	15.6 (0.6)[6]	12.7 (0.4)[15]	15.5 (0.6)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[e]	21.0 (1.3)[2346]	14.5 (0.6)[1]	15.7 (2.2)[1]	12.7 (1.0)[1]	16.8 (0.6)[6]	13.7 (0.4)[15]	16.7 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[f]	23.7 (1.9)[2346]	16.4 (0.9)[14]	16.9 (2.5)[1]	13.0 (1.0)[12]	18.6 (0.9)[6]	15.0 (0.4)[15]	18.4 (0.8)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[g]	21.9 (1.4)[246]	15.5 (0.7)[14]	16.6 (2.3)	12.7 (1.0)[12]	17.5 (0.7)[6]	14.0 (0.3)[15]	17.4 (0.7)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[h]	12.6 (1.4)[2346]	6.5 (0.6)[1]	7.7 (1.0)[1]	6.1 (0.6)[1]	9.0 (0.7)[6]	6.9 (0.6)[15]	8.9 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]	5.5 (1.0)[246]	3.1 (0.4)[14]	3.1 (0.8)[4]	1.1 (0.2)[1236]	3.6 (0.5)	2.5 (0.6)[14]	3.6 (0.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[j]	10.4 (0.9)[2346]	5.6 (0.6)[1]	7.5 (0.8)[1]	5.6 (0.6)[1]	7.7 (0.5)[6]	5.7 (0.6)[15]	7.7 (0.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[k]	3.1 (0.4)[46]	2.1 (0.4)[4]	2.7 (0.7)[46]	0.5 (0.2)[123]	2.1 (0.2)[6]	1.1 (0.4)[135]	2.1 (0.2)
Anabolic Steroids	1.1 (0.4)	1.0 (0.2)	1.5 (0.5)[6]	0.7 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)[6]	0.4 (0.2)[35]	1.0 (0.2)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	1.0 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)	1.3 (0.6)	0.8 (0.2)	1.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.2)	1.0 (0.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used the drug(s) indicated in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[e]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[k]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.22 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG PERSONS AGED 35 AND OLDER, BY DRUG AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Drug	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Marijuana	0.9 (0.2)[4]	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.3 (0.1)[1]	0.6 (0.1)	0.9 (0.3)	0.6 (0.1)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	0.4 (0.2)	0.4 (0.1)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)
Heroin	0.4 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.0)
Inhalants	+ (+)	0.3 (0.2)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)
GHB/GBL	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.0)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[d]	1.7 (0.5)	1.3 (0.5)	1.1 (0.7)	0.8 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.4)	1.3 (0.2)
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	8.1 (1.1)[2346]	4.7 (0.4)[1]	4.3 (0.8)[1]	4.4 (0.5)[1]	5.9 (0.5)[6]	3.9 (0.7)[15]	5.8 (0.5)
Barbiturates/Sedatives	3.1 (0.5)[2346]	1.6 (0.2)[1]	1.4 (0.4)[1]	1.5 (0.2)[1]	2.2 (0.3)[6]	1.0 (0.4)[15]	2.1 (0.2)
Pain Relievers	21.0 (1.6)[2346]	14.0 (1.0)[1]	12.1 (1.4)[1]	12.0 (1.0)[1]	16.0 (0.9)[6]	13.0 (1.2)[15]	15.9 (0.9)
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[e]	22.1 (1.8)[2346]	14.8 (1.2)[1]	12.7 (1.5)[1]	12.8 (1.0)[1]	16.9 (1.0)[6]	13.2 (1.2)[15]	16.8 (1.0)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[f]	22.4 (1.7)[2346]	15.0 (1.2)[1]	12.8 (1.6)[1]	13.1 (1.2)[1]	17.2 (1.0)[6]	13.8 (1.2)[15]	17.1 (1.0)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[g]	22.1 (1.8)[2346]	14.9 (1.2)[1]	12.7 (1.5)[1]	12.9 (1.1)[1]	17.0 (1.0)[6]	13.4 (1.2)[15]	16.8 (1.0)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[h]	9.9 (1.3)[2346]	5.9 (0.5)[1]	5.1 (0.9)[1]	5.8 (0.8)[1]	7.4 (0.7)[6]	5.2 (0.8)[15]	7.3 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[i]	1.3 (0.3)[4]	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)[1]	0.8 (0.1)	1.3 (0.4)	0.8 (0.1)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[j]	9.4 (1.3)[2346]	5.8 (0.4)[1]	4.9 (0.9)[1]	5.5 (0.7)[1]	7.0 (0.6)[6]	4.7 (0.7)[15]	7.0 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[k]	0.8 (0.4)	0.4 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.5 (0.1)
Anabolic Steroids	2.0 (0.4)[246]	0.8 (0.2)[1]	1.0 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)[1]	1.3 (0.2)[6]	0.4 (0.2)[15]	1.3 (0.2)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	2.9 (0.5)[346]	3.2 (0.6)[346]	1.5 (0.4)[12]	1.0 (0.3)[12]	2.3 (0.3)[6]	1.4 (0.3)[125]	2.3 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that used the drug(s) indicated in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[e]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[g]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j]Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[k]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.23 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, FOR DOD SERVICES AMONG PERSONS AGED 17 TO 20, 2002, 2005, AND 2008**

Drug[a]	Lifetime[j]			Past 12 Months[j]			Past 30 Days[j]		
	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008
Marijuana	40.1 (2.3)	38.2 (2.5)	35.5 (1.6)	11.1 (1.3)	10.0 (1.6)	12.0 (1.9)	4.1 (0.8)	3.3 (1.0)	3.3 (0.5)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	10.5 (0.9)	10.8 (1.2)	11.5 (1.1)	4.0 (0.6)	3.6 (0.8)	4.8 (1.0)	1.7 (0.4)	1.6 (0.5)	1.7 (0.4)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	16.3 (1.9)	14.3 (1.4)	13.5 (1.1)	5.7 (0.9)	4.6 (0.8)	6.4 (0.9)	2.1 (0.4)	1.9 (0.6)	1.8 (0.2)
Heroin	4.0 (0.4)	5.0 (0.7)	3.6 (0.6)	1.2 (0.3)	1.6 (0.4)	1.5 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.9 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	6.6 (0.8)	NA	NA	2.3 (0.6)	NA	NA	1.1 (0.3)
Inhalants	6.6 (0.9)[23]	10.4 (1.1)[1]	9.2 (0.9)[1]	2.2 (0.5)[23]	5.2 (0.8)[1]	4.5 (0.5)[1]	1.2 (0.3)[2]	2.6 (0.5)[1]	1.7 (0.3)
GHB/GBL	2.9 (0.6)	NA	3.5 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	NA	1.3 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	NA	0.8 (0.2)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[b]	7.9 (0.7)[3]	9.5 (1.3)	11.7 (1.1)[1]	2.1 (0.3)[3]	2.8 (0.7)[3]	5.2 (0.9)[12]	1.4 (0.3)[3]	1.5 (0.5)	2.3 (0.3)[1]
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	6.6 (0.7)[23]	11.2 (1.2)[1]	10.7 (0.8)[1]	2.2 (0.5)[23]	3.9 (0.7)[13]	6.4 (0.7)[12]	1.5 (0.4)[3]	1.4 (0.4)[3]	2.8 (0.3)[12]
Barbiturates/Sedatives	4.7 (0.4)[23]	7.9 (0.9)[1]	7.6 (0.7)[1]	1.2 (0.3)[23]	3.4 (0.6)[1]	4.1 (0.5)[1]	0.9 (0.2)[3]	1.1 (0.3)	1.7 (0.2)[1]
Pain Relievers	6.0 (0.6)[23]	17.1 (1.3)[13]	25.4 (1.1)[12]	2.6 (0.6)[23]	10.2 (1.2)[13]	19.2 (1.2)[12]	1.5 (0.3)[23]	3.6 (0.6)[13]	11.2 (0.8)[12]
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	11.1 (0.9)[23]	21.1 (1.8)[13]	28.4 (1.1)[12]	4.5 (0.6)[23]	11.2 (1.3)[13]	20.9 (1.2)[12]	2.8 (0.4)[23]	4.2 (0.6)[13]	12.1 (0.8)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]	41.8 (2.3)	42.5 (2.5)	46.7 (1.6)	14.7 (1.6)[3]	18.5 (1.9)[3]	27.4 (1.7)[12]	6.9 (0.8)[3]	7.8 (1.0)[3]	13.6 (0.7)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[e]	20.5 (1.8)[23]	26.2 (1.8)[13]	33.0 (1.2)[12]	9.5 (1.1)[23]	14.5 (1.4)[13]	23.8 (1.3)[12]	4.6 (0.6)[3]	6.2 (0.7)[3]	12.7 (0.7)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[f]	41.4 (2.3)	40.0 (2.5)	39.1 (1.7)	14.1 (1.5)	14.9 (1.7)	17.9 (1.7)	6.5 (0.8)	6.3 (1.0)	6.6 (0.5)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[g]	40.9 (2.3)	39.4 (2.5)	36.3 (1.7)	13.2 (1.5)	13.5 (1.7)	14.1 (1.8)	5.4 (0.8)	5.7 (1.0)	4.3 (0.5)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[h]	19.8 (1.9)	22.6 (1.4)	22.1 (1.2)	8.7 (1.1)[3]	10.7 (1.1)	13.4 (1.0)[1]	4.1 (0.5)[3]	4.6 (0.7)	5.5 (0.4)[1]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[i]	18.6 (1.9)	20.0 (1.4)	17.3 (1.1)	7.5 (1.1)	8.8 (1.0)	8.9 (1.0)	2.9 (0.4)	4.0 (0.6)	3.0 (0.4)
Anabolic Steroids	3.4 (0.6)[3]	3.6 (0.7)	5.3 (0.6)[1]	2.0 (0.5)	1.6 (0.5)[3]	3.0 (0.4)[2]	1.4 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	1.7 (0.3)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	NA	4.2 (0.6)[3]	2.4 (0.4)[2]	NA	3.3 (0.5)[3]	1.2 (0.3)[2]	NA	2.1 (0.4)[3]	0.8 (0.2)[2]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[b] Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[c] Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[g] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j] Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

Note that some estimates may differ due to reasons other than sampling error. Significant questionnaire wording changes for some substances may be contributing to the differences identified.

[k] The 2002 estimates presented in this table may differ slightly from estimates published in previous reports. For this table, responses received from the drug use questions in 2002 were re-edited to be comparable to 2005 and 2008 estimates.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.24 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, FOR DOD SERVICES AMONG PERSONS AGED 21 TO 25, 2002, 2005, AND 2008**

Drug[a]	Lifetime[j]			Past 12 Months[j]			Past 30 Days[j]		
	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008
Marijuana	35.8 (1.2)[2]	39.3 (1.3)[13]	35.1 (1.2)[2]	8.3 (0.8)	6.6 (0.7)	6.7 (0.5)	2.6 (0.5)	1.8 (0.3)[3]	2.8 (0.3)[2]
Cocaine (Including Crack)	9.3 (0.7)[23]	12.8 (0.9)[1]	12.0 (0.7)[1]	2.5 (0.4)	3.3 (0.4)	3.4 (0.4)	1.1 (0.3)	0.8 (0.2)[3]	1.3 (0.2)[2]
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	14.3 (0.8)	16.8 (1.0)[3]	13.3 (0.8)[2]	3.6 (0.6)	3.1 (0.4)	3.5 (0.3)	1.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)
Heroin	3.2 (0.5)[2]	7.1 (0.7)[13]	3.4 (0.5)[2]	1.0 (0.3)	1.4 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.7 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	6.7 (0.7)	NA	NA	1.7 (0.2)	NA	NA	1.1 (0.1)
Inhalants	5.0 (0.4)[23]	10.0 (0.6)[1]	8.5 (0.7)[1]	1.7 (0.3)[23]	3.4 (0.4)[1]	3.0 (0.3)[1]	1.0 (0.3)	1.2 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)
GHB/GBL	2.2 (0.4)	NA	3.1 (0.4)	1.0 (0.2)	NA	1.2 (0.1)	0.7 (0.2)	NA	0.8 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[b]	6.5 (0.6)[23]	11.5 (0.9)[1]	11.2 (0.7)[1]	2.0 (0.4)[3]	2.2 (0.3)[3]	3.6 (0.3)[12]	1.2 (0.2)[3]	0.8 (0.2)[3]	2.1 (0.2)[12]
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	4.8 (0.6)[23]	11.4 (0.7)[1]	13.0 (0.6)[1]	2.0 (0.4)[23]	3.4 (0.4)[13]	6.9 (0.4)[12]	1.2 (0.3)[3]	1.4 (0.3)[3]	3.3 (0.3)[12]
Barbiturates/Sedatives	3.7 (0.3)[23]	10.2 (0.9)[13]	7.4 (0.6)[12]	1.5 (0.3)[23]	3.4 (0.4)[1]	3.6 (0.3)[1]	1.1 (0.3)[3]	1.6 (0.3)	2.2 (0.2)[1]
Pain Relievers	3.8 (0.5)[23]	16.9 (0.8)[13]	26.1 (1.1)[12]	2.0 (0.5)[23]	9.3 (0.6)[13]	18.6 (0.8)[12]	1.4 (0.3)[23]	4.4 (0.5)[13]	10.4 (0.6)[12]
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	8.9 (0.7)[23]	21.0 (1.0)[13]	29.5 (1.1)[12]	3.6 (0.6)[23]	10.4 (0.7)[13]	19.9 (0.8)[12]	2.5 (0.4)[23]	5.2 (0.6)[13]	11.8 (0.6)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]	37.8 (1.3)[23]	43.0 (1.4)[13]	47.5 (1.3)[12]	11.4 (1.0)[23]	14.5 (1.0)[13]	23.3 (0.8)[12]	4.7 (0.6)[23]	6.8 (0.6)[13]	13.1 (0.6)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[e]	18.7 (1.1)[23]	26.4 (1.2)[13]	34.5 (1.2)[12]	6.5 (0.8)[23]	12.7 (0.9)[13]	21.6 (0.8)[12]	3.3 (0.5)[23]	6.0 (0.6)[13]	12.4 (0.7)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[f]	37.4 (1.2)[2]	41.0 (1.3)[1]	40.4 (1.3)	10.7 (1.0)[3]	10.6 (0.9)[3]	13.6 (0.7)[12]	4.2 (0.6)[3]	4.2 (0.5)[3]	6.5 (0.5)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[g]	37.0 (1.2)	40.6 (1.3)[3]	36.0 (1.2)[2]	10.1 (0.9)	9.0 (0.9)	8.3 (0.6)	3.4 (0.5)	3.2 (0.4)	3.5 (0.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[h]	18.1 (1.1)[23]	22.9 (1.1)[1]	24.7 (1.0)[1]	5.7 (0.7)[23]	8.6 (0.7)[13]	11.3 (0.7)[12]	2.8 (0.4)[3]	3.2 (0.4)[3]	5.6 (0.5)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[i]	17.1 (1.0)[2]	21.0 (1.0)[13]	17.6 (0.9)[2]	4.9 (0.7)	6.6 (0.6)	5.6 (0.5)	1.9 (0.3)	2.2 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)
Anabolic Steroids	2.8 (0.4)[23]	4.8 (0.5)[1]	5.1 (0.5)[1]	1.6 (0.3)[3]	2.3 (0.4)	2.7 (0.3)[1]	1.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	NA	5.5 (0.4)[3]	3.1 (0.3)[2]	NA	3.2 (0.3)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[2]	NA	1.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[b] Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[c] Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[g] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j] Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

Note that some estimates may differ due to reasons other than sampling error. Significant questionnaire wording changes for some substances may be contributing to the differences identified.

[k] The 2002 estimates presented in this table may differ slightly from estimates published in previous reports. For this table, responses received from the drug use questions in 2002 were re-edited to be comparable to 2005 and 2008 estimates.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.25 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, FOR DOD SERVICES AMONG PERSONS AGED 26 TO 34, 2002, 2005, AND 2008**

Drug[a]	Lifetime[j]			Past 12 Months[j]			Past 30 Days[j]		
	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008
Marijuana	21.8 (0.8)[23]	25.7 (1.5)[1]	28.6 (0.9)[1]	1.2 (0.3)[3]	1.9 (0.3)	2.7 (0.4)[1]	0.7 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	4.1 (0.4)[23]	5.9 (0.7)[13]	8.0 (0.7)[12]	0.4 (0.1)[23]	1.1 (0.2)[1]	1.1 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	5.6 (0.5)[3]	7.2 (0.7)[3]	10.5 (0.8)[12]	0.6 (0.1)[3]	0.7 (0.2)[3]	1.4 (0.1)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.4 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)[1]
Heroin	0.8 (0.2)[23]	2.1 (0.5)[1]	2.1 (0.3)[1]	0.2 (0.1)[23]	0.5 (0.1)[1]	0.6 (0.1)[1]	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	5.3 (0.4)	NA	NA	0.8 (0.1)	NA	NA	0.5 (0.1)
Inhalants	1.5 (0.2)[23]	4.2 (0.5)[13]	5.8 (0.4)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[23]	0.8 (0.2)[1]	1.0 (0.2)[1]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.4 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)[1]
GHB/GBL	0.3 (0.1)[3]	NA	2.0 (0.3)[1]	0.1 (0.1)[3]	NA	0.6 (0.1)[1]	+ (+)	NA	0.4 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[b]	3.4 (0.4)[3]	4.8 (0.7)[3]	7.5 (0.5)[12]	0.6 (0.1)[3]	0.7 (0.2)[3]	2.0 (0.2)[12]	0.3 (0.1)[3]	0.4 (0.1)[3]	1.1 (0.1)[12]
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	1.4 (0.3)[23]	3.8 (0.4)[13]	9.4 (0.5)[12]	0.5 (0.1)[3]	0.8 (0.2)[3]	5.1 (0.4)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[23]	0.5 (0.1)[13]	2.7 (0.3)[12]
Barbiturates/Sedatives	1.2 (0.2)[23]	3.5 (0.5)[13]	5.4 (0.4)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[23]	1.0 (0.2)[13]	2.3 (0.3)[12]	0.1 (0.1)[23]	0.6 (0.1)[13]	1.2 (0.2)[12]
Pain Relievers	2.2 (0.4)[23]	8.9 (0.6)[13]	21.8 (0.7)[12]	1.1 (0.2)[23]	5.5 (0.4)[13]	15.6 (0.6)[12]	0.7 (0.2)[23]	2.6 (0.4)[13]	9.8 (0.5)[12]
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	5.0 (0.5)[23]	11.5 (0.8)[13]	24.7 (0.7)[12]	1.8 (0.3)[23]	6.0 (0.5)[13]	16.8 (0.6)[12]	1.0 (0.2)[23]	3.0 (0.4)[13]	10.7 (0.5)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]	23.3 (0.9)[23]	30.3 (1.5)[13]	42.1 (0.9)[12]	3.3 (0.4)[23]	7.4 (0.5)[13]	18.6 (0.9)[12]	1.8 (0.3)[23]	3.6 (0.4)[13]	11.3 (0.6)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[e]	9.1 (0.7)[23]	15.2 (0.8)[13]	29.6 (0.9)[12]	2.4 (0.3)[23]	6.7 (0.5)[13]	17.5 (0.7)[12]	1.4 (0.2)[23]	3.4 (0.4)[13]	10.9 (0.5)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[f]	22.5 (0.9)[23]	27.1 (1.6)[13]	33.8 (0.9)[12]	2.4 (0.4)[23]	3.8 (0.4)[13]	9.0 (0.7)[12]	1.2 (0.3)[3]	1.8 (0.3)[3]	4.2 (0.4)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[g]	22.1 (0.8)[23]	26.5 (1.5)[1]	29.3 (0.9)[1]	1.9 (0.3)[23]	2.9 (0.4)[1]	3.6 (0.5)[1]	0.9 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[h]	8.1 (0.7)[23]	11.2 (0.8)[13]	19.5 (0.9)[12]	1.5 (0.3)[23]	2.9 (0.3)[13]	7.7 (0.5)[12]	0.8 (0.2)[23]	1.4 (0.2)[13]	3.8 (0.4)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[i]	7.2 (0.5)[23]	10.0 (0.8)[13]	13.3 (0.9)[12]	1.0 (0.2)[23]	1.9 (0.3)[1]	2.1 (0.2)[1]	0.4 (0.1)[3]	0.8 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)[1]
Anabolic Steroids	1.1 (0.2)[23]	2.1 (0.3)[13]	2.8 (0.2)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[23]	0.7 (0.2)[1]	1.0 (0.2)[1]	0.1 (0.1)[3]	0.5 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)[1]
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	NA	3.1 (0.5)	2.5 (0.2)	NA	2.1 (0.4)[3]	1.1 (0.1)[2]	NA	1.1 (0.2)	0.7 (0.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[b] Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[c] Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, and pain relievers.

[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[g] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j] Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

Note that some estimates may differ due to reasons other than sampling error. Significant questionnaire wording changes for some substances may be contributing to the differences identified.

[k] The 2002 estimates presented in this table may differ slightly from estimates published in previous reports. For this table, responses received from the drug use questions in 2002 were re-edited to be comparable to 2005 and 2008 estimates.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.3.26 **ILLICIT DRUG USE CATEGORIES, PAST 12 MONTHS, FOR DOD SERVICES AMONG PERSONS AGED 35 AND OLDER, 2002, 2005, AND 2008**

Drug[a]	Lifetime[j]			Past 12 Months[j]			Past 30 Days[j]		
	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008	2002[k]	2005	2008
Marijuana	20.5 (1.1)[23]	23.7 (1.1)[13]	17.8 (0.6)[12]	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)[2]	0.1 (0.1)[1]	0.3 (0.1)
Cocaine (Including Crack)	5.1 (0.4)[3]	5.3 (0.4)[3]	3.9 (0.4)[12]	0.3 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)
Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and Other Hallucinogens)	4.4 (0.4)	4.5 (0.4)	4.1 (0.5)	0.3 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)
Heroin	1.0 (0.1)[3]	1.1 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)[1]	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Methamphetamine	NA	NA	2.0 (0.2)	NA	NA	0.1 (0.1)	NA	NA	0.1 (0.1)
Inhalants	0.9 (0.1)[23]	2.3 (0.3)[1]	2.2 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.0)
GHB/GBL	0.2 (0.1)	NA	0.4 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	NA	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	NA	0.1 (0.1)
Amphetamines/Stimulants[b]	4.3 (0.4)	5.5 (0.4)[3]	3.9 (0.4)[2]	0.6 (0.2)[23]	0.1 (0.1)[13]	1.3 (0.2)[12]	0.3 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)[3]	0.6 (0.1)[2]
Tranquilizers/Muscle Relaxers	2.1 (0.3)[3]	3.1 (0.5)[3]	8.5 (0.6)[12]	0.4 (0.1)[3]	0.6 (0.1)[3]	5.9 (0.5)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.4 (0.2)[3]	2.7 (0.3)[12]
Barbiturates/Sedatives	1.8 (0.3)[3]	2.6 (0.3)[3]	3.5 (0.3)[12]	0.4 (0.1)[3]	0.5 (0.1)[3]	2.2 (0.3)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.3 (0.1)[3]	1.1 (0.2)[12]
Pain Relievers	2.0 (0.3)[23]	8.8 (0.7)[13]	20.0 (0.8)[12]	0.9 (0.2)[23]	5.2 (0.4)[13]	16.0 (0.9)[12]	0.7 (0.2)[23]	2.4 (0.3)[13]	9.6 (0.7)[12]
Any Prescription Drug Misuse[c]	5.6 (0.5)[23]	12.2 (0.7)[13]	22.2 (0.9)[12]	1.6 (0.4)[23]	5.4 (0.4)[13]	16.9 (1.0)[12]	1.1 (0.2)[23]	2.5 (0.3)[13]	10.3 (0.7)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse[d]	22.0 (1.1)[23]	28.5 (1.1)[13]	34.7 (0.9)[12]	2.2 (0.3)[23]	5.8 (0.5)[13]	17.2 (1.0)[12]	1.4 (0.2)[23]	2.7 (0.3)[13]	10.4 (0.7)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana[e]	8.4 (0.7)[23]	14.5 (0.8)[13]	25.0 (0.9)[12]	2.0 (0.3)[23]	5.5 (0.4)[13]	17.0 (1.0)[12]	1.2 (0.2)[23]	2.6 (0.3)[13]	10.3 (0.7)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Pain Relievers[f]	21.4 (1.1)[23]	24.8 (1.2)[1]	25.3 (0.6)[1]	1.6 (0.2)[3]	1.5 (0.3)[3]	7.4 (0.7)[12]	0.9 (0.1)[3]	0.8 (0.2)[3]	3.6 (0.4)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse[g]	21.1 (1.0)[23]	24.3 (1.1)[13]	18.4 (0.6)[12]	1.0 (0.2)	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers[h]	7.7 (0.6)[23]	9.7 (0.7)[13]	14.4 (0.8)[12]	1.3 (0.2)[3]	1.2 (0.2)[3]	7.0 (0.6)[12]	0.7 (0.2)[3]	0.7 (0.2)[3]	3.4 (0.4)[12]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana[i]	6.7 (0.5)	7.7 (0.5)[3]	6.1 (0.4)[2]	0.7 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.4 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Anabolic Steroids	0.6 (0.2)[3]	1.0 (0.2)[3]	2.2 (0.2)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.3 (0.1)[3]	1.3 (0.2)[12]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.2 (0.1)[3]	0.8 (0.2)[12]
Erectile Dysfunction Drugs	NA	3.9 (0.5)	3.2 (0.3)	NA	2.6 (0.4)	2.3 (0.3)	NA	1.5 (0.3)	1.6 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by survey year that reported use of the substance noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g.,

pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[b] Methamphetamine is included in this estimate.

[c] Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, and pain relievers.

[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except pain relievers is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[g] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[h] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, except marijuana and pain relievers is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, or barbiturates/sedatives.

[i] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse and marijuana is defined as the use of cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[j] Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3] Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

Note that some estimates may differ due to reasons other than sampling error. Significant questionnaire wording changes for some substances may be contributing to the differences identified.

[k] The 2002 estimates presented in this table may differ slightly from estimates published in previous reports. For this table, responses received from the drug use questions in 2002 were re-edited to be comparable to 2005 and 2008 estimates.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Prescription Drug Use, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Except Marijuana and Pain Relievers, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse and Marijuana, Q81g, Q82g, Q83g, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d).

Table 3.4.1 **ESTIMATES OF CIGARETTE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, AND NICOTINE DEPENDENCE UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FOR SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Cigarette Use Measure/ Type of Estimate	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Any Cigarette Use							
Unadjusted	33.3 (2.7)[46]	30.7 (1.5)[34]	37.4 (2.2)[246]	22.6 (1.1)[1236]	30.6 (1.2)[6]	27.5 (1.0)[1345]	30.5 (1.2)
Adjusted[d]	33.3 (1.6)[46]	31.2 (1.1)[46]	31.0 (1.3)[46]	24.6 (0.9)[123]	30.0 (0.6)[6]	26.0 (0.8)[1235]	29.2 (0.5)
Heavy Cigarette Use							
Unadjusted	12.4 (1.3)[246]	8.8 (0.8)[134]	12.5 (1.0)[246]	6.1 (0.5)[1236]	10.0 (0.6)[6]	7.6 (0.5)[1345]	10.0 (0.6)
Adjusted[d]	12.5 (0.8)[2346]	9.3 (0.6)[146]	9.8 (0.7)[146]	6.6 (0.4)[123]	9.5 (0.3)[6]	6.7 (0.3)[1235]	9.0 (0.3)
Nicotine Dependence							
Unadjusted	11.1 (1.0)[246]	6.4 (0.4)[134]	10.2 (0.9)[246]	4.4 (0.4)[123]	8.3 (0.5)[6]	5.2 (0.4)[135]	8.2 (0.5)
Adjusted[d]	11.1 (0.5)[2346]	6.9 (0.4)[146]	7.8 (0.7)[146]	4.9 (0.3)[123]	7.7 (0.3)[6]	4.9 (0.4)[1235]	7.1 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported any cigarette use, heavy cigarette use, or nicotine dependence in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Adjusted estimates have been standardized within each Service by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status to the DoD Services distribution.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Q54, Q58; Nicotine Dependence, Q61-Q66).

TABLE 3.4.2

STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF ANY CIGARETTE USE AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, PAST 30 DAYS, FOR PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64, 2008

	Comparison Population[a]							
Gender/Age Group	**Civilian[d]**	**DoD Services[b]**	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[c]**
Males								
Sample size	*19,918*	*12,430*	*2,997*	*3,055*	*3,058*	*3,320*	*2,953*	*15,383*
18-25	35.5 (0.8)[56]	39.8 (2.2)	43.3 (4.7)[6] (1.6)[146]	38.4 (3.1)[6]	44.0 (2.5)[167]	28.5 (1.8)[13457]	35.6 (1.9)[56]	39.7 (2.1)
26-35	26.7 (1.7)[23568]	30.7 (1.1)[1]	36.3 [7]	29.1 (1.8)[36]	33.5 (2.8)[16]	21.4 (1.4)[13457]	29.3 (2.1)[36]	30.7 (1.0)[1]
36-45	20.4 (1.2)[67]	17.3 (1.3)	18.2 (2.8)	20.8 (2.6)[6]	18.3 (2.8)	13.1 (1.5)[14]	15.9 (1.2)[1]	17.2 (1.3)
46-64	17.4 (1.4)[268]	10.8 (1.6)[1]	11.5 (2.8)	14.5 (3.3)[6]	+ (+)	5.6 (2.5)[147]	12.4 (2.2)[6]	10.9 (1.5)[1]
All ages	30.1 (0.5)[56]	31.8 (1.6)	35.8 (3.1)[67]	30.1 (2.1)[56]	38.5 (2.8)[1467]	21.6 (1.6)[13457]	28.3 (0.9)[356]	31.7 (1.5)
Females								
Sample size	*21,829*	*5,127*	*1,141*	*1,355*	*1,034*	*1,597*	*853*	*5,980*
18-25	23.0 (0.6)	26.1 (2.3)	28.2 (5.5)	28.0 (2.6)	26.2 (3.7)	22.4 (2.5)	26.4 (1.9)	26.1 (2.2)
26-35	21.6 (1.0)	18.8 (1.3)	19.5 (2.6)	16.9 (2.6)	22.8 (4.0)	18.5 (1.8)	17.0 (2.3)	18.7 (1.3)
36-45	19.6 (1.1)[2468]	13.4 (1.3)[1]	19.7 (2.4)[46]	5.1 (0.9)[136]	+ (+)	13.0 (1.9)[134]	16.1 (5.7)	13.5 (1.2)[1]
46-64	19.7 (1.5)[2468]	10.0 (3.1)[1]	+ (+)	5.2 (1.3)[1]	+ (+)	4.1 (2.0)[1]	+ (+)	9.9 (3.0)[1]
All ages	21.8 (0.4)	21.7 (1.6)	24.5 (3.8)	21.2 (2.1)	24.1 (3.6)	19.0 (1.9)	21.5 (2.3)	21.7 (1.6)
Total								
Sample size	*41,747*	*17,557*	*4,138*	*4,410*	*4,092*	*4,917*	*3,806*	*21,363*
18-25	33.7 (0.7)[56]	37.8 (2.1)	41.2 (4.6)[6]	36.4 (2.6)[6]	42.8 (2.5)[167]	27.1 (1.8)[13457]	34.2 (1.7)[56]	37.6 (2.1)
26-35	26.1 (1.5)[356]	29.2 (1.1)	34.3 (1.7)[1467]	27.9 (1.8)[36]	32.9 (2.8)[16]	20.8 (1.3)[13457]	27.8 (2.0)[36]	29.1 (1.0)
36-45	20.3 (1.0)[2678]	16.9 (1.3)[1]	18.3 (2.6)	19.6 (2.4)[6]	18.0 (2.9)	13.1 (1.5)[14]	15.9 (1.1)[1]	16.9 (1.2)[1]
46-64	17.9 (1.2)[2678]	10.7 (1.5)[1]	12.7 (2.7)[6]	13.3 (2.7)[6]	+ (+)	5.4 (2.2)[1347]	12.2 (1.9)[16]	10.8 (1.4)[1]
All ages	29.1 (0.5)[56]	30.5 (1.6)	34.5 (3.1)[67]	28.9 (1.9)[56]	37.6 (2.7)[1467]	21.1 (1.5)[13457]	27.5 (1.0)[356]	30.4 (1.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who were classified as cigarette smokers in the past 30 days and who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and Service also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). *Sample size* show the number of cases on which the weighted estimates are based. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.
Significance tests were conducted between the following:
Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.
[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[d]Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56).

Table 3.4.3 **SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY CIGARETTE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008**

	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
			Odds Ratio[c]				Odds Ratio[c]	
Sociodemographic Characteristics	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Service								
Army	33.3 (2.7)[4]	33.5 (2.2)[4]	1.62*	(1.30,2.02)	33.3 (2.7)[45]	33.5 (2.2)[45]	1.41*	(1.11,1.77)
Navy	30.7 (1.5)[34]	31.2 (1.3)[4]	1.44*	(1.24,1.68)	30.7 (1.5)[34]	31.2 (1.3)[45]	1.25*	(1.08,1.45)
Marine Corps	37.4 (2.2)[24]	32.3 (1.6)[4]	1.53*	(1.27,1.83)	37.4 (2.2)[245]	32.3 (1.6)[45]	1.32*	(1.11,1.57)
Air Force	22.6 (1.1)[123]	24.5 (1.1)[123]	1.00		22.6 (1.1)[1235]	24.5 (1.1)[123]	0.87	(0.75,1.01)
Coast Guard	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.5 (1.0)[134]	27.0 (1.0)[123]	1.00	
Gender								
Male	32.3 (1.2)[2]	31.9 (1.2)[2]	1.61*	(1.41,1.84)	32.2 (1.2)[2]	31.8 (1.2)[2]	1.61*	(1.41,1.83)
Female	20.8 (1.5)[1]	23.3 (1.5)[1]	1.00		20.8 (1.4)[1]	23.2 (1.4)[1]	1.00	
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	34.3 (1.4)[234]	35.3 (1.4)[234]	1.00		34.1 (1.3)[234]	35.1 (1.4)[234]	1.00	
African American, non-Hispanic	19.7 (1.2)[134]	19.6 (1.1)[134]	0.42*	(0.38,0.46)	19.7 (1.2)[134]	19.5 (1.1)[134]	0.42*	(0.38,0.46)
Hispanic	27.0 (1.2)[12]	23.4 (1.1)[124]	0.53*	(0.48,0.59)	26.9 (1.1)[12]	23.4 (1.1)[124]	0.53*	(0.49,0.59)
Other	28.6 (1.5)[12]	29.4 (1.6)[123]	0.74*	(0.63,0.88)	28.6 (1.5)[12]	29.4 (1.5)[123]	0.75*	(0.64,0.88)
Education								
High school or less	43.0 (1.7)[23]	36.5 (1.4)[23]	2.60*	(2.10,3.22)	42.7 (1.6)[23]	36.3 (1.3)[23]	2.55*	(2.07,3.13)
Some college	31.6 (1.0)[13]	29.9 (1.2)[13]	1.89*	(1.58,2.25)	31.5 (1.0)[13]	29.9 (1.1)[13]	1.86*	(1.57,2.21)
College graduate or higher	10.9 (0.6)[12]	19.0 (1.4)[12]	1.00		10.8 (0.6)[12]	19.2 (1.3)[12]	1.00	
Family Status[e]								
Not married	35.1 (1.4)[23]	31.7 (1.3)[3]	1.14*	(1.06,1.22)	35.0 (1.4)[23]	31.7 (1.3)[3]	1.15*	(1.07,1.23)
Married, spouse not present	31.2 (1.6)[13]	32.2 (1.6)	1.16	(0.98,1.39)	31.1 (1.5)[13]	32.1 (1.6)	1.17	(0.99,1.39)
Married, spouse present	26.3 (1.3)[12]	29.3 (1.3)[1]	1.00		26.2 (1.2)[12]	29.1 (1.3)[1]	1.00	
Pay Grade								
E1-E3	39.6 (2.9)[3456]	33.6 (2.8)[3456]	5.02*	(2.94,8.56)	39.5 (2.8)[3456]	33.6 (2.7)[3456]	5.09*	(3.02,8.58)
E4-E6	36.3 (0.8)[3456]	34.7 (0.8)[3456]	5.28*	(3.30,8.45)	36.2 (0.8)[3456]	34.7 (0.8)[3456]	5.36*	(3.39,8.49)
E7-E9	20.5 (1.3)[12456]	23.6 (1.4)[12456]	2.97*	(1.80,4.90)	20.6 (1.3)[12456]	23.6 (1.3)[12456]	3.02*	(1.85,4.93)
W1-W5	14.6 (1.0)[12356]	14.5 (1.6)[123]	1.59	(0.82,3.07)	14.6 (0.9)[12356]	14.6 (1.6)[123]	1.63	(0.86,3.12)
O1-O3	10.1 (0.7)[12346]	16.5 (1.5)[1236]	1.86*	(1.16,3.00)	9.9 (0.7)[12346]	16.1 (1.4)[1236]	1.85*	(1.16,2.94)
O4-O10	5.5 (1.2)[12345]	9.8 (2.0)[1235]	1.00		5.4 (1.1)[12345]	9.6 (1.9)[1235]	1.00	

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.4.3 **SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY CIGARETTE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	DoD Services[a]				All Services[b]			
			Odds Ratio[c]				Odds Ratio[c]	
Sociodemographic Characteristics	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]	Unadjusted Prevalence[h]	Adjusted Prevalence	Adjusted[i]	95% CI[d]
Region								
CONUS[f]	29.9 (1.7)	29.6 (1.6)[2]	0.85*	(0.73,0.98)	29.8 (1.6)	29.6 (1.5)[2]	0.85*	(0.74,0.99)
OCONUS[g]	32.0 (1.8)	32.8 (1.1)[1]	1.00		31.9 (1.8)	32.7 (1.1)[1]	1.00	
Total	30.6 (1.2)	30.7 (1.2)			30.5 (1.2)	30.6 (1.2)		

Note: Prevalence estimates are percentages among military personnel in each sociodemographic group who used cigarettes at least once in the past 30 days. Standard errors are in parentheses. Adjusted Prevalence is a model based, standardized estimate. The main effects of Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade and region were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Odds ratios were adjusted for Service, gender, race/ethnicity, education, family status, pay grade, and region.

[d]95% CI = 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio.

[e]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[g]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

[h]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

[i]An asterisk "*" beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the reference group.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56).

Table 3.4.4 **ANY CIGARETTE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008, COMPARISONS BETWEEN COLUMNS/SERVICES**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	35.2 (2.6)[46]	32.1 (1.6)[346]	38.3 (2.2)[246]	23.5 (1.2)[1236]	32.3 (1.2)[6]	28.3 (0.9)[12345]	32.2 (1.2)
Female	20.9 (3.3)	22.6 (2.2)	25.1 (3.0)	18.5 (1.6)	20.8 (1.5)	21.6 (2.2)	20.8 (1.4)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	37.8 (2.8)[46]	34.8 (1.9)[346]	41.8 (2.7)[246]	25.1 (1.4)[1236]	34.3 (1.4)[6]	28.8 (1.1)[12345]	34.1 (1.3)
African American, non-Hispanic	21.8 (2.3)[4]	19.8 (1.4)[4]	24.0 (2.6)[46]	13.2 (1.8)[123]	19.7 (1.2)	15.5 (2.6)[3]	19.7 (1.2)
Hispanic	28.5 (2.2)[4]	27.5 (1.7)[4]	27.0 (2.3)[4]	20.6 (1.9)[123]	27.0 (1.2)	23.1 (2.0)	26.9 (1.1)
Other	32.4 (3.0)[4]	31.2 (3.6)[4]	32.8 (1.9)[4]	18.6 (1.2)[1236]	28.6 (1.5)	29.2 (2.7)[4]	28.6 (1.5)
Education							
High school or less	47.1 (3.6)[46]	39.7 (1.3)[46]	44.4 (2.0)[46]	34.8 (1.9)[123]	43.0 (1.7)[6]	34.7 (1.7)[1235]	42.7 (1.6)
Some college	33.7 (2.2)[4]	32.5 (1.5)[4]	36.1 (2.1)[46]	26.2 (1.2)[1236]	31.6 (1.0)	30.4 (1.0)[34]	31.5 (1.0)
College graduate or higher	11.7 (1.3)[4]	12.9 (1.5)[4]	11.8 (1.6)[4]	8.0 (0.7)[1236]	10.9 (0.6)	10.3 (0.6)[4]	10.8 (0.6)
Age							
20 or younger	36.1 (6.5)	34.9 (2.6)[3]	43.3 (3.2)[24]	31.4 (2.4)[3]	36.8 (2.6)	37.6 (3.9)	36.8 (2.6)
21-25	42.4 (2.4)[46]	37.9 (1.8)[4]	42.2 (1.9)[46]	28.0 (1.4)[123]	38.1 (1.3)	32.8 (2.6)[13]	37.9 (1.2)
26-34	34.3 (2.3)[4]	30.2 (1.3)[4]	33.4 (2.1)[4]	23.2 (1.1)[1236]	30.5 (1.1)	28.6 (2.2)[4]	30.4 (1.0)
35 or older	18.2 (2.1)[4]	20.0 (1.7)[46]	17.6 (2.5)	12.8 (1.1)[12]	17.0 (1.0)	15.4 (0.9)[2]	17.0 (0.9)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	36.4 (3.3)[4]	34.4 (1.5)[34]	42.8 (2.5)[246]	27.9 (1.4)[1236]	35.1 (1.4)	33.7 (1.0)[34]	35.0 (1.4)
Married, spouse not present	32.0 (2.7)[4]	31.5 (1.7)[4]	36.6 (3.6)[4]	24.5 (2.1)[123]	31.2 (1.6)	27.4 (3.1)	31.1 (1.5)
Married, spouse present	30.8 (2.7)[46]	26.7 (1.8)[46]	30.5 (2.1)[46]	18.2 (1.1)[123]	26.3 (1.3)[6]	20.6 (1.7)[1235]	26.2 (1.2)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	39.0 (7.9)	37.9 (2.4)[3]	48.3 (2.9)[246]	32.3 (1.8)[3]	39.6 (2.9)	35.1 (2.9)[3]	39.5 (2.8)
E4-E6	41.1 (1.2)[246]	35.8 (1.3)[14]	38.2 (1.3)[46]	27.7 (1.2)[1236]	36.3 (0.8)	33.8 (1.1)[134]	36.2 (0.8)
E7-E9	20.8 (2.9)	24.8 (1.5)[34]	19.1 (1.8)[26]	16.7 (1.3)[26]	20.5 (1.3)	23.4 (1.2)[34]	20.6 (1.3)
W1-W5	13.9 (0.6)	+ (+)	16.2 (2.3)	+ (+)	14.6 (1.0)	14.6 (2.7)	14.6 (0.9)
O1-O3	11.4 (1.1)[46]	12.4 (2.0)[46]	11.5 (2.2)[46]	6.2 (0.9)[123]	10.1 (0.7)[6]	5.8 (0.8)[1235]	9.9 (0.7)
O4-O10	8.1 (2.4)	4.1 (1.5)	5.5 (0.5)	3.6 (1.1)	5.5 (1.2)	4.0 (0.6)	5.4 (1.1)
Region							
CONUS[e]	33.5 (3.7)[4]	28.9 (1.9)[34]	37.6 (2.7)[246]	21.1 (1.5)[1236]	29.9 (1.7)	27.5 (1.2)[34]	29.8 (1.6)
OCONUS[f]	32.9 (3.9)	33.5 (1.9)[46]	36.6 (0.8)[46]	26.2 (1.3)[23]	32.0 (1.8)[6]	27.1 (0.0)[235]	31.9 (1.8)
Total	33.3 (2.7)[46]	30.7 (1.5)[34]	37.4 (2.2)[246]	22.6 (1.1)[1236]	30.6 (1.2)[6]	27.5 (1.0)[1345]	30.5 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who used cigarettes in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56).

Table 3.4.5 **ANY CIGARETTE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008, COMPARISONS BETWEEN ROWS/SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	35.2 (2.6)[2]	32.1 (1.6)[2]	38.3 (2.2)[2]	23.5 (1.2)[2]	32.3 (1.2)[2]	28.3 (0.9)[2]	32.2 (1.2)[2]
Female	20.9 (3.3)[1]	22.6 (2.2)[1]	25.1 (3.0)[1]	18.5 (1.6)[1]	20.8 (1.5)[1]	21.6 (2.2)[1]	20.8 (1.4)[1]
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	37.8 (2.8)[23]	34.8 (1.9)[23]	41.8 (2.7)[234]	25.1 (1.4)[24]	34.3 (1.4)[234]	28.8 (1.1)[23]	34.1 (1.3)[234]
African American, non-Hispanic	21.8 (2.3)[134]	19.8 (1.4)[134]	24.0 (2.6)[14]	13.2 (1.8)[134]	19.7 (1.2)[134]	15.5 (2.6)[134]	19.7 (1.2)[134]
Hispanic	28.5 (2.2)[12]	27.5 (1.7)[12]	27.0 (2.3)[14]	20.6 (1.9)[2]	27.0 (1.2)[12]	23.1 (2.0)[12]	26.9 (1.1)[12]
Other	32.4 (3.0)[2]	31.2 (3.6)[2]	32.8 (1.9)[123]	18.6 (1.2)[12]	28.6 (1.5)[12]	29.2 (2.7)[2]	28.6 (1.5)[12]
Education							
High school or less	47.1 (3.6)[23]	39.7 (1.3)[23]	44.4 (2.0)[23]	34.8 (1.9)[23]	43.0 (1.7)[23]	34.7 (1.7)[23]	42.7 (1.6)[23]
Some college	33.7 (2.2)[13]	32.5 (1.5)[13]	36.1 (2.1)[13]	26.2 (1.2)[13]	31.6 (1.0)[13]	30.4 (1.0)[13]	31.5 (1.0)[13]
College graduate or higher	11.7 (1.3)[12]	12.9 (1.5)[12]	11.8 (1.6)[12]	8.0 (0.7)[12]	10.9 (0.6)[12]	10.3 (0.6)[12]	10.8 (0.6)[12]
Age							
20 or younger	36.1 (6.5)[4]	34.9 (2.6)[4]	43.3 (3.2)[34]	31.4 (2.4)[34]	36.8 (2.6)[34]	37.6 (3.9)[4]	36.8 (2.6)[34]
21-25	42.4 (2.4)[34]	37.9 (1.8)[34]	42.2 (1.9)[34]	28.0 (1.4)[34]	38.1 (1.3)[34]	32.8 (2.6)[4]	37.9 (1.2)[34]
26-34	34.3 (2.3)[24]	30.2 (1.3)[24]	33.4 (2.1)[124]	23.2 (1.1)[124]	30.5 (1.1)[124]	28.6 (2.2)[4]	30.4 (1.0)[124]
35 or older	18.2 (2.1)[123]	20.0 (1.7)[123]	17.6 (2.5)[123]	12.8 (1.1)[123]	17.0 (1.0)[123]	15.4 (0.9)[123]	17.0 (0.9)[123]
Family Status[d]							
Not married	36.4 (3.3)[23]	34.4 (1.5)[3]	42.8 (2.5)[3]	27.9 (1.4)[3]	35.1 (1.4)[23]	33.7 (1.0)[3]	35.0 (1.4)[23]
Married, spouse not present	32.0 (2.7)[1]	31.5 (1.7)[3]	36.6 (3.6)	24.5 (2.1)[3]	31.2 (1.6)[13]	27.4 (3.1)[3]	31.1 (1.5)[13]
Married, spouse present	30.8 (2.7)[1]	26.7 (1.8)[12]	30.5 (2.1)[1]	18.2 (1.1)[12]	26.3 (1.3)[12]	20.6 (1.7)[12]	26.2 (1.2)[12]
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	39.0 (7.9)[3456]	37.9 (2.4)[356]	48.3 (2.9)[23456]	32.3 (1.8)[2356]	39.6 (2.9)[3456]	35.1 (2.9)[3456]	39.5 (2.8)[3456]
E4-E6	41.1 (1.2)[3456]	35.8 (1.3)[356]	38.2 (1.3)[13456]	27.7 (1.2)[1356]	36.3 (0.8)[3456]	33.8 (1.1)[3456]	36.2 (0.8)[3456]
E7-E9	20.8 (2.9)[12456]	24.8 (1.5)[1256]	19.1 (1.8)[1256]	16.7 (1.3)[1256]	20.5 (1.3)[12456]	23.4 (1.2)[12456]	20.6 (1.3)[12456]
W1-W5	13.9 (0.6)[1236]	+ (+)	16.2 (2.3)[126]	+ (+)	14.6 (1.0)[12356]	14.6 (2.7)[12356]	14.6 (0.9)[12356]
O1-O3	11.4 (1.1)[123]	12.4 (2.0)[1236]	11.5 (2.2)[1236]	6.2 (0.9)[123]	10.1 (0.7)[12346]	5.8 (0.8)[1234]	9.9 (0.7)[12346]
O4-O10	8.1 (2.4)[1234]	4.1 (1.5)[1235]	5.5 (0.5)[12345]	3.6 (1.1)[123]	5.5 (1.2)[12345]	4.0 (0.6)[1234]	5.4 (1.1)[12345]
Region							
CONUS[e]	33.5 (3.7)	28.9 (1.9)	37.6 (2.7)	21.1 (1.5)[2]	29.9 (1.7)	27.5 (1.2)	29.8 (1.6)
OCONUS[f]	32.9 (3.9)	33.5 (1.9)	36.6 (0.8)	26.2 (1.3)[1]	32.0 (1.8)	27.1 (0.0)	31.9 (1.8)
Total	33.3 (2.7)	30.7 (1.5)	37.4 (2.2)	22.6 (1.1)	30.6 (1.2)	27.5 (1.0)	30.5 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who used cigarettes in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c] Significance tests were conducted, within each column, between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Race/Ethnicity rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (White, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (African American, non-Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Hispanic) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Other) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56).

Table 3.4.6 **HEAVY CIGARETTE USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	13.4 (1.2)[246]	9.7 (0.9)[134]	13.1 (1.0)[246]	6.9 (0.6)[123]	11.0 (0.6)[6]	7.9 (0.5)[135]	10.9 (0.6)
Female	6.0 (1.1)[24]	3.2 (0.6)[1]	4.6 (0.7)[4]	2.5 (0.3)[136]	4.1 (0.4)	5.7 (1.4)[4]	4.1 (0.4)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	16.5 (1.5)[246]	11.8 (1.1)[146]	15.1 (1.3)[46]	7.8 (0.6)[123]	13.0 (0.7)[6]	8.9 (0.6)[1235]	12.9 (0.7)
African American, non-Hispanic	3.4 (0.4)[4]	3.2 (0.8)[4]	4.4 (0.9)[4]	0.5 (0.3)[1236]	2.8 (0.3)	3.1 (1.0)[4]	2.8 (0.3)
Hispanic	6.6 (1.3)[4]	6.6 (1.4)[4]	5.4 (0.8)[4]	2.7 (0.8)[123]	6.0 (0.7)	3.7 (1.0)	5.9 (0.7)
Other	9.9 (2.6)[4]	5.3 (1.1)[3]	11.5 (2.1)[246]	3.2 (0.7)[13]	6.8 (0.9)	5.6 (1.4)[3]	6.8 (0.9)
Education							
High school or less	20.0 (1.3)[2346]	12.3 (1.0)[136]	16.3 (0.9)[1246]	9.4 (1.1)[13]	15.8 (0.8)[6]	9.4 (0.5)[1235]	15.6 (0.8)
Some college	11.1 (1.0)[4]	9.2 (0.8)	10.5 (1.3)[4]	7.5 (0.6)[13]	9.6 (0.5)	8.7 (0.8)	9.6 (0.5)
College graduate or higher	3.6 (0.7)[4]	2.2 (0.4)	2.4 (0.7)	1.4 (0.3)[16]	2.5 (0.2)	2.6 (0.5)[4]	2.5 (0.2)
Age							
20 or younger	14.6 (1.8)[246]	7.5 (1.1)[13]	13.1 (1.1)[246]	5.6 (1.3)[13]	11.2 (0.8)[6]	6.1 (1.6)[135]	11.0 (0.8)
21-25	16.0 (1.4)[246]	10.9 (1.1)[134]	14.5 (1.0)[246]	7.2 (0.6)[123]	12.6 (0.8)[6]	8.0 (1.2)[135]	12.4 (0.8)
26-34	11.4 (1.3)[46]	8.9 (0.9)[4]	11.7 (1.4)[46]	6.7 (0.6)[123]	9.6 (0.6)	8.2 (0.9)[13]	9.6 (0.6)
35 or older	7.7 (1.5)[4]	6.6 (1.0)	6.8 (1.6)	4.5 (0.7)[16]	6.5 (0.6)	7.3 (0.5)[4]	6.5 (0.6)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	14.4 (1.5)[246]	9.2 (0.8)[13]	14.4 (0.8)[246]	7.5 (0.6)[13]	11.6 (0.7)[6]	8.2 (0.9)[135]	11.5 (0.7)
Married, spouse not present	9.5 (1.4)[4]	10.3 (1.2)[4]	12.6 (3.2)[4]	5.8 (0.8)[1236]	9.4 (0.9)	11.0 (1.4)[4]	9.4 (0.8)
Married, spouse present	11.3 (1.4)[46]	8.1 (1.0)[4]	10.0 (1.2)[46]	5.0 (0.5)[1236]	8.6 (0.7)[6]	6.5 (0.3)[1345]	8.6 (0.6)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	16.1 (2.5)[246]	9.6 (1.1)[134]	15.4 (1.4)[246]	5.8 (0.8)[123]	12.4 (0.9)[6]	7.0 (1.8)[135]	12.3 (0.9)
E4-E6	15.4 (1.0)[246]	10.4 (0.9)[13]	13.7 (0.9)[246]	8.5 (0.6)[13]	12.3 (0.6)[6]	9.5 (1.0)[135]	12.2 (0.6)
E7-E9	6.7 (1.5)	9.8 (1.2)[4]	7.4 (1.3)	5.8 (1.0)[2]	7.3 (0.8)	8.9 (1.6)	7.3 (0.7)
W1-W5	5.1 (0.9)	+ (+)	4.4 (0.8)[6]	+ (+)	5.8 (1.3)	7.5 (1.0)[3]	5.9 (1.2)
O1-O3	2.6 (0.9)[4]	2.1 (0.7)	1.4 (0.5)	0.7 (0.3)[1]	1.8 (0.4)	1.2 (0.6)	1.7 (0.3)
O4-O10	2.6 (0.8)[4]	0.7 (0.6)	1.0 (0.6)	0.7 (0.4)[1]	1.4 (0.3)	1.2 (0.8)	1.4 (0.3)
Region							
CONUS[e]	13.0 (1.6)[246]	8.3 (0.9)[134]	12.9 (1.3)[246]	5.7 (0.7)[1236]	10.0 (0.8)[6]	7.6 (0.6)[1345]	9.9 (0.8)
OCONUS[f]	11.5 (2.0)[4]	9.5 (1.2)[4]	11.2 (0.4)[46]	7.0 (0.5)[123]	10.1 (0.9)[6]	7.9 (0.1)[35]	10.0 (0.9)
Total	12.4 (1.3)[246]	8.8 (0.8)[134]	12.5 (1.0)[246]	6.1 (0.5)[1236]	10.0 (0.6)[6]	7.6 (0.5)[1345]	10.0 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who were classified as heavy cigarette smokers in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health-Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q58).

Table 3.4.7 **CIGARETTE SMOKING INITIATION IN THE MILITARY, BY DEMOGRAPHICS AND SERVICE, 2008**

Gender/Age Group	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Males							
18-25	16.1 (1.4)[3]	18.4 (1.7)[6]	20.5 (0.6)[146]	14.7 (1.2)[3]	17.2 (0.7)[6]	13.8 (1.3)[235]	17.1 (0.7)
26-55	16.2 (1.0)[34]	15.5 (1.0)[4]	13.1 (0.8)[1]	12.8 (0.5)[12]	14.9 (0.5)	13.7 (0.8)	14.8 (0.5)
All ages	16.1 (1.0)[4]	16.7 (1.1)[46]	17.9 (0.7)[46]	13.5 (0.4)[123]	15.9 (0.5)[6]	13.8 (1.0)[235]	15.8 (0.5)
Females							
18-25	12.4 (2.4)	16.3 (0.9)[4]	15.4 (1.7)	12.7 (1.5)[2]	13.8 (1.0)	14.6 (3.0)	13.8 (0.9)
26-55	8.3 (1.9)	13.1 (1.9)	12.3 (1.8)	9.4 (1.2)	9.9 (1.1)	13.3 (2.4)	10.0 (1.1)
All ages	10.3 (1.8)[2]	14.9 (1.0)[14]	14.5 (1.4)	11.0 (1.1)[2]	11.9 (0.9)	13.9 (2.4)	11.9 (0.9)
Total							
18-25	15.5 (1.5)[3]	18.0 (1.4)[46]	20.2 (0.6)[146]	14.3 (0.9)[23]	16.7 (0.7)	13.9 (1.3)[23]	16.6 (0.6)
26-55	15.2 (1.1)[4]	15.2 (1.0)[4]	13.1 (0.8)	12.2 (0.5)[12]	14.2 (0.5)	13.6 (0.7)	14.2 (0.5)
All ages	15.3 (1.1)	16.4 (1.0)[4]	17.7 (0.6)[46]	13.0 (0.5)[23]	15.3 (0.5)	13.8 (1.0)[3]	15.3 (0.5)
Estimates Among Current Smokers							
Males							
18-25	27.2 (1.9)[3]	31.5 (3.3)	33.5 (1.7)[16]	30.5 (2.4)	30.1 (1.2)	26.7 (2.9)[3]	30.0 (1.1)
26-55	32.7 (1.7)[36]	30.8 (1.9)	26.1 (1.6)[1]	30.6 (2.8)	31.1 (1.1)[6]	25.4 (2.1)[15]	31.0 (1.0)
All ages	29.7 (1.3)	31.2 (1.8)	31.6 (1.6)[6]	30.6 (2.0)	30.5 (0.8)	26.1 (2.1)[3]	30.4 (0.8)
Females							
18-25	24.1 (3.1)	28.4 (6.4)	30.7 (2.2)	27.5 (3.1)	26.9 (2.3)	35.6 (7.7)	27.1 (2.3)
26-55	26.3 (2.6)	+ (+)	28.9 (5.6)	21.5 (3.4)	27.3 (3.2)	28.7 (4.4)	27.4 (3.1)
All ages	25.0 (2.1)	31.4 (2.8)	30.2 (2.8)	24.9 (2.5)	27.0 (1.3)	33.0 (5.8)	27.2 (1.3)
Total							
18-25	26.9 (1.7)[3]	31.1 (2.5)	33.4 (1.6)[1]	30.0 (2.1)	29.7 (1.0)	27.8 (2.5)	29.7 (1.0)
26-55	32.2 (1.5)[36]	31.4 (1.7)[36]	26.2 (1.4)[12]	29.3 (2.4)	30.8 (1.0)[6]	25.6 (1.8)[125]	30.7 (0.9)
All ages	29.3 (1.3)	31.2 (1.6)	31.5 (1.5)[6]	29.6 (1.7)	30.2 (0.8)	26.8 (1.8)[3]	30.1 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who started smoking since joining the military. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Smoking Initiation in the Military, Q55).

Table 3.4.8 **PERCEIVED CIGARETTE AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY, AND REASONS FOR STARTING SMOKING REGULARLY, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Measure/Type of Estimate	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Perceived Availability and Acceptability[d]							
The number of places to buy cigarettes at this installation makes it easy to smoke	34.6 (1.6)[46]	32.0 (1.4)[36]	37.9 (1.8)[246]	29.1 (1.1)[136]	33.1 (0.9)[6]	25.1 (1.7)[12345]	32.8 (0.8)
Most of my friends in the Military smoke	40.7 (3.0)[46]	36.6 (1.9)[346]	46.5 (2.1)[246]	24.6 (1.5)[123]	36.6 (1.4)[6]	27.9 (1.4)[1235]	36.4 (1.4)
Smoking is part of being in the Military	14.4 (1.1)[24]	11.5 (0.5)[134]	13.6 (0.2)[24]	9.7 (0.5)[1236]	12.4 (0.5)	12.5 (0.8)[4]	12.5 (0.5)
My spouse, live-in partner, or the person I date disapproves of my smoking (or would disapprove if I did smoke)	33.7 (1.2)[6]	35.0 (1.0)	34.1 (1.0)	34.5 (0.8)	34.3 (0.6)[6]	37.1 (1.2)[15]	34.4 (0.6)
I don't like being around people when they're smoking	40.1 (2.0)[46]	44.5 (2.1)[34]	36.6 (1.7)[246]	50.1 (0.8)[123]	43.1 (1.0)[6]	47.2 (1.5)[135]	43.2 (0.9)
Use of tobacco is against my basic values or beliefs	21.2 (1.5)[4]	24.2 (1.3)[3]	17.8 (1.2)[246]	25.3 (0.5)[13]	22.4 (0.7)	23.9 (0.9)[3]	22.5 (0.7)
The leadership in my unit uses tobacco products	43.9 (3.0)[46]	39.1 (1.9)[46]	44.6 (2.5)[46]	23.1 (1.2)[123]	37.8 (1.5)[6]	26.2 (2.3)[1235]	37.5 (1.4)
Why Started Smoking Regularly[e]							
To fit in with my friends	6.0 (0.4)[4]	6.3 (0.6)	5.3 (0.6)[4]	7.9 (0.6)[13]	6.4 (0.3)	7.1 (1.1)	6.4 (0.3)
To fit in with my military unit	2.3 (0.4)	1.8 (0.4)	2.0 (0.4)	2.0 (0.4)	2.1 (0.2)	2.6 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)
To rebel against my parents or other in authority	3.8 (0.5)	3.4 (0.4)	4.3 (0.5)	4.4 (0.4)	3.9 (0.2)	3.7 (0.4)	3.9 (0.2)
To look "cool" or be "cool"	5.3 (0.4)	5.2 (0.7)	5.2 (0.6)	5.8 (0.5)	5.4 (0.3)	5.9 (0.9)	5.4 (0.3)
To help relieve stress	24.6 (1.6)	23.1 (1.5)[3]	27.7 (1.7)[246]	23.6 (0.7)[3]	24.5 (0.8)[6]	20.9 (1.2)[35]	24.4 (0.8)
To help me relax or calm down	25.3 (1.3)	24.0 (1.3)[3]	28.7 (1.7)[246]	23.4 (0.9)[3]	25.1 (0.7)[6]	22.2 (1.1)[35]	25.0 (0.7)
To relieve boredom	18.7 (1.4)[3]	17.9 (1.0)[3]	25.8 (1.5)[1246]	17.6 (0.8)[3]	19.4 (0.7)	18.4 (0.7)[3]	19.3 (0.7)
So I wouldn't want to eat as much	5.8 (0.5)[2]	4.0 (0.3)[1346]	5.3 (0.6)[2]	5.3 (0.3)[2]	5.2 (0.3)	5.4 (0.5)[2]	5.2 (0.3)
To look or feel like an adult	3.4 (0.2)	3.1 (0.5)	3.0 (0.7)	3.8 (0.4)	3.3 (0.2)	4.0 (0.5)	3.4 (0.2)
Most in my family smoked	4.6 (0.5)	3.9 (0.5)	4.0 (0.9)	3.8 (0.4)	4.2 (0.3)	3.5 (0.4)	4.2 (0.3)
To prove I could handle it	2.4 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)	2.4 (0.6)	2.5 (0.3)	2.3 (0.2)	1.7 (0.3)	2.3 (0.2)
To be like someone I admired	2.2 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)[6]	2.3 (0.5)	2.5 (0.2)[6]	2.3 (0.2)[6]	1.4 (0.3)[245]	2.3 (0.2)
To show I was tough	2.7 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	2.5 (0.6)	2.3 (0.3)	2.5 (0.2)	2.5 (0.4)	2.5 (0.2)
To avoid gaining weight	4.1 (0.5)	3.2 (0.2)[46]	3.6 (0.5)	4.2 (0.4)[2]	3.8 (0.2)	4.7 (0.6)[2]	3.9 (0.2)
To help stay awake or alert	11.9 (1.2)[24]	8.7 (0.4)[13]	13.2 (1.6)[246]	8.2 (0.6)[13]	10.6 (0.6)	9.2 (0.9)[3]	10.6 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that reported the above mentioned perceived cigarette availability and acceptability and reasons for started smoking regularly. All estimates are among total military personnel by Service. Standard errors are in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Table entries are percentages of respondents indicating they agreed or strongly agreed with statements about cigarette availability and acceptability.

[e]Table entries are percentages of respondents indicating the reason started smoking regularly was very important. Individuals who never smoked regularly are not included in these estimates.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Availability and Acceptability, Q80; Importance of Reason Started Smoking, Q68).

Table 3.4.9 **CIGARETTE USE AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months: 0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
DoD Services[a]						
All DoD Services Personnel	*24,690*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.3)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.9 (0.8)	8.5 (0.2)	14.9 (0.4)	13.8 (0.5)	37.1 (0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.3 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.7 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.2 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.2 (0.4)	5.9 (0.2)	23.8 (0.6)
Current Smokers[c]	*6,743*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		63.7 (0.8)	16.1 (0.5)	11.8 (0.6)	8.4 (0.4)	36.3 (0.8)
Left work early		62.5 (0.8)	9.2 (0.3)	14.3 (0.6)	14.0 (0.6)	37.5 (0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		84.8 (0.9)	8.5 (0.5)	3.9 (0.3)	2.7 (0.4)	15.2 (0.9)
Worked below normal performance level		66.2 (0.8)	7.6 (0.4)	9.9 (0.4)	16.2 (0.6)	33.8 (0.8)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.5 (0.9)	8.8 (0.4)	8.5 (0.5)	6.1 (0.4)	23.5 (0.9)
Lifetime Smokers[d]	*3,333*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		71.2 (1.5)	12.4 (0.8)	9.0 (0.7)	7.4 (0.6)	28.8 (1.5)
Left work early		59.7 (1.2)	7.3 (0.6)	15.4 (0.9)	17.6 (0.8)	40.3 (1.2)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		89.2 (0.8)	6.3 (0.7)	3.0 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	10.8 (0.8)
Worked below normal performance level		67.6 (1.2)	5.9 (0.5)	10.5 (0.7)	16.1 (0.8)	32.4 (1.2)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		73.4 (1.1)	8.6 (0.6)	10.6 (0.6)	7.4 (0.6)	26.6 (1.1)
Nonsmokers[e]	*14,172*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		73.0 (0.8)	11.5 (0.5)	9.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.3)	27.0 (0.8)
Left work early		63.8 (0.9)	8.3 (0.3)	15.2 (0.5)	12.8 (0.5)	36.2 (0.9)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		90.0 (0.5)	5.5 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	10.0 (0.5)
Worked below normal performance level		71.2 (0.5)	5.7 (0.3)	9.6 (0.3)	13.5 (0.4)	28.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.7 (0.6)	8.6 (0.3)	9.3 (0.3)	5.4 (0.2)	23.3 (0.6)
All Services[b]						
All Services Personnel	*28,546*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.2)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.8 (0.7)	8.5 (0.2)	15.0 (0.4)	13.7 (0.4)	37.2 (0.7)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.4 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.6 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.9 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.1 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.3 (0.3)	6.0 (0.2)	23.9 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.4.9 **CIGARETTE USE AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months				
		0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
Current Smokers[c]	*7,649*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		63.8 (0.8)	16.1 (0.4)	11.8 (0.6)	8.3 (0.4)	36.2 (0.8)
Left work early		62.5 (0.8)	9.2 (0.3)	14.4 (0.6)	13.9 (0.6)	37.5 (0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		84.9 (0.9)	8.5 (0.5)	3.9 (0.3)	2.7 (0.4)	15.1 (0.9)
Worked below normal performance level		66.1 (0.7)	7.6 (0.3)	10.0 (0.4)	16.2 (0.6)	33.9 (0.7)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.4 (0.9)	8.9 (0.4)	8.6 (0.5)	6.2 (0.4)	23.6 (0.9)
Lifetime Smokers[d]	*4,006*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		71.3 (1.4)	12.3 (0.8)	9.0 (0.7)	7.4 (0.6)	28.7 (1.4)
Left work early		59.6 (1.1)	7.4 (0.6)	15.6 (0.9)	17.5 (0.8)	40.4 (1.1)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		89.3 (0.8)	6.3 (0.6)	2.9 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)	10.7 (0.8)
Worked below normal performance level		67.6 (1.1)	5.9 (0.5)	10.4 (0.7)	16.0 (0.8)	32.4 (1.1)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		73.2 (1.0)	8.8 (0.6)	10.6 (0.5)	7.4 (0.6)	26.8 (1.0)
Nonsmokers[e]	*16,392*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		72.9 (0.8)	11.6 (0.5)	9.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.3)	27.1 (0.8)
Left work early		63.8 (0.9)	8.3 (0.3)	15.2 (0.5)	12.7 (0.5)	36.2 (0.9)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		90.1 (0.5)	5.4 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	1.8 (0.2)	9.9 (0.5)
Worked below normal performance level		71.1 (0.5)	5.7 (0.2)	9.7 (0.3)	13.5 (0.4)	28.9 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.5 (0.6)	8.7 (0.3)	9.3 (0.3)	5.5 (0.2)	23.5 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the four groups of interest (All Personnel, Current Smokers, Lifetime Smokers, and Nonsmokers) that reported the specified problem (e.g., Late for work by 30 minutes or more, left work early for a reason other than an errand or early holiday leave) affected no days, 1 day, 2 or 3 days, 4 or more days, and 1 or more days. Sample sizes by group are also provided. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Military personnel who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime and smoked in the past 30 days.

[d]Military personnel who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime but did not smoke in the past 30 days.

[e]Military personnel who smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Productivity Loss, Q106; Current Smoker, Lifetime Smoker, and Nonsmoker, Q54 and Q58).

Table 3.4.10 **SMOKING STATUS AND SMOKING CESSATION, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Among All Personnel							
Never smoked[d]	53.6 (1.7)[4]	57.3 (0.9)[34]	51.0 (1.6)[246]	63.4 (0.9)[1236]	56.5 (0.8)	57.4 (0.9)[34]	56.5 (0.8)
Former smoker, quit over a year ago	6.9 (0.7)[46]	7.9 (0.6)[36]	6.2 (0.4)[246]	9.1 (0.5)[13]	7.6 (0.4)[6]	10.4 (0.4)[1235]	7.7 (0.3)
Former smoker, quit within past year	6.6 (1.2)	4.4 (0.5)	5.5 (0.5)	5.1 (0.3)	5.6 (0.5)	5.3 (0.4)	5.6 (0.5)
Current smoker, tried to quit	18.4 (1.6)[4]	17.6 (0.8)[34]	21.7 (0.9)[246]	12.9 (0.6)[1236]	17.3 (0.7)	16.9 (1.2)[34]	17.3 (0.7)
Current smoker, didn't try to quit	14.6 (1.5)[46]	12.8 (0.9)[46]	15.7 (1.4)[46]	9.5 (0.6)[123]	13.1 (0.7)[6]	10.0 (0.8)[1235]	13.0 (0.7)
Among Smokers, Past Year							
Quit within past year	16.6 (3.3)	12.7 (1.6)[4]	12.8 (1.5)[4]	18.6 (1.3)[23]	15.5 (1.5)	16.5 (1.3)	15.5 (1.4)
Tried to quit	46.6 (2.9)	50.6 (1.5)[4]	50.6 (1.0)[4]	46.9 (0.9)[236]	48.2 (1.3)	52.4 (2.6)[4]	48.3 (1.2)
Didn't try to quit	36.8 (2.2)	36.8 (1.8)	36.6 (1.9)	34.5 (1.0)	36.3 (1.1)[6]	31.1 (2.3)[5]	36.2 (1.1)
Among Current Smokers[e]							
Planning to quit in next 30 days	22.1 (1.2)[46]	23.6 (0.9)	24.9 (0.9)	26.2 (1.4)[1]	23.6 (0.6)	27.5 (2.3)[1]	23.7 (0.6)
Intending to quit in next 6 months	35.6 (0.9)[246]	41.2 (1.6)[13]	35.4 (1.1)[246]	40.4 (1.8)[13]	37.7 (0.7)[6]	42.4 (2.0)[135]	37.9 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the three groups of interest (All Personnel, Past Year Smokers, and Current Smokers) that reported the current smoking status and smoking cessation indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates in each column may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Military personnel who smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

[e]Current smokers are defined as those who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who smoked in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Former Smoker, Quit Over a Year Ago or Within Past Year, Q54 and Q56; Current Smoker, Tried to Quit or Didn't Try to Quit, Q54, Q58, and Q59; Current Smoker, Planning to Quit in Next 30 Days, Q54, Q58, and Q60; Current Smoker, Planning to Quit in Next 6 Months, Q54, Q58, and Q60).

Table 3.4.11 **TRENDS IN SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE, PAST 30 DAYS, FOR ALL PERSONNEL AND FOR MALES, BY SERVICE, 1995–2008**

	Year of Survey[c]				
Service/Gender/Age Group	**1995**	**1998**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**
Army					
All personnel	15.3 (1.1)[4]	14.4 (1.3)[4]	14.0 (1.0)[4]	18.8 (1.4)[123]	16.2 (1.1)
Males					
All ages	17.4 (1.1)[4]	16.7 (1.3)[4]	16.7 (1.0)[4]	21.5 (1.6)[123]	18.4 (1.1)
Aged 18-24	21.6 (1.4)	20.1 (1.2)[4]	18.0 (1.8)[4]	25.6 (1.7)[23]	21.1 (1.7)
Aged 25-34	18.6 (1.5)	18.6 (1.8)	18.3 (1.8)	21.4 (2.3)	18.1 (1.4)
Aged 35+	7.3 (1.0)[345]	8.3 (1.0)[5]	11.9 (1.8)[1]	13.4 (2.6)[1]	14.5 (1.8)[12]
Navy					
All personnel	12.0 (1.7)	9.2 (0.8)[4]	9.0 (1.0)	11.1 (0.6)[2]	9.8 (0.9)
Males					
All ages	13.4 (1.7)	10.4 (0.7)[4]	10.4 (1.1)	12.8 (0.7)[2]	11.3 (1.1)
Aged 18-24	21.2 (2.8)[35]	18.1 (1.7)	12.6 (3.2)[1]	16.8 (1.6)	14.4 (1.8)[1]
Aged 25-34	12.2 (1.5)	11.7 (0.8)	10.1 (1.1)	12.1 (1.4)	9.7 (1.2)
Aged 35+	4.6 (0.9)[45]	3.2 (0.6)[345]	7.4 (1.3)[2]	8.3 (1.1)[12]	9.0 (0.9)[12]
Marine Corps					
All personnel	24.0 (1.4)[2]	19.1 (1.6)[1]	20.4 (3.3)	22.3 (1.8)	21.5 (1.9)
Males					
All ages	25.1 (1.3)[2]	20.3 (1.5)[1]	22.9 (2.9)	23.6 (1.8)	22.7 (2.1)
Aged 18-24	30.5 (1.0)[2]	22.5 (2.0)[1]	25.4 (3.1)	27.3 (2.0)	25.2 (2.7)
Aged 25-34	21.2 (2.2)	21.9 (1.3)	21.8 (2.8)	18.6 (2.7)	20.9 (1.2)
Aged 35+	11.6 (1.4)[45]	10.2 (1.2)[45]	14.2 (1.8)	17.7 (2.7)[12]	15.1 (0.9)[12]
Air Force					
All personnel	7.9 (1.0)	7.3 (0.7)	8.8 (1.7)	9.2 (1.1)	8.8 (0.6)
Males					
All ages	9.3 (1.1)	8.9 (0.8)	11.0 (1.9)	11.4 (1.2)	10.9 (0.7)
Aged 18-24	15.9 (1.6)	13.7 (1.0)	13.1 (2.7)	14.3 (2.6)	13.4 (0.7)
Aged 25-34	9.0 (1.1)[3]	10.5 (0.9)	12.5 (1.4)[1]	12.2 (2.0)	11.1 (1.1)
Aged 35+	3.3 (0.9)[345]	3.4 (1.0)[345]	7.8 (1.5)[12]	7.7 (1.5)[12]	7.8 (0.6)[12]
DoD Services[a]					
All personnel	13.2 (0.7)	11.7 (0.6)[45]	12.2 (0.8)[4]	14.5 (0.7)[23]	13.6 (0.6)[2]
Males					
All ages	15.0 (0.7)	13.4 (0.6)[45]	14.6 (0.9)	16.8 (0.8)[2]	15.6 (0.6)[2]
Aged 18-24	21.9 (1.0)[235]	19.0 (0.8)[1]	17.1 (1.5)[14]	21.6 (1.1)[3]	19.0 (1.0)[1]
Aged 25-34	13.9 (0.7)	14.6 (0.7)	15.3 (0.9)	15.7 (1.1)	14.7 (0.7)
Aged 35+	5.5 (0.5)[345]	5.3 (0.5)[345]	9.5 (0.8)[12]	10.1 (1.0)[12]	11.2 (0.7)[12]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3.4.11 **TRENDS IN SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE IN 1995–2008, PAST 30 DAYS, FOR ALL PERSONNEL AND FOR MALES, BY SERVICE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Age Group	Year of Survey									
	1995		1998		2002		2005		2008	
Coast Guard										
All personnel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.5	(1.2)
Males										
All ages	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.1	(1.2)
Aged 18-24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.5	(1.3)
Aged 25-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6	(1.9)
Aged 35+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8	(1.6)
All Services[b]										
All personnel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6	(0.6)
Males										
All ages	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.6	(0.6)
Aged 18-24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.0	(0.9)
Aged 25-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.7	(0.7)
Aged 35+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	(0.7)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, age group, and survey year who used smokeless tobacco at least 20 times in their lifetime and who used it in the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences between Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69-Q71).

Table 3.4.12 **SMOKELESS TOBACCO INITIATION IN THE MILITARY AMONG MALES AGED 18 TO 55, BY AGE GROUP AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
18-25	18.2 (1.7)[246]	11.9 (1.1)[13]	20.6 (0.7)[246]	10.9 (0.5)[13]	15.7 (0.8)	13.0 (1.6)[13]	15.6 (0.8)
26-55	15.2 (1.6)[24]	9.6 (0.6)[136]	18.5 (0.8)[246]	8.3 (0.5)[136]	12.2 (0.6)	12.1 (0.9)[234]	12.2 (0.6)
Total (18-55)	16.6 (1.4)[2346]	10.6 (0.6)[136]	19.9 (0.5)[1246]	9.4 (0.4)[136]	13.9 (0.6)	12.5 (0.7)[1234]	13.8 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and age group who started using smokeless tobacco since joining the Military. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Smokeless Tobacco Initiation in the Military, Q70).

Table 3.4.13 **SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE STATUS AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE CESSATION, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Among All Personnel							
Never used	68.1 (1.4)[234]	75.7 (1.0)[136]	59.3 (0.7)[1246]	77.1 (0.9)[136]	70.9 (0.7)	70.6 (0.9)[234]	70.9 (0.7)
Former user, quit over a year ago	9.6 (0.5)[6]	9.7 (0.3)[46]	10.7 (0.7)[6]	10.9 (0.5)[26]	10.1 (0.2)[6]	13.0 (0.8)[12345]	10.2 (0.2)
Former user, quit within past year	6.5 (0.5)[2346]	5.1 (0.3)[134]	9.0 (0.9)[1246]	3.3 (0.4)[1236]	5.7 (0.3)[6]	4.6 (0.3)[1345]	5.7 (0.3)
Current user, tried to quit	6.3 (0.6)[234]	4.2 (0.5)[13]	8.8 (0.7)[1246]	3.6 (0.3)[136]	5.5 (0.3)	5.7 (0.8)[34]	5.5 (0.3)
Current user, didn't try to quit	9.4 (0.6)[246]	5.2 (0.5)[13]	12.1 (1.8)[246]	5.1 (0.4)[13]	7.7 (0.4)[6]	6.1 (0.7)[135]	7.7 (0.4)
Among Users, Past Year							
Quit within past year	29.4 (1.9)	35.1 (2.3)[4]	30.2 (3.7)	27.7 (2.6)[2]	30.3 (1.3)	28.2 (2.7)	30.3 (1.3)
Tried to quit	28.3 (1.4)	28.9 (1.9)	29.5 (2.6)	29.6 (1.9)	28.9 (0.9)	34.6 (3.3)	29.0 (0.9)
Didn't try to quit	42.3 (1.8)[2]	36.0 (1.7)[14]	40.3 (4.9)	42.7 (1.9)[2]	40.8 (1.4)	37.2 (2.3)	40.7 (1.3)
Among Current Users[d]							
Planning to quit in next 30 days	19.0 (1.7)[6]	+ (+)	22.8 (2.1)	20.6 (2.4)	21.4 (1.0)	26.7 (2.9)[1]	21.5 (1.0)
Intending to quit in next 6 months	25.9 (2.4)[6]	+ (+)	26.5 (1.3)[6]	27.1 (0.9)[6]	26.2 (1.2)[6]	33.0 (2.6)[1345]	26.4 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the three groups of interest (All Personnel, Past Year Smokers, and Current Smokers) that reported the smokeless tobacco use status and smokeless tobacco cessation indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Estimates in each column may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Current users are defined as those who used smokeless tobacco at least 20 times in their lifetime and who used in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Former User, Quit Over a Year Ago or Within Past Year, Q69; Current User, Tried to Quit or Didn't Try to Quit, Q69, Q72; Current User, Planning to Quit in Next 30 Days, Q69, Q73; Current User, Planning to Quit in Next 6 Months, Q69, Q73).

Table 3.4.14 **FREQUENCY OF CIGAR, PIPE, AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Tobacco/Frequency	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Cigars							
Didn't smoke	77.3 (1.4)[36]	75.9 (1.6)[34]	68.8 (1.0)[1246]	80.2 (0.7)[236]	76.5 (0.7)[6]	72.7 (0.7)[1345]	76.4 (0.7)
Less than once/week	18.0 (1.2)[36]	21.1 (1.3)[34]	26.7 (0.9)[1246]	17.4 (0.9)[236]	19.8 (0.6)[6]	23.6 (0.7)[1345]	19.9 (0.6)
1 or more days/week	4.6 (0.4)[24]	3.1 (0.5)[13]	4.5 (0.5)[24]	2.4 (0.2)[13]	3.7 (0.2)	3.7 (0.7)	3.7 (0.2)
Any cigar use	22.7 (1.4)[36]	24.1 (1.6)[34]	31.2 (1.0)[1246]	19.8 (0.7)[236]	23.5 (0.7)[6]	27.3 (0.7)[1345]	23.6 (0.7)
Pipes							
Didn't smoke	95.7 (0.6)[4]	96.2 (0.7)[4]	94.7 (0.6)[4]	97.7 (0.2)[1236]	96.2 (0.3)	96.2 (0.6)[4]	96.2 (0.3)
Less than once/week	2.7 (0.5)	2.5 (0.4)	3.3 (0.5)[4]	1.8 (0.2)[36]	2.5 (0.2)	2.7 (0.4)[4]	2.5 (0.2)
1 or more days/week	1.6 (0.3)[4]	1.3 (0.4)[4]	2.0 (0.2)[46]	0.6 (0.1)[1236]	1.3 (0.1)	1.2 (0.2)[34]	1.3 (0.1)
Any pipe use	4.3 (0.6)[4]	3.8 (0.7)[4]	5.3 (0.6)[4]	2.3 (0.2)[1236]	3.8 (0.3)	3.8 (0.6)[4]	3.8 (0.3)
Smokeless tobacco							
Didn't use	76.6 (1.4)[2346]	84.4 (1.0)[134]	68.9 (1.2)[1246]	87.4 (0.7)[1236]	80.0 (0.7)	82.9 (1.5)[134]	80.1 (0.7)
Less than once/week	7.9 (0.6)[234]	6.1 (0.5)[134]	10.1 (0.6)[1246]	4.4 (0.4)[1236]	6.9 (0.3)	6.6 (0.5)[34]	6.9 (0.3)
1 or more days/week	15.5 (1.0)[2346]	9.5 (0.9)[13]	21.0 (0.8)[1246]	8.2 (0.5)[13]	13.0 (0.5)[6]	10.5 (1.2)[135]	12.9 (0.5)
Any smokeless tobacco use	23.4 (1.4)[2346]	15.6 (1.0)[134]	31.1 (1.2)[1246]	12.6 (0.7)[1236]	20.0 (0.7)	17.1 (1.5)[134]	19.9 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported cigar smoking, pipe smoking, and smokeless tobacco use as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Cigar Use, Q75; Pipe Use, Q77; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q71).

Table 3.4.15 **TOBACCO USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND SUPERVISOR TOBACCO USE, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Beliefs About Supervisors' Tobacco Use							
Believe some supervisors smoke cigarettes	45.9 (3.6)[4]	49.1 (1.4)[46]	50.4 (3.5)[46]	36.7 (1.4)[123]	45.0 (1.5)	39.7 (2.3)[23]	44.9 (1.5)
Believe some supervisors use smokeless tobacco	40.8 (2.9)[246]	29.5 (1.7)[134]	46.4 (3.7)[246]	24.5 (1.5)[123]	34.9 (1.4)	28.9 (2.8)[13]	34.7 (1.4)
Believe some supervisors smoke cigars	20.8 (1.4)[34]	24.2 (1.6)[46]	28.6 (2.0)[146]	14.5 (0.3)[1236]	21.1 (0.7)	18.9 (1.5)[234]	21.1 (0.7)
Believe some supervisors smoke pipes	3.3 (0.3)[4]	3.8 (0.7)[4]	3.5 (0.6)[4]	1.5 (0.2)[123]	3.0 (0.2)	2.4 (0.5)	3.0 (0.2)
Past 30 Day Cigarette Use							
Believe some supervisors smoke cigarettes	48.2 (2.5)[46]	42.2 (1.8)[34]	52.3 (1.9)[246]	36.6 (1.3)[1236]	44.9 (1.3)	41.4 (1.5)[134]	44.9 (1.3)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors smoke cigarettes	20.1 (1.5)[4]	19.3 (1.4)[4]	21.9 (1.5)[46]	14.1 (0.8)[1236]	18.5 (0.7)	18.0 (0.9)[34]	18.5 (0.7)
Past 30 Day Smokeless Tobacco Use							
Believe some supervisors use smokeless tobacco	23.6 (1.2)[234]	17.3 (2.3)[13]	31.3 (1.7)[1246]	17.8 (0.9)[136]	22.7 (0.8)	22.0 (1.8)[34]	22.7 (0.8)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors use smokeless tobacco	11.1 (1.0)[246]	6.7 (0.6)[13]	13.2 (1.3)[246]	6.0 (0.4)[136]	8.8 (0.4)	8.5 (0.8)[134]	8.8 (0.4)
Past Year Cigar Use							
Believe some supervisors smoke cigars	39.8 (1.8)[36]	42.3 (2.4)[6]	47.1 (1.4)[14]	39.1 (1.7)[36]	41.7 (1.0)[6]	48.9 (2.2)[1245]	41.9 (1.0)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors smoke cigars	18.5 (1.3)[36]	18.7 (1.2)[36]	24.9 (0.9)[124]	16.8 (0.7)[36]	18.9 (0.6)[6]	22.6 (0.8)[1245]	19.0 (0.6)
Past Year Pipe Use							
Believe some supervisors smoke pipes	16.3 (2.5)	21.2 (4.6)	25.2 (7.1)	21.0 (2.9)	19.7 (2.1)	19.0 (6.6)	19.7 (2.1)
Do not believe/do not know if any supervisors smoke pipes	3.8 (0.6)[4]	3.1 (0.5)	4.5 (0.6)[4]	2.1 (0.2)[136]	3.3 (0.3)	3.5 (0.5)[4]	3.3 (0.3)

Note: The "Beliefs About Supervisors' Tobacco Use" rows display the percentage of military personnel by Service that reported that some of their supervisors use different tobacco products. Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service that reported use of different tobacco products by whether they believed that some of their supervisors use those tobacco products. Standard errors are in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. Individuals with missing data for tobacco use are not included in these estimates.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Supervisors Use Tobacco, Q67, Q74, Q76, Q78).

APPENDIX B:
MENTAL HEALTH TABLES

APPENDIX B:
LIST OF TABLES

Number Page

4.1 Levels of Perceived Stress at Work and in Family Life, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 331

4.2 Trends in Levels of Perceived Stress at Work and in Family Life, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2002, 2005, and 2008 333

4.3 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 338

4.4 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed Among Males, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 340

4.5 Life Events To Which Stress is Attributed Among Females, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 342

4.6 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, By Gender and Year, 2002, 2005, and 2008, Army 344

4.7 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, By Gender and Year, 2002, 2005, and 2008, Navy 346

4.8 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, By Gender and Year, 2002, 2005, and 2008, Marine Corps 348

4.9 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, By Gender and Year, 2002, 2005, and 2008, Air Force 350

4.10 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, By Gender and Year, 2002, 2005, and 2008, DoD Services 352

4.11 Life Events to Which Stress is Attributed, Past 12 Months, by Drinking Level, 2008 354

4.12 Perceived Stress and Productivity Loss, Past 12 Months, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 357

4.13 Behaviors for Coping with Stress, by Service, 2008 359

4.14 Behaviors for Coping with Stress, by Gender, 2008 360

4.15 Stress Associated with Being a Woman in the Military, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008 361

4.16 Trends for Stress Associated with Being a Woman in the Military, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2005 and 2008 363

4.17 Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 365

4.18 Trends in Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2005 and 2008 367

4.19 Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2008 369

4.20 Trends in the Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics and Service, 2005 and 2008 371
4.21 Self Reported Serious Psychological Distress, Need for Further Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Evaluation, Suicidal Ideation, Suicide Attempts, and Possible Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), by Service, 2008 373
4.22 Trends in Self Reported Need for Further Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Evaluation, Suicidal Ideation, and Suicide Attempts, by Service, 2005 and 2008 375
4.23 Standardized Comparisons of Serious Psychological Distress, Past Year Among Military Personnel and Civilians, for Persons Aged 18 to 64, 2008 376
4.24 Mental Health and Productivity Loss, Past 12 Months, DoD Services and All Services, 2008 378
4.25 Physical and Sexual Abuse, by Service, 2008 381
4.26 Trends in Physical and Sexual Abuse, by Service, 2005 and 2008 383
4.27 Physical and Sexual Abuse Among Men, by Service, 2008 385
4.28 Trends in Physical and Sexual Abuse Among Men, by Service, 2005 and 2008 387
4.29 Physical and Sexual Abuse Among Women, by Service, 2008 388
4.30 Trends in Physical and Sexual Abuse Among Women, by Service, 2005 and 2008 390
4.31 Stress and Mental Health Problems by Drinking Level, 2008 392
4.32 Stress and Mental Health Problems by Smoking Status, 2008 395
4.33 Selected Mental Health Treatment Issues, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008 397
4.34 Trends in Selected Mental Health Treatment Issues, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2005 and 2008 399
4.35 Selected Mental Health Treatment Issues, Past 12 Months, 2002–2008 401
4.36 Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, 2008 403
4.37 Trends in Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, Army, 2005 and 2008 405
4.38 Trends in Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, Navy, 2005 and 2008 407
4.39 Trends in Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, Marine Corps, 2005 and 2008 409
4.40 Trends in Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, Air Force, 2005 and 2008 411
4.41 Trends in Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, DoD Services, 2005 and 2008 412
4.42 Perceived Damage to Military Career for Seeking Mental Health Services, by Selected Mental Health Measures, Coast Guard, 2008 413
4.43 Need for Further Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Evaluation by Selected Substance Use Measures, by Service, 2008 (Statistical Significance Between Substance Use Measures Displayed) 414

Table 4.1 **LEVELS OF PERCEIVED STRESS AT WORK AND IN FAMILY LIFE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Type and Level of Stress[b]	Service[a]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[b]	Coast Guard	All Services[c]
Stress at Work							
A lot	28.9 (1.2)[4]	29.6 (1.7)[4]	27.6 (2.1)[4]	21.5 (0.9)[1236]	27.1 (0.7)	26.1 (1.2)[4]	27.0 (0.7)
Some	28.2 (0.8)[46]	28.2 (0.6)[46]	29.5 (0.6)[46]	32.1 (0.7)[123]	29.3 (0.4)[6]	33.4 (0.5)[1235]	29.5 (0.4)
A little	24.1 (1.0)[4]	24.5 (1.2)[4]	23.2 (1.1)[46]	28.3 (0.8)[123]	25.1 (0.5)	26.0 (0.9)[3]	25.1 (0.5)
None at all	6.7 (0.4)	6.2 (0.5)	6.5 (0.6)	7.1 (0.4)[6]	6.7 (0.2)	6.0 (0.5)[4]	6.7 (0.2)
Had no stress at work in the past 12 months	12.1 (0.7)[6]	11.5 (0.9)[6]	13.1 (1.7)[6]	10.9 (0.6)[6]	11.8 (0.4)[6]	8.5 (0.8)[12345]	11.7 (0.4)
Stress in Family							
A lot	19.5 (1.0)[24]	17.0 (0.5)[134]	20.7 (1.0)[246]	13.5 (0.7)[1236]	17.6 (0.5)	17.0 (1.2)[34]	17.6 (0.5)
Some	21.4 (0.7)[4]	20.3 (0.5)[6]	20.3 (0.4)[6]	19.8 (0.4)[16]	20.6 (0.3)[6]	23.1 (0.8)[2345]	20.7 (0.3)
A little	28.2 (0.6)[246]	32.1 (0.9)[13]	27.6 (1.4)[246]	32.4 (0.7)[13]	30.1 (0.4)	31.6 (0.8)[13]	30.1 (0.4)
None at all	15.4 (0.6)[4]	15.2 (0.5)[4]	14.7 (0.6)[4]	17.3 (0.4)[1236]	15.7 (0.3)	15.6 (0.7)[4]	15.7 (0.3)
Had no stress in family life in the past 12 months	15.5 (0.4)[6]	15.4 (1.5)	16.7 (1.8)	17.0 (0.7)[6]	16.0 (0.5)[6]	12.7 (1.4)[145]	15.9 (0.5)
Work Stress Interfered with Job Performance							
A lot	11.1 (0.8)[46]	11.8 (1.0)[46]	10.6 (1.8)[4]	6.7 (0.3)[123]	10.2 (0.5)	8.4 (0.8)[12]	10.1 (0.5)
Some	17.8 (0.6)[26]	20.7 (0.5)[134]	16.9 (0.8)[26]	16.9 (0.8)[26]	18.1 (0.4)[6]	20.0 (0.7)[1345]	18.2 (0.4)
A little	26.2 (0.9)	26.7 (0.6)	25.5 (0.8)[6]	26.7 (0.9)	26.3 (0.4)	28.3 (1.0)[3]	26.4 (0.4)
None at all	33.5 (1.1)[24]	29.8 (1.1)[1346]	34.5 (1.7)[24]	39.3 (0.9)[1236]	34.2 (0.6)	34.9 (1.4)[24]	34.2 (0.6)
Had no stress at work in the past 12 months	11.3 (1.0)[6]	11.0 (1.0)[6]	12.5 (1.7)[6]	10.4 (0.7)	11.2 (0.5)[6]	8.5 (0.7)[1235]	11.1 (0.5)
Family Stress Interfered with Job Performance							
A lot	5.9 (0.6)[46]	5.0 (0.3)[4]	6.4 (0.8)[46]	3.2 (0.3)[1236]	5.1 (0.3)	4.3 (0.4)[134]	5.1 (0.3)
Some	11.2 (0.3)[34]	11.4 (0.4)[34]	9.6 (0.5)[124]	8.1 (0.3)[1236]	10.3 (0.2)	11.3 (0.9)[4]	10.3 (0.2)
A little	21.9 (0.9)	23.5 (1.0)[34]	20.1 (1.0)[2]	20.0 (0.9)[26]	21.6 (0.5)	23.4 (1.4)[4]	21.7 (0.5)
None at all	45.2 (0.8)[46]	44.1 (0.8)[46]	46.8 (1.5)[4]	51.8 (0.9)[1236]	46.8 (0.5)[6]	49.0 (0.9)[1245]	46.8 (0.5)
Had no stress in family life in the past 12 months	15.8 (0.3)[6]	16.0 (1.3)[6]	17.1 (1.6)[6]	17.0 (0.8)[6]	16.3 (0.4)[6]	12.0 (1.0)[12345]	16.2 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the indicated type and level of stress in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Work Stress Interference Q110; Family Stress Interference Q112).

Table 4.2 **TRENDS IN LEVELS OF PERCEIVED STRESS AT WORK AND IN FAMILY LIFE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2002, 2005, AND 2008**

Service/Type and Level of Stress	Year of Survey[b] 2002[c]	2005[c]	2008
Army			
Stress at Work			
A lot	33.5 (3.0)	37.8 (1.3)[3]	28.9 (1.2)[2]
Some	29.0 (1.1)	29.2 (0.8)	28.2 (0.8)
A little	25.1 (2.2)[2]	19.6 (1.3)[13]	24.1 (1.0)[2]
None at all/Had no stress at Work	12.4 (0.8)[3]	13.4 (0.9)[3]	18.8 (0.9)[12]
Stress in Family			
A lot	19.4 (0.9)	20.4 (0.9)	19.5 (1.0)
Some	25.8 (0.8)[3]	24.6 (1.4)[3]	21.4 (0.7)[12]
A little	32.3 (1.7)[3]	29.8 (1.9)	28.2 (0.6)[1]
None at all/Had no stress in Family	22.5 (0.9)[3]	25.3 (1.3)[3]	30.9 (0.7)[12]
Work Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	11.2 (1.4)	12.1 (1.1)	11.1 (0.8)
Some	19.1 (1.3)	20.4 (0.8)[3]	17.8 (0.6)[2]
A little	26.4 (0.7)	27.3 (0.7)	26.2 (0.9)
None at all/Had no stress at Work	43.3 (2.5)	40.2 (1.2)[3]	44.9 (1.2)[2]
Family Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	7.5 (0.6)[2]	4.6 (0.4)[1]	5.9 (0.6)
Some	11.6 (0.9)	10.4 (0.4)	11.2 (0.3)
A little	21.1 (0.9)[2]	24.0 (1.0)[1]	21.9 (0.9)
None at all/Had no stress in Family	59.9 (1.2)	61.0 (1.2)	61.0 (0.8)
Navy			
Stress at Work			
A lot	35.8 (1.0)[23]	27.6 (1.4)[1]	29.6 (1.7)[1]
Some	29.7 (1.2)	29.5 (0.9)	28.2 (0.6)
A little	21.7 (0.5)[23]	24.7 (0.7)[1]	24.5 (1.2)[1]
None at all/Had no stress at Work	12.8 (1.6)[23]	18.3 (1.5)[1]	17.7 (1.2)[1]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.2 **TRENDS IN LEVELS OF PERCEIVED STRESS AT WORK AND IN FAMILY LIFE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2002, 2005, AND 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Type and Level of Stress	Year of Survey[b] 2002[c]	2005[c]	2008
Stress in Family			
A lot	19.1 (0.5)[3]	18.1 (1.0)	17.0 (0.5)[1]
Some	25.6 (0.4)[3]	24.9 (1.2)[3]	20.3 (0.5)[12]
A little	30.7 (2.1)	31.6 (0.7)	32.1 (0.9)
None at all/Had no stress in Family	24.6 (2.4)[3]	25.4 (1.0)[3]	30.6 (1.5)[12]
Work Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	11.6 (1.3)	10.2 (1.2)	11.8 (1.0)
Some	20.7 (0.6)[2]	16.6 (0.5)[13]	20.7 (0.5)[2]
A little	26.5 (0.9)	26.8 (1.3)	26.7 (0.6)
None at all/Had no stress at Work	41.2 (2.4)	46.4 (1.8)[3]	40.8 (1.4)[2]
Family Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	6.3 (0.8)	5.7 (0.7)	5.0 (0.3)
Some	11.4 (0.6)[2]	9.0 (0.7)[13]	11.4 (0.4)[2]
A little	21.9 (0.1)[2]	23.9 (0.6)[1]	23.5 (1.0)
None at all/Had no stress in Family	60.4 (1.4)	61.4 (1.3)	60.1 (1.2)
Marine Corps			
Stress at Work			
A lot	35.0 (3.4)	36.2 (1.7)[3]	27.6 (2.1)[2]
Some	31.8 (1.0)	29.8 (1.1)	29.5 (0.6)
A little	22.5 (1.8)	21.2 (1.4)	23.2 (1.1)
None at all/Had no stress at Work	10.6 (0.9)[3]	12.8 (0.7)[3]	19.7 (2.1)[12]
Stress in Family			
A lot	20.5 (0.9)	21.3 (1.1)	20.7 (1.0)
Some	25.1 (0.5)[3]	25.0 (1.4)[3]	20.3 (0.4)[12]
A little	31.9 (0.9)[3]	30.0 (1.6)	27.6 (1.4)[1]
None at all/Had no stress in Family	22.6 (0.9)[3]	23.7 (0.9)[3]	31.4 (2.0)[12]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.2 **TRENDS IN LEVELS OF PERCEIVED STRESS AT WORK AND IN FAMILY LIFE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2002, 2005, AND 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Type and Level of Stress	Year of Survey[b] 2002[c]	2005[c]	2008
Work Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	10.8 (1.4)	10.7 (0.5)	10.6 (1.8)
Some	18.5 (1.0)	17.5 (0.7)	16.9 (0.8)
A little	27.9 (1.4)	26.4 (1.7)	25.5 (0.8)
None at all/Had no stress at Work	42.8 (2.5)	45.4 (1.3)	47.0 (2.6)
Family Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	6.5 (0.8)	4.8 (0.7)	6.4 (0.8)
Some	10.8 (0.6)	10.0 (1.1)	9.6 (0.5)
A little	21.5 (0.7)	22.3 (0.8)	20.1 (1.0)
None at all/Had no stress in Family	61.2 (1.1)	62.9 (0.8)	63.9 (1.5)
Air Force			
Stress at Work			
A lot	26.3 (2.1)[3]	27.3 (1.0)[3]	21.5 (0.9)[12]
Some	31.8 (0.8)	33.5 (1.5)	32.1 (0.7)
A little	26.8 (0.9)	26.7 (0.8)	28.3 (0.8)
None at all/Had no stress at Work	15.1 (2.2)	12.6 (1.0)[3]	18.1 (0.8)[2]
Stress in Family			
A lot	16.6 (1.2)[3]	15.8 (0.6)[3]	13.5 (0.7)[12]
Some	23.1 (0.8)[23]	26.3 (1.0)[13]	19.8 (0.4)[12]
A little	34.6 (0.7)[3]	34.8 (1.3)	32.4 (0.7)[1]
None at all/Had no stress in Family	25.7 (1.7)[3]	23.1 (1.5)[3]	34.3 (0.9)[12]
Work Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	6.2 (0.5)	7.0 (0.8)	6.7 (0.3)
Some	15.3 (2.1)	15.1 (0.9)	16.9 (0.8)
A little	26.7 (0.9)[2]	29.0 (0.7)[13]	26.7 (0.9)[2]
None at all/Had no stress at Work	51.8 (2.6)	48.9 (1.5)	49.7 (1.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.2 **TRENDS IN LEVELS OF PERCEIVED STRESS AT WORK AND IN FAMILY LIFE, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2002, 2005, AND 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Type and Level of Stress	Year of Survey[b] 2002[c]	2005[c]	2008
Family Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	3.6 (0.4)	3.6 (0.5)	3.2 (0.3)
Some	9.7 (1.1)	7.9 (1.0)	8.1 (0.3)
A little	19.7 (0.8)[2]	23.1 (1.1)[13]	20.0 (0.9)[2]
None at all/Had no stress in Family	66.9 (1.8)	65.4 (1.5)	68.8 (1.1)
DoD Services[a]			
Stress at Work			
A lot	32.3 (1.3)[3]	31.9 (0.9)[3]	27.1 (0.7)[12]
Some	30.3 (0.6)	30.6 (0.6)	29.3 (0.4)
A little	24.4 (0.8)	23.2 (0.7)[3]	25.1 (0.5)[2]
None at all/Had no stress at Work	13.0 (0.8)[3]	14.4 (0.6)[3]	18.5 (0.6)[12]
Stress in Family			
A lot	18.7 (0.5)	18.5 (0.5)	17.6 (0.5)
Some	24.9 (0.4)[3]	25.2 (0.6)[3]	20.6 (0.3)[12]
A little	32.5 (0.8)[3]	31.7 (0.8)	30.1 (0.4)[1]
None at all/Had no stress in Family	23.9 (0.8)[3]	24.5 (0.7)[3]	31.7 (0.6)[12]
Work Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	9.9 (0.6)	10.0 (0.6)	10.2 (0.5)
Some	18.4 (0.8)	17.5 (0.5)	18.1 (0.4)
A little	26.7 (0.5)	27.5 (0.5)	26.3 (0.4)
None at all/Had no stress at Work	45.1 (1.3)	45.0 (0.9)	45.4 (0.8)
Family Stress Interfered with Job Performance			
A lot	6.0 (0.3)[23]	4.6 (0.3)[1]	5.1 (0.3)[1]
Some	10.9 (0.5)[2]	9.3 (0.4)[13]	10.3 (0.2)[2]
A little	21.0 (0.4)[2]	23.5 (0.5)[13]	21.6 (0.5)[2]
None at all/Had no stress in Family	62.1 (0.8)	62.6 (0.7)	63.1 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the indicated type and level of stress in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[c]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Work Stress Interference Q110; Family Stress Interference Q112).

Table 4.3 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Stressor	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Deployment	17.4 (3.1)[4]	22.2 (2.2)[346]	15.4 (1.7)[24]	9.6 (0.9)[123]	16.4 (1.4)[6]	11.0 (1.6)[25]	16.2 (1.4)
Having a PCS[d]	10.0 (0.8)	9.9 (0.8)	9.5 (0.5)	8.2 (0.8)[6]	9.5 (0.4)	11.0 (0.8)[4]	9.5 (0.4)
Problems with Coworkers	10.2 (0.9)[46]	10.6 (0.7)[46]	9.4 (1.1)[4]	7.0 (0.4)[123]	9.4 (0.4)[6]	7.8 (0.6)[125]	9.4 (0.4)
Problems with Supervisor	9.8 (0.8)[46]	10.9 (0.6)[46]	9.5 (1.0)[46]	6.2 (0.4)[123]	9.2 (0.4)[6]	7.3 (0.5)[1235]	9.1 (0.4)
Concern About Performance Rating	6.2 (0.4)[246]	8.3 (0.5)[146]	6.9 (0.6)[46]	4.4 (0.3)[123]	6.4 (0.2)[6]	5.0 (0.4)[1235]	6.3 (0.2)
Increases in Work Load	13.9 (0.5)[2]	17.6 (1.0)[1346]	13.6 (1.3)[2]	14.4 (0.7)[2]	14.9 (0.4)[6]	13.4 (0.6)[25]	14.8 (0.4)
Decreases in Work Load	2.6 (0.4)[4]	2.7 (0.3)[46]	3.3 (0.4)[46]	1.4 (0.2)[123]	2.4 (0.2)[6]	1.8 (0.2)[235]	2.4 (0.2)
Insufficient Training	8.7 (0.7)[24]	12.4 (1.0)[1346]	8.0 (0.4)[24]	7.0 (0.3)[123]	9.1 (0.4)	7.9 (0.5)[2]	9.0 (0.4)
Being Away From Family	25.5 (2.2)[46]	26.2 (1.6)[46]	21.5 (1.9)[46]	14.5 (1.2)[123]	22.5 (1.1)[6]	16.2 (0.8)[1235]	22.3 (1.1)
Having a Baby	8.0 (0.8)[46]	7.4 (0.2)[46]	6.8 (0.6)[4]	4.3 (0.2)[1236]	6.8 (0.4)	6.0 (0.5)[124]	6.8 (0.4)
Finding Childcare/Daycare	6.3 (0.3)[34]	6.0 (0.3)[34]	4.8 (0.4)[12]	3.9 (0.3)[126]	5.4 (0.2)	5.3 (0.5)[4]	5.4 (0.2)
Death in Family	7.7 (0.8)[46]	7.6 (0.4)[46]	6.7 (0.8)[4]	4.2 (0.2)[1236]	6.7 (0.4)[6]	5.2 (0.5)[1245]	6.6 (0.4)
Divorce or Breakup	8.4 (0.8)[46]	7.8 (0.3)[46]	8.7 (0.7)[46]	5.3 (0.3)[123]	7.6 (0.4)[6]	5.6 (0.4)[1235]	7.5 (0.4)
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	7.3 (0.8)[46]	7.1 (0.3)[46]	8.1 (0.7)[46]	4.5 (0.3)[123]	6.7 (0.4)[6]	4.5 (0.3)[1235]	6.6 (0.4)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	14.1 (1.0)[46]	13.4 (0.7)[46]	13.2 (1.0)[46]	7.4 (0.6)[1236]	12.2 (0.5)[6]	10.0 (0.7)[12345]	12.1 (0.5)
Problems with Money	9.9 (0.9)[46]	9.0 (0.7)[4]	11.1 (0.8)[46]	4.7 (0.3)[1236]	8.6 (0.4)	7.1 (0.7)[134]	8.5 (0.4)
Problems with Housing	7.5 (0.4)[246]	5.8 (0.3)[14]	7.0 (0.8)[4]	4.0 (0.4)[1236]	6.2 (0.3)	6.1 (0.4)[14]	6.2 (0.3)
Personal Health Problems	8.0 (0.8)[246]	5.3 (0.3)[146]	6.9 (0.8)[46]	3.5 (0.3)[123]	6.1 (0.4)[6]	3.7 (0.2)[1235]	6.0 (0.4)
Family Health Problems	8.2 (0.5)[46]	7.3 (0.4)[4]	7.4 (0.7)[4]	5.0 (0.2)[1236]	7.1 (0.3)	6.5 (0.6)[14]	7.1 (0.3)
Behavior Problems in Children	4.5 (0.3)[2346]	3.2 (0.2)[14]	3.0 (0.3)[14]	2.1 (0.2)[1236]	3.4 (0.1)[6]	2.7 (0.2)[145]	3.4 (0.1)
Unexpected Event/Problem	3.6 (0.5)[4]	3.6 (0.3)[4]	3.4 (0.5)[4]	1.7 (0.2)[1236]	3.1 (0.2)	2.8 (0.3)[4]	3.1 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percent of military personnel that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]PCS = Permanent change of station.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.4 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED AMONG MALES, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Stressor	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Deployment	18.3 (3.3)[4]	21.9 (2.0)[346]	15.8 (1.8)[24]	10.1 (0.9)[123]	16.9 (1.5)[6]	11.2 (1.6)[25]	16.8 (1.4)
Having a PCS[d]	10.0 (0.9)	9.6 (0.9)	9.6 (0.5)	8.3 (0.8)	9.5 (0.5)	10.5 (0.9)	9.5 (0.4)
Problems with Coworkers	9.6 (1.1)[46]	10.1 (0.6)[46]	8.9 (1.1)[4]	6.1 (0.4)[123]	8.8 (0.5)[6]	6.8 (0.6)[125]	8.8 (0.5)
Problems with Supervisor	9.3 (0.9)[46]	10.4 (0.6)[46]	9.1 (1.1)[46]	5.5 (0.4)[123]	8.7 (0.4)[6]	6.6 (0.6)[1235]	8.6 (0.4)
Concern About Performance Rating	6.0 (0.5)[24]	8.2 (0.4)[1346]	6.8 (0.6)[246]	4.4 (0.3)[123]	6.3 (0.2)[6]	4.9 (0.5)[235]	6.2 (0.2)
Increases in Work Load	13.8 (0.4)[2]	17.7 (1.0)[1346]	13.5 (1.3)[2]	14.0 (0.7)[2]	14.7 (0.4)[6]	13.0 (0.8)[25]	14.7 (0.4)
Decreases in Work Load	2.6 (0.5)[4]	2.8 (0.4)[46]	3.4 (0.4)[46]	1.5 (0.2)[123]	2.5 (0.2)[6]	1.8 (0.2)[235]	2.5 (0.2)
Insufficient Training	8.5 (0.8)[2]	11.7 (0.8)[1346]	7.8 (0.5)[2]	6.9 (0.4)[2]	8.8 (0.4)[6]	7.3 (0.5)[25]	8.7 (0.4)
Being Away from Family	25.2 (2.4)[46]	25.2 (1.7)[46]	21.5 (2.1)[46]	13.9 (1.3)[123]	22.1 (1.2)[6]	15.8 (0.8)[1235]	21.9 (1.2)
Having a Baby	7.8 (0.9)[46]	7.0 (0.4)[46]	6.4 (0.7)[4]	4.2 (0.3)[1236]	6.6 (0.4)	5.7 (0.5)[124]	6.6 (0.4)
Finding Childcare/Daycare	5.7 (0.3)[346]	5.3 (0.3)[4]	4.3 (0.5)[14]	3.1 (0.3)[123]	4.8 (0.2)	4.3 (0.6)[1]	4.8 (0.2)
Death In Family	7.5 (0.9)[46]	7.3 (0.5)[46]	6.6 (0.9)[4]	3.8 (0.2)[123]	6.5 (0.4)[6]	4.9 (0.6)[125]	6.4 (0.4)
Divorce or Breakup	8.1 (0.9)[46]	7.5 (0.3)[46]	8.4 (0.6)[46]	4.8 (0.3)[123]	7.3 (0.4)[6]	5.1 (0.3)[1235]	7.2 (0.4)
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	6.9 (0.9)[46]	6.6 (0.4)[46]	7.8 (0.8)[46]	4.0 (0.3)[123]	6.3 (0.4)[6]	3.9 (0.4)[1235]	6.2 (0.4)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	14.4 (1.1)[46]	12.9 (0.8)[46]	13.1 (1.0)[46]	7.3 (0.7)[1236]	12.2 (0.6)[6]	9.5 (0.7)[12345]	12.1 (0.5)
Problems with Money	9.8 (1.0)[46]	8.8 (0.8)[4]	11.0 (0.9)[46]	4.6 (0.4)[1236]	8.6 (0.5)	7.1 (0.8)[134]	8.5 (0.5)
Problems with Housing	7.5 (0.4)[246]	5.8 (0.4)[14]	6.9 (0.9)[4]	4.2 (0.5)[1236]	6.3 (0.3)	6.0 (0.5)[14]	6.2 (0.3)
Personal Health Problems	7.7 (0.9)[246]	4.8 (0.3)[146]	6.5 (0.8)[46]	2.8 (0.3)[123]	5.7 (0.4)[6]	3.3 (0.3)[1235]	5.7 (0.4)
Family Health Problems	7.9 (0.6)[46]	7.1 (0.4)[4]	7.3 (0.8)[4]	4.7 (0.2)[123]	6.9 (0.3)	6.1 (0.7)[1]	6.9 (0.3)
Behavior Problems in Children	4.4 (0.3)[2346]	3.3 (0.2)[14]	3.0 (0.4)[14]	1.9 (0.2)[1236]	3.4 (0.2)	2.9 (0.3)[14]	3.4 (0.2)
Unexpected Event/Problem	3.6 (0.5)[4]	3.7 (0.3)[4]	3.3 (0.5)[4]	1.6 (0.2)[1236]	3.1 (0.2)	2.8 (0.4)[4]	3.1 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percent of male military personnel that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]PCS = Permanent change of station.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.5 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED AMONG FEMALES, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Stressor	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Deployment	11.8 (2.0)[24]	23.9 (3.8)[1346]	9.3 (1.3)[2]	7.3 (0.7)[12]	13.1 (1.5)	9.3 (1.6)[2]	13.0 (1.5)
Having a PCS[d]	10.2 (1.6)	11.5 (1.3)[34]	7.6 (1.1)[26]	7.7 (1.0)[26]	9.5 (0.8)[6]	14.0 (1.1)[345]	9.7 (0.7)
Problems with Coworkers	13.8 (0.9)[4]	13.3 (1.5)	16.9 (2.3)[4]	10.7 (0.8)[136]	12.8 (0.6)	15.0 (1.1)[4]	12.9 (0.5)
Problems with Supervisor	13.4 (1.2)[4]	13.7 (1.1)[4]	15.2 (2.5)[4]	8.9 (0.6)[123]	12.1 (0.6)	11.7 (1.8)	12.1 (0.6)
Concern About Performance Rating	7.2 (1.0)[4]	9.0 (1.7)[4]	8.3 (1.0)[4]	4.7 (0.6)[123]	6.9 (0.6)	5.8 (1.1)	6.9 (0.6)
Increases in Work Load	14.7 (1.3)	17.4 (1.6)	15.7 (1.2)	16.1 (1.2)	15.9 (0.7)	16.3 (1.2)	15.9 (0.7)
Decreases in Work Load	2.3 (0.4)	2.2 (0.5)	1.8 (0.3)	1.4 (0.4)	1.9 (0.2)	2.1 (0.9)	1.9 (0.2)
Insufficient Training	9.9 (0.7)[24]	16.8 (2.2)[134]	10.2 (2.5)[2]	7.5 (0.9)[126]	10.8 (0.8)	12.1 (2.0)[4]	10.8 (0.8)
Being Away from Family	27.7 (1.9)[346]	31.7 (1.5)[346]	20.9 (2.0)[12]	16.8 (1.1)[12]	24.7 (0.9)[6]	19.2 (2.1)[125]	24.5 (0.9)
Having a Baby	9.3 (0.8)[4]	9.5 (1.9)[4]	12.6 (1.5)[4]	4.8 (0.5)[123]	8.1 (0.6)	7.9 (2.0)	8.1 (0.5)
Finding Childcare/Daycare	9.9 (1.0)[4]	9.8 (1.3)	12.0 (1.2)[4]	6.8 (0.9)[136]	9.0 (0.6)	12.3 (1.7)[4]	9.1 (0.5)
Death In Family	8.8 (0.7)[4]	9.4 (1.2)[4]	7.2 (0.7)	5.8 (0.6)[12]	7.9 (0.5)	6.7 (1.2)	7.8 (0.5)
Divorce or Breakup	10.8 (0.7)[4]	9.5 (0.7)[4]	12.7 (1.5)[4]	7.3 (0.7)[123]	9.4 (0.4)	9.1 (1.9)	9.4 (0.4)
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	9.5 (0.8)[4]	9.6 (1.1)[4]	11.1 (1.1)[4]	6.7 (0.6)[123]	8.7 (0.4)	8.6 (1.1)	8.7 (0.4)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	12.2 (0.8)[24]	16.0 (1.3)[14]	14.9 (1.7)[4]	7.8 (0.5)[1236]	11.8 (0.5)	13.6 (1.4)[4]	11.9 (0.5)
Problems with Money	10.2 (0.8)[346]	10.1 (0.9)[346]	12.7 (0.5)[1246]	5.4 (0.6)[1236]	8.7 (0.4)	7.5 (0.8)[1234]	8.7 (0.4)
Problems with Housing	7.6 (0.7)[4]	5.7 (1.1)[34]	8.3 (0.7)[24]	3.1 (0.4)[1236]	5.7 (0.4)	6.8 (1.2)[4]	5.7 (0.4)
Personal Health Problems	9.4 (0.5)[346]	7.9 (1.0)[3]	12.4 (0.8)[1246]	6.5 (0.7)[13]	8.2 (0.4)[6]	6.5 (0.5)[135]	8.2 (0.4)
Family Health Problems	10.1 (0.5)[34]	8.6 (1.0)[4]	7.5 (0.9)[1]	6.0 (0.6)[12]	8.3 (0.4)	9.0 (1.5)	8.3 (0.4)
Behavior Problems in Children	5.0 (0.7)[246]	2.9 (0.5)[1]	3.7 (0.6)[6]	3.0 (0.4)[16]	3.7 (0.4)[6]	1.8 (0.4)[1345]	3.7 (0.4)
Unexpected Event/Problem	3.8 (0.4)[4]	3.2 (0.6)	3.6 (0.5)[4]	2.0 (0.3)[136]	3.1 (0.2)	3.1 (0.4)[4]	3.1 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percent of female military personnel that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]PCS = Permanent change of station.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.6 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY GENDER AND YEAR, 2002, 2005, AND 2008, ARMY**

Stressor	Men[a]			Women[a]			Total[a]		
	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008
Deployment	10.8 (2.5)[2]	18.1 (2.6)[1]	18.3 (3.3)	7.5 (1.6)	11.8 (2.9)	11.8 (2.0)	10.2 (2.3)[2]	17.2 (2.5)[1]	17.4 (3.1)
Having a PCS[b]	5.1 (0.4)[3]	7.5 (1.7)	10.0 (0.9)[1]	7.4 (1.3)	6.6 (1.0)	10.2 (1.6)	5.5 (0.5)[3]	7.4 (1.5)	10.0 (0.8)[1]
Problems with Coworkers	10.5 (1.1)	10.8 (1.5)	9.6 (1.1)	14.7 (1.6)	14.0 (1.8)	13.8 (0.9)	11.2 (1.1)	11.3 (1.4)	10.2 (0.9)
Problems with Supervisor	11.8 (1.5)	12.8 (1.5)[3]	9.3 (0.9)[2]	13.9 (1.4)	15.3 (1.8)	13.4 (1.2)	12.2 (1.3)	13.1 (1.3)[3]	9.8 (0.8)[2]
Concern About Performance Rating	4.7 (0.6)	5.3 (0.5)	6.0 (0.5)	4.5 (0.8)[3]	6.3 (1.5)	7.2 (1.0)[1]	4.6 (0.6)[3]	5.5 (0.6)	6.2 (0.4)[1]
Increases in Work Load	13.8 (1.5)	14.3 (0.7)	13.8 (0.4)	15.2 (1.5)	15.0 (1.6)	14.7 (1.3)	14.0 (1.4)	14.4 (0.7)	13.9 (0.5)
Decreases in Work Load	2.2 (0.4)	1.9 (0.3)	2.6 (0.5)	3.1 (0.4)[2]	1.5 (0.5)[1]	2.3 (0.4)	2.4 (0.4)	1.8 (0.3)	2.6 (0.4)
Insufficient Training	NA NA	8.8 (0.8)	8.5 (0.8)	NA NA	9.2 (2.1)	9.9 (0.7)	NA NA	8.9 (0.8)	8.7 (0.7)
Being Away from Family	16.6 (2.3)[23]	23.3 (2.1)[1]	25.2 (2.4)[1]	20.6 (2.1)[3]	22.7 (2.4)	27.7 (1.9)[1]	17.3 (2.2)[3]	23.2 (2.0)	25.5 (2.2)[1]
Having a Baby	NA NA	5.1 (0.6)[3]	7.8 (0.9)[2]	NA NA	7.5 (1.6)	9.3 (0.8)	NA NA	5.4 (0.5)[3]	8.0 (0.8)[2]
Finding Childcare/Daycare	NA NA	3.2 (0.5)[3]	5.7 (0.3)[2]	NA NA	8.4 (1.7)	9.9 (1.0)	NA NA	3.9 (0.4)[3]	6.3 (0.3)[2]
Death In Family	NA NA	6.3 (0.5)	7.5 (0.9)	NA NA	8.5 (0.9)	8.8 (0.7)	NA NA	6.6 (0.5)	7.7 (0.8)
Divorce or Breakup	NA NA	6.1 (0.7)	8.1 (0.9)	NA NA	10.9 (1.5)	10.8 (0.7)	NA NA	6.8 (0.6)	8.4 (0.8)
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	NA NA	NA NA	6.9 (0.9)	NA NA	NA NA	9.5 (0.8)	NA NA	NA NA	7.3 (0.8)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	12.1 (1.3)	11.0 (1.1)[3]	14.4 (1.1)[2]	15.9 (1.6)[3]	11.6 (1.6)	12.2 (0.8)[1]	12.7 (1.2)	11.1 (0.9)[3]	14.1 (1.0)[2]
Problems with Money	11.2 (1.7)	9.3 (1.0)	9.8 (1.0)	13.1 (1.6)[2]	8.8 (1.3)[1]	10.2 (0.8)	11.5 (1.5)	9.3 (1.0)	9.9 (0.9)
Problems with Housing	6.3 (0.7)	4.6 (0.6)[3]	7.5 (0.4)[2]	7.5 (1.4)	6.3 (1.1)	7.6 (0.7)	6.5 (0.7)	4.9 (0.6)[3]	7.5 (0.4)[2]
Personal Health Problems	4.5 (0.6)[3]	6.0 (0.9)	7.7 (0.9)[1]	6.9 (0.9)[3]	8.9 (2.6)	9.4 (0.5)[1]	4.9 (0.4)[3]	6.4 (0.9)	8.0 (0.8)[1]
Family Health Problems	5.5 (0.4)[23]	7.4 (0.7)[1]	7.9 (0.6)[1]	7.6 (1.5)	7.4 (1.1)[3]	10.1 (0.5)[2]	5.9 (0.5)[3]	7.4 (0.7)	8.2 (0.5)[1]
Behavior Problems in Children	2.4 (0.3)[3]	2.2 (0.3)[3]	4.4 (0.3)[12]	3.8 (0.8)	4.0 (0.8)	5.0 (0.7)	2.7 (0.2)[3]	2.5 (0.2)[3]	4.5 (0.3)[12]
Unexpected Event/Problem	NA NA	3.1 (0.4)	3.6 (0.5)	NA NA	2.8 (1.1)	3.8 (0.4)	NA NA	3.0 (0.4)	3.6 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percent of military personnel by gender that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

The 2002 estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented in the 2002 report. Those respondents who indicated the stressor "Doesn't Apply" are considered negative responses to the stressor in the table above. In other tables, these respondents were omitted from the estimate. This difference has been introduced in order to maintain comparability between the 2002 estimates and the 2005 and 2008 estimates in this table.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2002, 2005, and 2008 within each gender and for Total. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]PCS = Permanent change of station.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2002 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q84), 2005 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q92), and 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.7 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY GENDER AND YEAR, 2002, 2005, AND 2008, NAVY**

Stressor	Men[a]			Women[a]			Total[a]		
	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008
Deployment	20.4 (3.0)	14.2 (2.9)[3]	21.9 (2.0)[2]	20.8 (6.6)	11.1 (2.7)[3]	23.9 (3.8)[2]	20.5 (3.5)	13.8 (2.8)[3]	22.2 (2.2)[2]
Having a PCS[b]	5.6 (0.6)[3]	7.3 (1.7)	9.6 (0.9)[1]	7.3 (0.5)[3]	7.5 (0.9)[3]	11.5 (1.3)[12]	5.9 (0.5)[3]	7.4 (1.5)	9.9 (0.8)[1]
Problems with Coworkers	10.7 (0.3)	8.1 (1.4)	10.1 (0.6)	16.0 (3.4)	9.3 (1.0)[3]	13.3 (1.5)[2]	11.5 (0.6)[2]	8.2 (1.2)[1]	10.6 (0.7)
Problems with Supervisor	11.7 (0.6)	9.5 (1.2)	10.4 (0.6)	14.7 (1.3)	11.7 (1.1)	13.7 (1.1)	12.2 (0.5)[2]	9.8 (1.1)[1]	10.9 (0.6)
Concern About Performance Rating	8.0 (0.9)	6.5 (0.6)[3]	8.2 (0.4)[2]	10.0 (0.8)	7.4 (1.3)	9.0 (1.7)	8.3 (0.8)	6.7 (0.6)[3]	8.3 (0.5)[2]
Increases in Work Load	16.1 (1.5)[2]	11.2 (1.4)[13]	17.7 (1.0)[2]	16.1 (1.0)[2]	9.7 (1.2)[13]	17.4 (1.6)[2]	16.1 (1.4)[2]	11.0 (1.2)[13]	17.6 (1.0)[2]
Decreases in Work Load	2.4 (0.1)	2.1 (0.6)	2.8 (0.4)	4.6 (1.2)[2]	1.0 (0.3)[13]	2.2 (0.5)[2]	2.7 (0.3)	1.9 (0.5)	2.7 (0.3)
Insufficient Training	NA NA	6.4 (0.6)[3]	11.7 (0.8)[2]	NA NA	6.3 (0.9)[3]	16.8 (2.2)[2]	NA NA	6.4 (0.4)[3]	12.4 (1.0)[2]
Being Away from Family	24.5 (1.1)[2]	15.7 (2.2)[13]	25.2 (1.7)[2]	25.5 (3.1)[2]	17.1 (1.5)[13]	31.7 (1.5)[2]	24.7 (1.3)[2]	15.9 (2.0)[13]	26.2 (1.6)[2]
Having a Baby	NA NA	5.3 (0.9)	7.0 (0.4)	NA NA	5.9 (0.9)	9.5 (1.9)	NA NA	5.4 (0.7)[3]	7.4 (0.2)[2]
Finding Childcare/Daycare	NA NA	2.9 (0.3)[3]	5.3 (0.3)[2]	NA NA	7.6 (1.4)	9.8 (1.3)	NA NA	3.6 (0.4)[3]	6.0 (0.3)[2]
Death In Family	NA NA	5.8 (0.6)	7.3 (0.5)	NA NA	7.2 (1.5)	9.4 (1.2)	NA NA	6.0 (0.5)[3]	7.6 (0.4)[2]
Divorce or Breakup	NA NA	5.5 (1.1)	7.5 (0.3)	NA NA	8.6 (1.4)	9.5 (0.7)	NA NA	6.0 (0.9)	7.8 (0.3)
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	NA NA	NA NA	6.6 (0.4)	NA NA	NA NA	9.6 (1.1)	NA NA	NA NA	7.1 (0.3)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	12.5 (0.6)[2]	9.3 (1.2)[13]	12.9 (0.8)[2]	16.8 (1.0)[2]	8.7 (0.6)[13]	16.0 (1.3)[2]	13.2 (0.6)[2]	9.2 (1.0)[13]	13.4 (0.7)[2]
Problems with Money	9.7 (0.6)	9.6 (1.5)	8.8 (0.8)	11.8 (1.0)	9.3 (1.2)	10.1 (0.9)	10.1 (0.6)	9.6 (1.3)	9.0 (0.7)
Problems with Housing	6.0 (0.2)	4.9 (0.9)	5.8 (0.4)	6.1 (0.3)	6.1 (0.8)	5.7 (1.1)	6.0 (0.1)	5.1 (0.7)	5.8 (0.3)
Personal Health Problems	3.8 (0.1)[3]	3.3 (0.6)[3]	4.8 (0.3)[12]	8.5 (0.9)	7.0 (1.4)	7.9 (1.0)	4.5 (0.1)[3]	3.8 (0.5)[3]	5.3 (0.3)[12]
Family Health Problems	6.9 (0.4)	6.1 (1.0)	7.1 (0.4)	8.8 (1.1)	7.9 (1.5)	8.6 (1.0)	7.2 (0.5)	6.4 (0.8)	7.3 (0.4)
Behavior Problems in Children	2.7 (0.5)	2.6 (0.3)	3.3 (0.2)	3.3 (0.3)	2.6 (0.8)	2.9 (0.5)	2.8 (0.4)	2.6 (0.2)[3]	3.2 (0.2)[2]
Unexpected Event/Problem	NA NA	3.1 (0.4)	3.7 (0.3)	NA NA	4.5 (0.8)	3.2 (0.6)	NA NA	3.3 (0.4)	3.6 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percent of military personnel by gender that reported the indicated source of stress was “a lot” in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

The 2002 estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented in the 2002 report. Those respondents who indicated the stressor "Doesn't Apply" are considered negative responses to the stressor in the table above. In other tables, these respondents were omitted from the estimate. This difference has been introduced in order to maintain comparability between the 2002 estimates and the 2005 and 2008 estimates in this table.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2002, 2005, and 2008 within each gender and for Total. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]PCS = Permanent change of station.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military 2002 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q84), 2005 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q92), and 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.8 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY GENDER AND YEAR, 2002, 2005, AND 2008, MARINE CORPS**

	Men[a]			Women[a]			Total[a]		
Stressor	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**
Deployment	12.8 (4.2)	16.0 (3.1)	15.8 (1.8)	4.0 (0.9)[23]	14.8 (4.8)[1]	9.3 (1.3)[1]	11.8 (4.0)	15.9 (3.1)	15.4 (1.7)
Having a PCS[b]	5.6 (0.6)[3]	3.9 (1.0)[3]	9.6 (0.5)[12]	4.6 (1.2)	5.6 (1.2)	7.6 (1.1)	5.5 (0.5)[3]	4.0 (0.9)[3]	9.5 (0.5)[12]
Problems with Coworkers	11.1 (2.0)	8.2 (0.8)	8.9 (1.1)	14.9 (2.1)	17.2 (2.1)	16.9 (2.3)	11.5 (1.6)	8.7 (0.8)	9.4 (1.1)
Problems with Supervisor	12.5 (1.9)	9.0 (0.9)	9.1 (1.1)	12.7 (1.6)	15.6 (2.4)	15.2 (2.5)	12.6 (1.6)	9.4 (0.8)	9.5 (1.0)
Concern About Performance Rating	7.1 (0.6)[2]	4.7 (0.4)[13]	6.8 (0.6)[2]	4.9 (1.3)[3]	9.2 (1.9)	8.3 (1.0)[1]	6.8 (0.6)[2]	5.0 (0.4)[13]	6.9 (0.6)[2]
Increases in Work Load	13.1 (1.0)	12.2 (0.9)	13.5 (1.3)	12.5 (1.0)[3]	15.0 (2.2)	15.7 (1.2)[1]	13.0 (1.0)	12.4 (0.9)	13.6 (1.3)
Decreases in Work Load	2.2 (0.5)	1.8 (0.3)[3]	3.4 (0.4)[2]	3.4 (0.7)[3]	2.3 (0.6)	1.8 (0.3)[1]	2.3 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)[3]	3.3 (0.4)[2]
Insufficient Training	NA NA	5.0 (0.6)[3]	7.8 (0.5)[2]	NA NA	7.9 (1.5)	10.2 (2.5)	NA NA	5.2 (0.5)[3]	8.0 (0.4)[2]
Being Away from Family	16.2 (3.5)	15.7 (1.6)[3]	21.5 (2.1)[2]	17.8 (3.5)	21.3 (2.8)	20.9 (2.0)	16.4 (3.1)	16.1 (1.6)[3]	21.5 (1.9)[2]
Having a Baby	NA NA	5.8 (0.5)	6.4 (0.7)	NA NA	12.4 (1.1)	12.6 (1.5)	NA NA	6.2 (0.5)	6.8 (0.6)
Finding Childcare/Daycare	NA NA	3.1 (0.4)[3]	4.3 (0.5)[2]	NA NA	11.4 (1.2)	12.0 (1.2)	NA NA	3.6 (0.5)	4.8 (0.4)
Death In Family	NA NA	4.7 (0.7)	6.6 (0.9)	NA NA	6.7 (1.6)	7.2 (0.7)	NA NA	4.9 (0.6)	6.7 (0.8)
Divorce or Breakup	NA NA	5.5 (0.6)[3]	8.4 (0.6)[2]	NA NA	10.1 (1.7)	12.7 (1.5)	NA NA	5.8 (0.6)[3]	8.7 (0.7)[2]
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	NA NA	NA NA	7.8 (0.8)	NA NA	NA NA	11.1 (1.1)	NA NA	NA NA	8.1 (0.7)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	10.8 (1.2)[2]	7.3 (0.5)[13]	13.1 (1.0)[2]	13.5 (2.4)	15.6 (1.7)	14.9 (1.7)	11.1 (0.9)[2]	7.8 (0.5)[13]	13.2 (1.0)[2]
Problems with Money	12.3 (1.0)[2]	8.5 (1.2)[1]	11.0 (0.9)	13.2 (1.1)[2]	8.4 (1.8)[13]	12.7 (0.5)[2]	12.4 (0.7)[2]	8.5 (1.1)[1]	11.1 (0.8)
Problems with Housing	5.9 (0.4)[2]	3.9 (0.6)[13]	6.9 (0.9)[2]	5.4 (1.4)	4.5 (1.4)[3]	8.3 (0.7)[2]	5.8 (0.4)[2]	3.9 (0.6)[13]	7.0 (0.8)[2]
Personal Health Problems	3.4 (0.7)[3]	4.1 (0.8)[3]	6.5 (0.8)[12]	9.6 (1.1)[3]	11.2 (2.5)	12.4 (0.8)[1]	4.1 (0.8)[3]	4.6 (0.6)[3]	6.9 (0.8)[12]
Family Health Problems	6.4 (0.5)	5.5 (0.5)[3]	7.3 (0.8)[2]	6.8 (0.6)	9.5 (2.1)	7.5 (0.9)	6.5 (0.5)	5.8 (0.4)	7.4 (0.7)
Behavior Problems in Children	1.4 (0.2)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[3]	3.0 (0.4)[12]	2.1 (0.4)[3]	2.9 (0.7)	3.7 (0.6)[1]	1.5 (0.2)[3]	1.5 (0.2)[3]	3.0 (0.3)[12]
Unexpected Event/Problem	NA NA	2.4 (0.5)	3.3 (0.5)	NA NA	4.6 (1.6)	3.6 (0.5)	NA NA	2.6 (0.4)	3.4 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percent of military personnel by gender that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

The 2002 estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented in the 2002 report. Those respondents who indicated the stressor "Doesn't Apply" are considered negative responses to the stressor in the table above. In other tables, these respondents were omitted from the estimate. This difference has been introduced in order to maintain comparability between the 2002 estimates and the 2005 and 2008 estimates in this table.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2002, 2005, and 2008 within each gender and for Total. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]PCS = Permanent change of station.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2002 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q84), 2005 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q92), and 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.9 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY GENDER AND YEAR, 2002, 2005, AND 2008, AIR FORCE**

Stressor	Men[a]			Women[a]			Total[a]		
	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008	2002	2005	2008
Deployment	6.0 (1.6)[3]	7.6 (1.2)	10.1 (0.9)[1]	3.6 (0.9)[23]	7.5 (1.6)[1]	7.3 (0.7)[1]	5.5 (1.4)[3]	7.6 (1.2)	9.6 (0.9)[1]
Having a PCS[b]	5.3 (1.0)[3]	4.9 (0.4)[3]	8.3 (0.8)[12]	4.5 (0.5)[3]	5.7 (0.9)	7.7 (1.0)[1]	5.1 (0.8)[3]	5.1 (0.4)[3]	8.2 (0.8)[12]
Problems with Coworkers	5.6 (1.0)	4.8 (0.6)	6.1 (0.4)	10.2 (1.6)	10.9 (0.8)	10.7 (0.8)	6.6 (1.0)	6.0 (0.5)	7.0 (0.4)
Problems with Supervisor	4.4 (0.6)	4.2 (0.5)[3]	5.5 (0.4)[2]	9.6 (1.1)	10.3 (0.9)	8.9 (0.6)	5.6 (0.4)	5.4 (0.5)	6.2 (0.4)
Concern About Performance Rating	3.7 (1.0)	3.1 (0.4)[3]	4.4 (0.3)[2]	4.2 (0.6)	5.9 (0.9)	4.7 (0.6)	3.8 (0.9)	3.6 (0.5)	4.4 (0.3)
Increases in Work Load	12.3 (1.7)	12.8 (0.7)	14.0 (0.7)	17.2 (1.6)	14.7 (1.4)	16.1 (1.2)	13.4 (1.6)	13.2 (0.6)	14.4 (0.7)
Decreases in Work Load	0.8 (0.1)[3]	0.9 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)[1]	1.4 (0.6)	1.5 (0.3)	1.4 (0.4)	1.0 (0.2)[3]	1.0 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)[1]
Insufficient Training	NA NA	5.5 (0.4)[3]	6.9 (0.4)[2]	NA NA	8.4 (1.1)	7.5 (0.9)	NA NA	6.0 (0.4)[3]	7.0 (0.3)[2]
Being Away from Family	10.0 (1.2)[3]	9.9 (1.2)[3]	13.9 (1.3)[12]	12.4 (2.7)	11.5 (1.0)[3]	16.8 (1.1)[2]	10.5 (1.3)[3]	10.2 (1.1)[3]	14.5 (1.2)[12]
Having a Baby	NA NA	4.1 (0.6)	4.2 (0.3)	NA NA	6.0 (1.0)	4.8 (0.5)	NA NA	4.5 (0.6)	4.3 (0.2)
Finding Childcare/Daycare	NA NA	2.3 (0.5)	3.1 (0.3)	NA NA	5.6 (0.8)	6.8 (0.9)	NA NA	2.9 (0.3)[3]	3.9 (0.3)[2]
Death In Family	NA NA	3.7 (0.4)	3.8 (0.2)	NA NA	4.8 (1.0)	5.8 (0.6)	NA NA	3.9 (0.4)	4.2 (0.2)
Divorce or Breakup	NA NA	3.6 (0.6)	4.8 (0.3)	NA NA	7.5 (1.2)	7.3 (0.7)	NA NA	4.4 (0.5)	5.3 (0.3)
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	NA NA	NA NA	4.0 (0.3)	NA NA	NA NA	6.7 (0.6)	NA NA	NA NA	4.5 (0.3)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	6.1 (0.9)	7.3 (0.8)	7.3 (0.7)	7.5 (1.5)	8.8 (1.5)	7.8 (0.5)	6.4 (1.0)	7.6 (0.7)	7.4 (0.6)
Problems with Money	5.8 (0.8)	4.4 (0.8)	4.6 (0.4)	6.9 (1.5)	5.2 (1.2)	5.4 (0.6)	6.1 (0.6)	4.6 (0.8)	4.7 (0.3)
Problems with Housing	3.2 (0.5)	3.3 (0.4)	4.2 (0.5)	4.0 (1.0)	3.8 (0.7)	3.1 (0.4)	3.4 (0.4)	3.4 (0.2)	4.0 (0.4)
Personal Health Problems	2.4 (0.6)	2.3 (0.3)	2.8 (0.3)	7.9 (1.0)[2]	4.2 (0.7)[13]	6.5 (0.7)[2]	3.6 (0.6)	2.7 (0.2)[3]	3.5 (0.3)[2]
Family Health Problems	4.0 (0.1)[3]	4.0 (0.5)	4.7 (0.2)[1]	5.2 (0.9)	5.5 (0.9)	6.0 (0.6)	4.3 (0.3)[3]	4.3 (0.3)	5.0 (0.2)[1]
Behavior Problems in Children	1.5 (0.3)	1.7 (0.3)	1.9 (0.2)	3.1 (0.3)	2.2 (0.4)	3.0 (0.4)	1.8 (0.3)	1.8 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)
Unexpected Event/Problem	NA NA	3.4 (1.3)	1.6 (0.2)	NA NA	3.2 (1.1)	2.0 (0.3)	NA NA	3.4 (1.2)	1.7 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percent of military personnel by gender that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

The 2002 estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented in the 2002 report. Those respondents who indicated the stressor "Doesn't Apply" are considered negative responses to the stressor in the table above. In other tables, these respondents were omitted from the estimate. This difference has been introduced in order to maintain comparability between the 2002 estimates and the 2005 and 2008 estimates in this table.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2002, 2005, and 2008 within each gender and for Total. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]PCS = Permanent change of station.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2002 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q84), 2005 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q92), and 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.10 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY GENDER AND YEAR, 2002, 2005, AND 2008, DOD SERVICES**

	Men[a]			Women[a]			Total[a]		
Stressor	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**	**2002**	**2005**	**2008**
Deployment	12.3 (1.4)[3]	13.9 (1.2)	16.9 (1.5)[1]	8.8 (1.8)	10.1 (1.3)	13.1 (1.5)	11.7 (1.4)[3]	13.4 (1.2)	16.4 (1.4)[1]
Having a PCS[b]	5.3 (0.3)[3]	6.3 (0.8)[3]	9.5 (0.5)[12]	6.1 (0.5)[3]	6.4 (0.5)[3]	9.5 (0.8)[12]	5.5 (0.3)[3]	6.3 (0.7)[3]	9.5 (0.4)[12]
Problems with Coworkers	9.4 (0.6)	8.1 (0.7)	8.8 (0.5)	13.5 (1.1)	11.8 (0.7)	12.8 (0.6)	10.1 (0.6)	8.6 (0.6)	9.4 (0.4)
Problems with Supervisor	10.0 (0.7)	9.0 (0.7)	8.7 (0.4)	12.5 (0.7)	12.5 (0.8)	12.1 (0.6)	10.4 (0.6)	9.6 (0.7)	9.2 (0.4)
Concern About Performance Rating	5.6 (0.4)	5.0 (0.3)[3]	6.3 (0.2)[2]	5.6 (0.4)	6.6 (0.6)	6.9 (0.6)	5.6 (0.4)	5.2 (0.3)[3]	6.4 (0.2)[2]
Increases in Work Load	13.9 (0.8)	12.8 (0.5)[3]	14.7 (0.4)[2]	15.8 (0.8)	13.5 (0.8)[3]	15.9 (0.7)[2]	14.2 (0.7)	12.9 (0.5)[3]	14.9 (0.4)[2]
Decreases in Work Load	1.9 (0.2)[3]	1.7 (0.2)[3]	2.5 (0.2)[12]	2.9 (0.4)[23]	1.4 (0.2)[1]	1.9 (0.2)[1]	2.1 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)[3]	2.4 (0.2)[2]
Insufficient Training	NA NA	6.7 (0.4)[3]	8.8 (0.4)[2]	NA NA	8.1 (0.8)[3]	10.8 (0.8)[2]	NA NA	6.9 (0.4)[3]	9.1 (0.4)[2]
Being Away from Family	16.9 (1.0)[3]	16.6 (1.1)[3]	22.1 (1.2)[12]	18.6 (1.4)[3]	16.9 (1.0)[3]	24.7 (0.9)[12]	17.2 (1.0)[3]	16.6 (1.1)[3]	22.5 (1.1)[12]
Having a Baby	NA NA	5.0 (0.4)[3]	6.6 (0.4)[2]	NA NA	6.8 (0.7)	8.1 (0.6)	NA NA	5.2 (0.3)[3]	6.8 (0.4)[2]
Finding Childcare/Daycare	NA NA	2.9 (0.2)[3]	4.8 (0.2)[2]	NA NA	7.3 (0.7)	9.0 (0.6)	NA NA	3.5 (0.2)[3]	5.4 (0.2)[2]
Death In Family	NA NA	5.2 (0.3)[3]	6.5 (0.4)[2]	NA NA	6.7 (0.6)	7.9 (0.5)	NA NA	5.4 (0.3)[3]	6.7 (0.4)[2]
Divorce or Breakup	NA NA	5.2 (0.4)[3]	7.3 (0.4)[2]	NA NA	9.0 (0.8)	9.4 (0.4)	NA NA	5.8 (0.4)[3]	7.6 (0.4)[2]
Infidelity or Unfaithfulness By You or Partner	NA NA	NA NA	6.3 (0.4)	NA NA	NA NA	8.7 (0.4)	NA NA	NA NA	6.7 (0.4)
Conflicts Between Military and Family Responsibilities	10.5 (0.6)[3]	9.0 (0.6)[3]	12.2 (0.6)[12]	13.0 (0.9)[2]	10.0 (0.8)[1]	11.8 (0.5)	10.9 (0.6)[2]	9.2 (0.5)[13]	12.2 (0.5)[2]
Problems with Money	9.6 (0.7)	8.0 (0.6)	8.6 (0.5)	10.7 (0.8)[23]	7.5 (0.7)[1]	8.7 (0.4)[1]	9.8 (0.6)[2]	7.9 (0.6)[1]	8.6 (0.4)
Problems with Housing	5.4 (0.3)[23]	4.2 (0.4)[13]	6.3 (0.3)[12]	5.8 (0.6)	5.2 (0.5)	5.7 (0.4)	5.4 (0.3)[2]	4.4 (0.3)[13]	6.2 (0.3)[2]
Personal Health Problems	3.6 (0.3)[3]	4.0 (0.4)[3]	5.7 (0.4)[12]	7.8 (0.5)	6.8 (0.9)	8.2 (0.4)	4.3 (0.3)[3]	4.4 (0.4)[3]	6.1 (0.4)[12]
Family Health Problems	5.6 (0.2)[3]	5.9 (0.4)[3]	6.9 (0.3)[12]	7.0 (0.7)	6.9 (0.6)	8.3 (0.4)	5.8 (0.2)[3]	6.0 (0.3)[3]	7.1 (0.3)[12]
Behavior Problems in Children	2.1 (0.2)[3]	2.1 (0.1)[3]	3.4 (0.2)[12]	3.3 (0.3)	2.9 (0.4)	3.7 (0.4)	2.3 (0.2)[3]	2.2 (0.1)[3]	3.4 (0.1)[12]
Unexpected Event/Problem	NA NA	3.1 (0.4)	3.1 (0.2)	NA NA	3.5 (0.6)	3.1 (0.2)	NA NA	3.1 (0.4)	3.1 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percent of military personnel by gender that reported the indicated source of stress was “a lot” in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

The 2002 estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented in the 2002 report. Those respondents who indicated the stressor "Doesn't Apply" are considered negative responses to the stressor in the table above. In other tables, these respondents were omitted from the estimate. This difference has been introduced in order to maintain comparability between the 2002 estimates and the 2005 and 2008 estimates in this table.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2002, 2005, and 2008 within each gender and for Total. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.
[b]PCS = Permanent change of station.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2002 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q84), 2005 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q92), and 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.11 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008**

Stressor	Drinking Level[c] Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
DoD Services[a]					
Deployment	10.7 (1.0)[2345]	14.7 (1.4)[145]	14.6 (1.0)[145]	16.7 (1.4)[1235]	23.9 (2.6)[1234]
Having a PCS[d]	8.6 (0.7)[5]	8.7 (0.5)[5]	9.8 (0.8)	9.0 (0.8)	10.7 (0.8)[12]
Problems with coworkers	8.7 (0.7)[35]	9.9 (0.5)[345]	7.1 (0.3)[1245]	8.5 (0.5)[235]	12.1 (0.9)[1234]
Problems with supervisor	7.9 (0.6)[25]	9.9 (0.6)[1345]	7.2 (0.4)[25]	7.8 (0.5)[25]	12.7 (0.8)[1234]
Concern about performance rating	5.7 (0.6)[5]	6.7 (0.4)[3]	5.2 (0.3)[25]	5.7 (0.4)[5]	7.6 (0.6)[134]
Increases in work load	12.4 (0.7)[45]	14.8 (1.1)[5]	13.9 (0.8)[5]	15.4 (0.7)[15]	17.9 (0.8)[1234]
Decreases in work load	2.0 (0.4)[5]	1.7 (0.3)[5]	1.3 (0.2)[45]	2.0 (0.3)[35]	4.2 (0.5)[1234]
Insufficient training	7.8 (0.6)[5]	8.7 (0.6)[5]	7.9 (0.6)[5]	8.9 (0.7)	11.2 (1.0)[123]
Being away from family	20.3 (1.0)[25]	23.0 (1.5)[135]	19.4 (1.2)[245]	21.3 (1.0)[35]	27.8 (1.9)[1234]
Having a baby	6.1 (0.4)[5]	7.1 (0.6)[3]	5.8 (0.5)[25]	6.1 (0.4)[5]	8.1 (0.8)[134]
Finding childcare/daycare	4.9 (0.3)[25]	6.3 (0.5)[134]	4.0 (0.3)[245]	5.0 (0.4)[23]	6.4 (0.6)[13]
Death in family	6.1 (0.5)[35]	6.5 (0.5)[345]	4.8 (0.4)[125]	5.3 (0.4)[25]	10.0 (1.1)[1234]
Divorce or breakup	5.2 (0.4)[245]	6.3 (0.5)[15]	5.9 (0.5)[5]	6.9 (0.4)[15]	12.3 (0.9)[1234]
Infidelity or unfaithfulness by you or partner	4.6 (0.4)[45]	5.1 (0.5)[5]	5.2 (0.4)[5]	6.2 (0.4)[15]	11.0 (0.8)[1234]
Conflicts between military and family responsibilities	9.4 (0.8)[245]	12.1 (0.9)[15]	10.9 (0.5)[5]	11.8 (0.7)[15]	15.7 (1.1)[1234]
Problems with money	7.3 (0.6)[35]	7.3 (0.6)[5]	6.1 (0.4)[145]	7.7 (0.6)[35]	13.2 (0.7)[1234]
Problems with housing	5.2 (0.4)[5]	5.9 (0.6)[5]	4.8 (0.5)[5]	5.6 (0.4)[5]	8.1 (0.4)[1234]
Personal health problems	5.8 (0.6)[5]	6.8 (0.7)[34]	4.7 (0.5)[25]	4.9 (0.5)[25]	7.9 (0.7)[134]
Family health problems	6.2 (0.4)[5]	7.1 (0.7)[5]	6.2 (0.6)[5]	5.9 (0.5)[5]	9.5 (0.8)[1234]
Behavior problems in children	3.0 (0.3)[5]	3.3 (0.4)[5]	2.9 (0.4)[5]	2.4 (0.2)[5]	4.7 (0.5)[1234]
Unexpected event/problem	2.9 (0.3)[5]	2.5 (0.4)[5]	2.2 (0.3)[5]	2.2 (0.2)[5]	5.5 (0.8)[1234]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.11 **LIFE EVENTS TO WHICH STRESS IS ATTRIBUTED, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stressor	Drinking Level[c] Abstainer	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
All Services[b]					
Deployment	10.6 (0.9)[2345]	14.6 (1.3)[145]	14.5 (1.0)[145]	16.4 (1.3)[1235]	23.6 (2.5)[1234]
Having a PCS[d]	8.6 (0.7)[5]	8.8 (0.5)[5]	9.9 (0.8)	9.1 (0.7)	10.8 (0.8)[12]
Problems with coworkers	8.7 (0.7)[35]	9.9 (0.5)[345]	7.1 (0.3)[1245]	8.4 (0.5)[235]	12.1 (0.8)[1234]
Problems with supervisor	7.9 (0.6)[25]	9.8 (0.6)[1345]	7.2 (0.4)[25]	7.8 (0.5)[25]	12.5 (0.8)[1234]
Concern about performance rating	5.7 (0.5)[5]	6.6 (0.4)[3]	5.2 (0.3)[25]	5.7 (0.4)[5]	7.5 (0.6)[134]
Increases in work load	12.3 (0.7)[45]	14.8 (1.1)[5]	13.9 (0.7)[5]	15.3 (0.6)[15]	17.8 (0.8)[1234]
Decreases in work load	1.9 (0.3)[5]	1.7 (0.3)[5]	1.3 (0.2)[45]	2.0 (0.3)[35]	4.2 (0.4)[1234]
Insufficient training	7.7 (0.6)[5]	8.7 (0.6)[5]	7.9 (0.5)[5]	8.8 (0.7)	11.1 (1.0)[123]
Being away from family	20.1 (1.0)[25]	22.8 (1.5)[135]	19.2 (1.1)[245]	21.1 (1.0)[35]	27.5 (1.9)[1234]
Having a baby	6.1 (0.4)[5]	7.2 (0.6)[34]	5.8 (0.5)[25]	6.1 (0.4)[25]	8.1 (0.8)[134]
Finding childcare/daycare	4.8 (0.3)[25]	6.4 (0.5)[134]	4.0 (0.3)[245]	5.0 (0.4)[23]	6.3 (0.6)[13]
Death in family	6.1 (0.5)[35]	6.5 (0.5)[345]	4.8 (0.4)[125]	5.3 (0.4)[25]	9.9 (1.1)[1234]
Divorce or breakup	5.1 (0.4)[245]	6.3 (0.5)[15]	5.8 (0.4)[5]	6.9 (0.4)[15]	12.1 (0.9)[1234]
Infidelity or unfaithfulness by you or partner	4.6 (0.4)[45]	5.1 (0.5)[5]	5.2 (0.4)[5]	6.1 (0.4)[15]	10.8 (0.8)[1234]
Conflicts between military and family responsibilities	9.4 (0.7)[245]	12.1 (0.9)[15]	10.9 (0.5)[5]	11.7 (0.7)[15]	15.5 (1.1)[1234]
Problems with money	7.3 (0.6)[35]	7.2 (0.6)[5]	6.2 (0.4)[145]	7.7 (0.6)[35]	13.1 (0.7)[1234]
Problems with housing	5.2 (0.4)[5]	5.9 (0.6)[5]	4.8 (0.4)[5]	5.6 (0.4)[5]	8.0 (0.4)[1234]
Personal health problems	5.7 (0.6)[5]	6.7 (0.7)[34]	4.6 (0.4)[25]	4.8 (0.5)[25]	7.8 (0.6)[134]
Family health problems	6.2 (0.4)[5]	7.1 (0.7)[5]	6.2 (0.5)[5]	5.9 (0.4)[5]	9.3 (0.8)[1234]
Behavior problems in children	2.9 (0.3)[5]	3.3 (0.4)[5]	2.9 (0.4)[5]	2.4 (0.2)[5]	4.6 (0.5)[1234]
Unexpected event/problem	2.9 (0.3)[5]	2.6 (0.4)[5]	2.2 (0.3)[5]	2.2 (0.2)[5]	5.4 (0.8)[1234]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each drinking-level group that reported the indicated source of stress was "a lot" in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all levels of drinking. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Abstainer) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Infrequent/Light) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Moderate/Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]PCS = Permanent change of station.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Specific Sources of Stress, Q113).

Table 4.12 **PERCEIVED STRESS AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months[a]				
		0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
DoD Services[b]	*24,690*					
All DoD Services Personnel[d]	*24,019*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.1 (0.3)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.9 (0.8)	8.5 (0.2)	14.9 (0.4)	13.8 (0.5)	37.1 (0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.3 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	11.7 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2 (0.5)	6.3 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.8 (0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.2 (0.6)	8.6 (0.2)	9.2 (0.4)	5.9 (0.2)	23.8 (0.6)
Moderate or Low Level of Stress, Past 12 Months[e]	*15,474*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		73.1 (0.7)[2]	12.3 (0.4)[2]	9.1 (0.5)[2]	5.5 (0.2)[2]	26.9 (0.7)[2]
Left work early		65.9 (0.8)[2]	8.1 (0.3)[2]	14.3 (0.4)[2]	11.7 (0.5)[2]	34.1 (0.8)[2]
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		91.3 (0.4)[2]	5.2 (0.2)[2]	2.2 (0.1)[2]	1.3 (0.1)[2]	8.7 (0.4)[2]
Worked below normal performance level		75.0 (0.5)[2]	6.3 (0.2)	8.6 (0.3)[2]	10.0 (0.2)[2]	25.0 (0.5)[2]
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		78.4 (0.6)[2]	8.2 (0.2)[2]	8.5 (0.4)[2]	4.9 (0.2)[2]	21.6 (0.6)[2]
High Level of Stress, Past 12 Months[f]	*8,545*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		64.5 (0.9)[1]	14.3 (0.5)[1]	11.3 (0.5)[1]	9.9 (0.5)[1]	35.5 (0.9)[1]
Left work early		57.4 (1.1)[1]	9.1 (0.4)[1]	15.8 (0.6)[1]	17.7 (0.7)[1]	42.6 (1.1)[1]
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		82.9 (1.0)[1]	9.0 (0.5)[1]	4.7 (0.4)[1]	3.4 (0.4)[1]	17.1 (1.0)[1]
Worked below normal performance level		58.6 (0.8)[1]	6.2 (0.3)	11.8 (0.4)[1]	23.3 (0.8)[1]	41.4 (0.8)[1]
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		72.4 (0.9)[1]	9.4 (0.5)[1]	10.4 (0.5)[1]	7.9 (0.5)[1]	27.6 (0.9)[1]
All Services[c]	*28,546*					
All Services Personnel[d]	*27,820*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.3)	9.9 (0.4)	7.0 (0.2)	30.0 (0.6)
Left work early		62.8 (0.7)	8.5 (0.2)	14.9 (0.4)	13.7 (0.4)	37.2 (0.7)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.4 (0.6)	6.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	11.6 (0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.1 (0.4)	6.3 (0.2)	9.8 (0.2)	14.7 (0.4)	30.9 (0.4)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.1 (0.6)	8.7 (0.2)	9.2 (0.3)	6.0 (0.2)	23.9 (0.6)
Moderate or Low Level of Stress, Past 12 Months[e]	*17,934*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		73.0 (0.7)[2]	12.3 (0.4)[2]	9.1 (0.5)[2]	5.5 (0.2)[2]	27.0 (0.7)[2]
Left work early		65.9 (0.8)[2]	8.1 (0.2)[2]	14.4 (0.4)[2]	11.6 (0.5)[2]	34.1 (0.8)[2]
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		91.4 (0.4)[2]	5.1 (0.2)[2]	2.2 (0.1)[2]	1.3 (0.1)[2]	8.6 (0.4)[2]
Worked below normal performance level		75.0 (0.4)[2]	6.3 (0.2)	8.7 (0.2)[2]	10.0 (0.2)[2]	25.0 (0.4)[2]
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		78.3 (0.6)[2]	8.3 (0.2)[2]	8.6 (0.4)[2]	4.9 (0.2)[2]	21.7 (0.6)[2]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.12 **PERCEIVED STRESS AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months[a]				
		0 Days	1 Day	2 or 3 Days	4 or More Days	1 or More Days
High Level of Stress, Past 12 Months[f]	*9,886*					
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		64.6 (0.9)[1]	14.3 (0.5)[1]	11.2 (0.4)[1]	9.9 (0.5)[1]	35.4 (0.9)[1]
Left work early		57.3 (1.0)[1]	9.2 (0.4)[1]	15.9 (0.6)[1]	17.6 (0.7)[1]	42.7 (1.0)[1]
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		83.0 (1.0)[1]	9.0 (0.5)[1]	4.6 (0.4)[1]	3.4 (0.4)[1]	17.0 (1.0)[1]
Worked below normal performance level		58.6 (0.8)[1]	6.2 (0.3)	11.8 (0.3)[1]	23.3 (0.8)[1]	41.4 (0.8)[1]
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		72.1 (0.9)[1]	9.5 (0.5)[1]	10.4 (0.5)[1]	8.0 (0.4)[1]	27.9 (0.9)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the three groups of interest (all personnel, personnel exhibiting moderate or low levels of stress, and personnel exhibiting high levels of stress) who reported that the specified problem (e.g., late for work by 30 minutes or more) affected no days, 1 day, 2 or 3 days, 4 or more days, and 1 or more days. Sample sizes by group are also provided. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the Moderate or Low Level of Stress estimates and the corresponding High Level of Stress estimates, within the DoD Services and All Services groups. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in the other group. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the corresponding estimate in the Moderate or Low Level of Stress row at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the corresponding estimate in the High Level of Stress row at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[d]Individuals with missing level of stress are not included in these estimates.

[e]Personnel who experienced "some," "a little," or no stress both at work and in the family in the past 12 months.

[f]Personnel who experienced "a lot" of stress either at work or in the family in the past 12 months.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Productivity Loss, Q106).

Table 4.13 **BEHAVIORS FOR COPING WITH STRESS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Coping Behavior	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Talk to Friend/Family Member	71.5 (1.1)[2346]	75.5 (1.1)[13]	67.4 (0.9)[1246]	77.6 (0.9)[13]	73.4 (0.6)[6]	76.2 (0.9)[135]	73.5 (0.6)
Light Up a Cigarette	30.8 (2.2)[46]	27.9 (1.3)[346]	33.2 (2.3)[246]	18.8 (0.8)[1236]	27.5 (1.0)[6]	22.5 (1.1)[12345]	27.3 (1.0)
Have a Drink	35.6 (2.1)[4]	33.7 (1.4)[34]	39.9 (2.1)[246]	25.0 (0.7)[1236]	33.1 (1.0)	32.1 (0.8)[34]	33.1 (0.9)
Say a Prayer	50.8 (2.0)[36]	50.0 (1.3)[36]	41.1 (0.9)[124]	52.5 (0.9)[36]	49.7 (0.9)[6]	43.9 (1.3)[1245]	49.6 (0.9)
Exercise Or Play Sports	60.7 (1.7)[46]	63.4 (1.2)[4]	63.1 (1.9)	66.9 (1.0)[12]	63.2 (0.8)[6]	65.9 (1.1)[15]	63.3 (0.8)
Engage In a Hobby	63.7 (0.5)[234]	61.6 (0.9)[146]	60.7 (1.0)[146]	66.3 (0.9)[123]	63.4 (0.4)	64.4 (1.1)[23]	63.5 (0.4)
Get Something To Eat	48.2 (1.0)[34]	49.6 (1.1)[34]	44.5 (0.9)[126]	45.1 (1.2)[126]	47.3 (0.6)	48.9 (1.1)[34]	47.3 (0.6)
Smoke Marijuana/Use Other Illegal Drugs	3.5 (0.5)[246]	2.2 (0.2)[146]	3.2 (0.7)[46]	0.7 (0.1)[123]	2.5 (0.2)[6]	1.4 (0.3)[1235]	2.5 (0.2)
Think Of Plan To Solve Problem	78.5 (1.3)[4]	80.5 (1.3)[3]	75.1 (1.8)[246]	81.6 (0.7)[13]	79.3 (0.7)	80.9 (1.1)[3]	79.3 (0.7)
Think About Hurting Or Killing Myself	5.6 (0.5)[4]	5.9 (0.2)[4]	6.5 (1.0)[4]	2.7 (0.2)[123]	5.1 (0.3)	4.1 (1.0)	5.1 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who "frequently" or "sometimes" engage in the indicated coping behavior when they feel pressured, stressed, depressed, or anxious. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Coping Behavior, Q114).

Table 4.14 **BEHAVIORS FOR COPING WITH STRESS, BY GENDER, 2008**

	DoD Services[a]			All Services[b]		
	Gender[c]			Gender[c]		
Coping Behavior	**Men**	**Women**	**Total**	**Men**	**Women**	**Total**
Talk to Friend/Family Member	71.3 (0.6)[2]	85.8 (0.6)[1]	73.4 (0.6)	71.4 (0.6)[2]	85.9 (0.6)[1]	73.5 (0.6)
Light Up a Cigarette	28.6 (1.0)[2]	21.0 (1.3)[1]	27.5 (1.0)	28.4 (1.0)[2]	20.9 (1.3)[1]	27.3 (1.0)
Have a Drink	34.5 (1.0)[2]	25.2 (1.1)[1]	33.1 (1.0)	34.4 (1.0)[2]	25.3 (1.1)[1]	33.1 (0.9)
Say a Prayer	46.7 (0.7)[2]	67.6 (1.7)[1]	49.7 (0.9)	46.6 (0.7)[2]	67.3 (1.7)[1]	49.6 (0.9)
Exercise Or Play Sports	63.1 (0.8)	63.5 (1.4)	63.2 (0.8)	63.2 (0.8)	63.6 (1.4)	63.3 (0.8)
Engage In a Hobby	64.3 (0.4)[2]	58.6 (1.1)[1]	63.4 (0.4)	64.3 (0.4)[2]	58.6 (1.1)[1]	63.5 (0.4)
Get Something To Eat	45.7 (0.7)[2]	56.2 (0.9)[1]	47.3 (0.6)	45.8 (0.6)[2]	56.3 (0.9)[1]	47.3 (0.6)
Smoke Marijuana/Use Other Illegal Drugs	2.7 (0.3)[2]	1.2 (0.3)[1]	2.5 (0.2)	2.7 (0.3)[2]	1.1 (0.2)[1]	2.5 (0.2)
Think Of Plan To Solve Problem	78.5 (0.7)[2]	83.6 (0.7)[1]	79.3 (0.7)	78.6 (0.7)[2]	83.6 (0.7)[1]	79.3 (0.7)
Think About Hurting Or Killing Myself	5.1 (0.3)	4.9 (0.4)	5.1 (0.3)	5.1 (0.3)	5.0 (0.4)	5.1 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by gender who "frequently" or "sometimes" engages in the indicated coping behavior when they feel pressured, stressed, depressed, or anxious. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between estimates for men and women. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Men) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Women) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Coping Behavior, Q114).

Table 4.15 **STRESS ASSOCIATED WITH BEING A WOMAN IN THE MILITARY, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic of Women	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	41.2 (2.5)[24]	48.5 (2.3)[146]	46.6 (3.4)[46]	25.8 (2.0)[123]	37.4 (1.3)	33.3 (4.0)[23]	37.2 (1.3)
African American, non-Hispanic	46.5 (2.5)[4]	44.4 (4.2)[4]	50.2 (3.9)[4]	27.5 (2.3)[123]	40.9 (1.8)	+ (+)	40.9 (1.8)
Hispanic	40.7 (1.8)[24]	52.5 (3.6)[146]	48.3 (4.6)[4]	25.7 (3.3)[1236]	42.8 (1.8)	39.5 (4.1)[24]	42.8 (1.7)
Other	42.3 (3.9)[4]	43.5 (2.5)[4]	49.4 (5.7)[4]	25.6 (4.6)[1236]	36.6 (2.2)	43.6 (6.7)[4]	36.9 (2.1)
Education							
High school or less	44.9 (2.8)[4]	48.4 (1.4)[4]	50.3 (2.5)[4]	27.8 (4.3)[1236]	43.3 (1.6)	42.5 (5.6)[4]	43.3 (1.5)
Some college	44.9 (3.0)[4]	53.1 (2.9)[46]	49.7 (1.8)[46]	26.6 (2.1)[1236]	39.9 (1.7)	37.7 (3.8)[234]	39.9 (1.7)
College graduate or higher	38.0 (3.1)[46]	35.6 (3.6)[4]	32.7 (4.4)	24.3 (1.5)[12]	32.4 (2.4)	27.4 (2.9)[1]	32.3 (2.3)
Age							
20 or younger	46.4 (3.3)[4]	45.3 (3.0)[4]	52.1 (5.3)[4]	26.2 (4.2)[123]	41.5 (2.1)	+ (+)	41.6 (2.1)
21-25	44.1 (3.0)[34]	52.1 (3.0)[46]	51.9 (2.5)[146]	25.1 (2.4)[1236]	40.9 (1.9)	40.8 (4.9)[234]	40.9 (1.9)
26-34	43.0 (2.7)[46]	48.9 (3.5)[346]	35.6 (3.5)[24]	27.9 (1.6)[1236]	38.2 (1.4)	33.9 (2.4)[124]	38.1 (1.4)
35 or older	39.2 (2.8)[46]	35.7 (3.1)[46]	41.4 (2.1)[46]	25.1 (3.0)[123]	33.8 (2.4)[6]	22.6 (1.9)[1235]	33.5 (2.4)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	43.1 (2.4)[4]	47.0 (1.9)[46]	49.0 (1.9)[46]	23.8 (1.6)[1236]	38.8 (1.3)	37.0 (4.7)[234]	38.8 (1.3)
Married, spouse not present	42.1 (2.6)[34]	37.3 (7.1)[3]	59.9 (7.6)[124]	24.9 (3.7)[13]	37.7 (2.3)	+ (+)	37.7 (2.2)
Married, spouse present	42.7 (3.9)[4]	51.6 (2.6)[46]	43.8 (5.4)[4]	28.9 (2.0)[123]	39.1 (1.7)	34.8 (3.6)[2]	38.9 (1.7)
Pay Grade							
Enlisted	45.0 (2.2)[4]	50.1 (1.9)[46]	49.4 (1.5)[46]	27.4 (1.7)[1236]	40.8 (1.3)	39.9 (3.9)[234]	40.8 (1.2)
Officer	35.3 (2.0)[46]	35.7 (5.4)[46]	32.0 (5.6)	20.7 (1.9)[12]	30.3 (2.1)[6]	23.8 (2.4)[125]	30.0 (2.0)
Region							
CONUS[e]	40.4 (2.4)[34]	44.2 (2.0)[4]	48.3 (2.2)[146]	26.3 (1.8)[1236]	36.2 (1.2)	36.8 (3.7)[34]	36.2 (1.2)
OCONUS[f]	45.8 (2.9)[46]	51.7 (2.2)[46]	45.7 (5.6)[46]	25.6 (2.4)[123]	42.9 (1.8)[6]	30.1 (1.4)[1235]	42.7 (1.8)
Total	43.0 (1.8)[4]	47.6 (1.9)[46]	47.7 (2.0)[46]	26.1 (1.5)[1236]	38.8 (1.1)	36.0 (3.2)[234]	38.7 (1.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of women in the military by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who indicated "a great deal" or "a fairly large amount" of stress associated with being a woman in the military. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous states in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress Associated With Being a Woman in the Military, Q182).

Table 4.16 **TRENDS FOR STRESS ASSOCIATED WITH BEING A WOMAN IN THE MILITARY, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2005 AND 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic of Women	Service[b] Army 2005	Army 2008	Navy 2005	Navy 2008	Marine Corps 2005	Marine Corps 2008	Air Force 2005	Air Force 2008	DoD Services[a] 2005	DoD Services[a] 2008
Race/Ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	37.1 (1.9)	41.2 (2.5)	38.5 (3.6)[2]	48.5 (2.3)[1]	47.2 (1.3)	46.6 (3.4)	30.7 (3.0)	25.8 (2.0)	35.2 (1.7)	37.4 (1.3)
African American, non-Hispanic	43.0 (4.1)	46.5 (2.5)	29.6 (1.6)[2]	44.4 (4.2)[1]	+ (+)	50.2 (3.9)	29.4 (4.0)	27.5 (2.3)	35.8 (2.3)	40.9 (1.8)
Hispanic	39.1 (4.5)	40.7 (1.8)	40.7 (3.1)[2]	52.5 (3.6)[1]	44.4 (6.1)	48.3 (4.6)	32.7 (6.3)	25.7 (3.3)	38.4 (2.6)	42.8 (1.8)
Other	41.9 (7.5)	42.3 (3.9)	28.6 (4.6)[2]	43.5 (2.5)[1]	62.3 (6.8)	49.4 (5.7)	28.3 (5.5)	25.6 (4.6)	34.0 (3.3)	36.6 (2.2)
Education										
High school or less	42.8 (3.0)	44.9 (2.8)	35.8 (2.0)[2]	48.4 (1.4)[1]	53.1 (3.5)	50.3 (2.5)	33.9 (2.8)	27.8 (4.3)	39.1 (1.6)	43.3 (1.6)
Some college	41.4 (2.7)	44.9 (3.0)	36.6 (2.2)[2]	53.1 (2.9)[1]	49.6 (4.3)	49.7 (1.8)	33.8 (2.7)[2]	26.6 (2.1)[1]	37.5 (1.5)	39.9 (1.7)
College graduate or higher	33.8 (5.7)	38.0 (3.1)	30.4 (4.3)	35.6 (3.6)	37.1 (5.2)	32.7 (4.4)	22.2 (4.5)	24.3 (1.5)	27.9 (2.9)	32.4 (2.4)
Age										
20 or younger	41.8 (7.5)	46.4 (3.3)	42.2 (3.4)	45.3 (3.0)	52.4 (5.4)	52.1 (5.3)	36.6 (5.1)	26.2 (4.2)	41.2 (3.4)	41.5 (2.1)
21-25	44.7 (3.4)	44.1 (3.0)	38.1 (1.9)[2]	52.1 (3.0)[1]	53.5 (2.5)	51.9 (2.5)	32.4 (2.8)[2]	25.1 (2.4)[1]	39.3 (1.6)	40.9 (1.9)
26-34	33.6 (5.3)	43.0 (2.7)	30.9 (4.1)[2]	48.9 (3.5)[1]	38.5 (7.4)	35.6 (3.5)	29.3 (4.3)	27.9 (1.6)	31.2 (2.6)[2]	38.2 (1.4)[1]
35 or older	37.3 (5.9)	39.2 (2.8)	30.1 (2.0)	35.7 (3.1)	+ (+)	41.4 (2.1)	24.5 (3.4)	25.1 (3.0)	30.5 (2.5)	33.8 (2.4)
Family Status[c]										
Not married	39.3 (3.6)	43.1 (2.4)	35.3 (2.4)[2]	47.0 (1.9)[1]	48.3 (3.2)	49.0 (1.9)	31.8 (3.2)[2]	23.8 (1.6)[1]	36.1 (1.7)	38.8 (1.3)
Married, spouse not present	47.9 (6.0)	42.1 (2.6)	+ (+)	37.3 (7.1)	57.7 (7.7)	59.9 (7.6)	+ (+)	24.9 (3.7)	45.2 (4.1)	37.7 (2.3)
Married, spouse present	38.6 (7.0)	42.7 (3.9)	34.0 (2.3)[2]	51.6 (2.6)[1]	48.5 (4.2)	43.8 (5.4)	27.6 (3.5)	28.9 (2.0)	32.9 (2.6)[2]	39.1 (1.7)[1]
Pay Grade										
Enlisted	40.2 (1.9)	45.0 (2.2)	36.5 (1.6)[2]	50.1 (1.9)[1]	50.8 (2.9)	49.4 (1.5)	32.5 (2.3)	27.4 (1.7)	37.0 (1.2)[2]	40.8 (1.3)[1]
Officer	38.9 (7.6)	35.3 (2.0)	27.3 (5.2)	35.7 (5.4)	35.6 (6.0)	32.0 (5.6)	21.7 (6.2)	20.7 (1.9)	28.7 (3.8)	30.3 (2.1)
Region										
CONUS[d]	37.7 (1.7)	40.4 (2.4)	32.1 (2.5)[2]	44.2 (2.0)[1]	49.5 (3.2)	48.3 (2.2)	29.8 (3.0)	26.3 (1.8)	33.7 (1.6)	36.2 (1.2)
OCONUS[e]	45.3 (1.0)	45.8 (2.9)	39.3 (2.1)[2]	51.7 (2.2)[1]	48.0 (4.7)	45.7 (5.6)	34.4 (1.1)[2]	25.6 (2.4)[1]	41.0 (1.3)	42.9 (1.8)
Total	40.0 (1.4)	43.0 (1.8)	35.0 (1.6)[2]	47.6 (1.9)[1]	49.3 (2.8)	47.7 (2.0)	30.3 (2.7)	26.1 (1.5)	35.5 (1.2)[2]	38.8 (1.1)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of women in the military by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who indicated "a great deal" or "a fairly large amount" of stress associated with being a woman in the military. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.
[c]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.
[d]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous states in the continental United States.
[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress Associated With Being a Woman in the Military, Q182).

Table 4.17 **NEED FOR FURTHER ANXIETY EVALUATION, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	16.3 (1.3)[246]	11.4 (0.6)[1346]	16.9 (1.8)[246]	7.7 (0.4)[123]	13.3 (0.7)[6]	9.0 (0.7)[1235]	13.1 (0.6)
Female	22.0 (1.9)[4]	21.9 (1.1)[4]	23.5 (1.8)[46]	13.5 (1.1)[1236]	19.3 (0.8)	18.6 (1.5)[34]	19.3 (0.7)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	18.1 (0.8)[246]	13.6 (1.0)[1346]	18.0 (1.9)[246]	8.9 (0.4)[123]	14.7 (0.5)[6]	10.3 (1.0)[1235]	14.5 (0.5)
African American, non-Hispanic	12.7 (1.6)[4]	10.9 (1.2)[34]	14.1 (0.9)[246]	7.5 (1.1)[123]	11.3 (0.9)	8.8 (2.4)[3]	11.2 (0.9)
Hispanic	17.1 (1.9)[46]	13.5 (1.2)[4]	15.8 (1.9)[46]	7.1 (0.8)[1236]	14.5 (1.0)[6]	10.2 (1.3)[1345]	14.4 (0.9)
Other	20.9 (2.5)[246]	12.0 (1.9)[1]	17.8 (2.9)[6]	12.1 (1.6)[1]	15.3 (1.1)[6]	10.0 (1.8)[135]	15.1 (1.1)
Education							
High school or less	20.8 (1.3)[246]	13.7 (0.9)[134]	18.4 (1.6)[246]	8.9 (1.0)[123]	16.9 (0.8)[6]	10.6 (1.6)[135]	16.7 (0.8)
Some college	17.7 (1.2)[246]	13.9 (1.1)[14]	18.3 (2.3)[46]	10.3 (0.6)[123]	14.8 (0.6)[6]	11.4 (1.3)[135]	14.7 (0.6)
College graduate or higher	10.6 (1.1)[46]	10.0 (1.3)[4]	9.8 (1.1)[46]	6.3 (0.6)[123]	9.1 (0.6)[6]	6.9 (0.9)[135]	9.0 (0.6)
Age							
20 or younger	19.0 (1.8)[46]	15.5 (1.0)[4]	20.4 (3.2)[46]	10.7 (2.2)[123]	17.1 (1.1)[6]	12.0 (2.0)[135]	17.0 (1.1)
21-25	20.6 (1.2)[246]	14.5 (1.0)[134]	19.1 (1.6)[246]	9.8 (0.9)[123]	16.5 (0.8)[6]	12.4 (1.8)[135]	16.4 (0.8)
26-34	15.6 (1.4)[246]	11.6 (0.7)[14]	13.0 (1.1)[4]	8.9 (0.7)[123]	12.7 (0.6)[6]	9.7 (1.2)[15]	12.6 (0.6)
35 or older	13.5 (0.9)[46]	11.4 (1.3)[46]	13.2 (2.4)[46]	7.2 (0.6)[123]	11.1 (0.5)[6]	7.4 (0.6)[1235]	11.0 (0.5)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	17.6 (1.3)[246]	14.5 (0.6)[146]	18.8 (2.5)[46]	9.4 (0.6)[123]	15.2 (0.7)[6]	10.6 (0.9)[1235]	15.1 (0.7)
Married, spouse not present	16.5 (1.4)[4]	13.7 (1.6)[3]	19.2 (2.1)[24]	10.3 (1.6)[13]	15.2 (0.9)	+ (+)	15.2 (0.9)
Married, spouse present	16.6 (1.3)[246]	11.2 (0.9)[134]	15.1 (1.2)[246]	8.3 (0.5)[123]	12.9 (0.6)[6]	9.1 (0.7)[135]	12.8 (0.6)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	17.7 (1.0)[24]	15.3 (0.7)[14]	21.4 (3.4)[46]	11.7 (1.3)[123]	16.8 (0.9)	12.4 (2.7)[3]	16.7 (0.9)
E4-E6	20.5 (1.4)[246]	13.8 (0.9)[134]	17.1 (1.2)[246]	9.5 (0.5)[123]	15.8 (0.8)[6]	11.6 (1.1)[135]	15.7 (0.8)
E7-E9	12.5 (1.8)[6]	10.9 (1.7)	13.0 (2.8)	8.6 (1.0)	11.2 (0.9)[6]	7.1 (1.3)[15]	11.0 (0.9)
W1-W5	5.1 (2.3)[2]	22.5 (7.4)[1]	9.1 (3.0)	+ (+)	7.2 (2.9)	9.2 (1.4)	7.3 (2.8)
O1-O3	8.8 (1.6)	9.8 (2.0)	8.1 (2.2)	5.8 (0.9)	8.1 (0.8)	5.7 (1.5)	8.0 (0.8)
O4-O10	12.3 (3.0)[4]	6.7 (1.9)	7.1 (1.8)	4.3 (0.8)[1]	7.9 (1.6)	6.1 (1.2)	7.8 (1.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.17 **NEED FOR FURTHER ANXIETY EVALUATION, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Region							
CONUS[e]	18.1 (1.5)[246]	11.7 (1.0)[134]	17.7 (2.1)[246]	9.0 (0.3)[123]	14.2 (0.8)[6]	10.0 (0.8)[135]	14.1 (0.8)
OCONUS[f]	15.7 (1.0)[46]	14.8 (0.7)[46] (0.7)[134]	15.8 (1.6)[46]	8.5 (1.0)[1236]	14.0 (0.5)[6]	11.9 (0.3)[12345]	14.0 (0.5)
Total	17.1 (1.1)[246]	13.0 [6]	17.3 (1.7)[246]	8.9 (0.4)[123]	14.2 (0.6)[6]	10.2 (0.7)[1235]	14.0 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who are considered to have had a need for further anxiety evaluation during the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116).

Table 4.18 **TRENDS IN NEED FOR FURTHER ANXIETY EVALUATION, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
Gender										
Male	15.0 (1.1)	16.3 (1.3)	12.1 (0.8)	11.4 (0.6)	12.6 (0.6)[2]	16.9 (1.8)[1]	7.6 (1.1)	7.7 (0.4)	11.9 (0.6)	13.3 (0.7)
Female	18.8 (1.4)	22.0 (1.9)	17.0 (1.5)[2]	21.9 (1.1)[1]	23.1 (2.4)	23.5 (1.8)	15.6 (1.9)	13.5 (1.1)	17.4 (0.9)	19.3 (0.8)
Race/Ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	15.1 (0.8)[2]	18.1 (0.8)[1]	13.8 (0.7)	13.6 (1.0)	13.8 (0.8)[2]	18.0 (1.9)[1]	8.2 (1.2)	8.9 (0.4)	12.4 (0.6)[2]	14.7 (0.5)[1]
African American, non-Hispanic	16.1 (2.0)	12.7 (1.6)	9.4 (1.1)	10.9 (1.2)	10.8 (2.3)	14.1 (0.9)	10.2 (0.7)[2]	7.5 (1.1)[1]	12.4 (1.0)	11.3 (0.9)
Hispanic	15.9 (2.1)	17.1 (1.9)	12.3 (2.5)	13.5 (1.2)	12.0 (1.5)	15.8 (1.9)	9.9 (1.6)	7.1 (0.8)	13.2 (1.2)	14.5 (1.0)
Other	16.6 (2.0)	20.9 (2.5)	13.4 (2.7)	12.0 (1.9)	14.6 (2.0)	17.8 (2.9)	15.0 (2.8)	12.1 (1.6)	14.8 (1.3)	15.3 (1.1)
Education										
High school or less	21.6 (1.2)	20.8 (1.3)	14.3 (1.4)	13.7 (0.9)	15.6 (1.3)	18.4 (1.6)	9.9 (2.3)	8.9 (1.0)	16.4 (1.0)	16.9 (0.8)
Some college	14.1 (1.6)	17.7 (1.2)	13.9 (1.0)	13.9 (1.1)	12.4 (1.1)[2]	18.3 (2.3)[1]	10.9 (1.0)	10.3 (0.6)	12.8 (0.6)[2]	14.8 (0.6)[1]
College graduate or higher	8.1 (0.9)	10.6 (1.1)	7.2 (1.0)	10.0 (1.3)	6.3 (1.5)	9.8 (1.1)	5.6 (0.8)	6.3 (0.6)	6.8 (0.5)[2]	9.1 (0.6)[1]
Age										
20 or younger	23.4 (1.4)	19.0 (1.8)	15.9 (2.2)	15.5 (1.0)	19.1 (2.3)	20.4 (3.2)	15.3 (3.6)	10.7 (2.2)	19.4 (1.3)	17.1 (1.1)
21-25	17.8 (1.3)	20.6 (1.2)	16.6 (1.2)	14.5 (1.0)	13.7 (1.2)[2]	19.1 (1.6)[1]	9.5 (1.6)	9.8 (0.9)	14.7 (0.7)	16.5 (0.8)
26-34	13.2 (1.9)	15.6 (1.4)	12.2 (1.0)	11.6 (0.7)	9.5 (1.2)[2]	13.0 (1.1)[1]	8.7 (1.5)	8.9 (0.7)	11.1 (0.8)	12.7 (0.6)
35 or older	8.4 (1.1)[2]	13.5 (0.9)[1]	7.5 (0.7)[2]	11.4 (1.3)[1]	8.2 (1.1)	13.2 (2.4)	7.6 (1.1)	7.2 (0.6)	7.8 (0.6)[2]	11.1 (0.5)[1]
Family Status[c]										
Not married	17.9 (0.6)	17.6 (1.3)	13.5 (0.8)	14.5 (0.6)	14.0 (1.3)	18.8 (2.5)	10.6 (1.3)	9.4 (0.6)	14.5 (0.5)	15.2 (0.7)
Married, spouse not present	13.0 (1.9)	16.5 (1.4)	20.3 (4.2)	13.7 (1.6)	14.7 (2.4)	19.2 (2.1)	11.5 (3.4)	10.3 (1.6)	14.9 (1.8)	15.2 (0.9)
Married, spouse present	13.0 (2.0)	16.6 (1.3)	11.3 (0.8)	11.2 (0.9)	12.3 (1.1)	15.1 (1.2)	8.1 (0.8)	8.3 (0.5)	10.7 (0.7)[2]	12.9 (0.6)[1]
Pay Grade										
E1-E3	20.7 (1.6)	17.7 (1.0)	18.0 (2.3)	15.3 (0.7)	18.6 (1.2)	21.4 (3.4)	11.7 (2.1)	11.7 (1.3)	17.6 (1.0)	16.8 (0.9)
E4-E6	17.7 (1.2)	20.5 (1.4)	13.1 (0.7)	13.8 (0.9)	10.9 (1.0)[2]	17.1 (1.2)[1]	10.4 (1.0)	9.5 (0.5)	13.6 (0.7)[2]	15.8 (0.8)[1]
E7-E9	6.4 (1.2)[2]	12.5 (1.8)[1]	9.6 (1.0)	10.9 (1.7)	8.1 (0.8)	13.0 (2.8)	6.6 (0.9)	8.6 (1.0)	7.4 (0.6)[2]	11.2 (0.9)[1]
W1-W5	7.8 (1.2)	5.1 (2.3)	1.5 (1.1)[2]	22.5 (7.4)[1]	4.9 (3.3)	9.1 (3.0)	+ (+)	+ (+)	6.7 (1.1)	7.2 (2.9)
O1-O3	8.8 (2.1)	8.8 (1.6)	5.5 (1.6)	9.8 (2.0)	3.7 (1.3)	8.1 (2.2)	7.2 (2.1)	5.8 (0.9)	6.9 (1.0)	8.1 (0.8)
O4-O10	6.3 (1.8)	12.3 (3.0)	5.5 (0.6)	6.7 (1.9)	8.3 (1.1)	7.1 (1.8)	3.2 (1.0)	4.3 (0.8)	4.8 (0.8)	7.9 (1.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.18 **TRENDS IN NEED FOR FURTHER ANXIETY EVALUATION, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
Region										
CONUS[d]	14.8 (1.5)	18.1 (1.5)	10.7 (0.9)	11.7 (1.0)	13.7 (0.6)	17.7 (2.1)	9.2 (1.1)	9.0 (0.3)	11.8 (0.7)[2]	14.2 (0.8)[1]
OCONUS[e]	16.7 (1.3)	15.7 (1.0)	15.0 (1.4)	14.8 (0.7)	11.4 (1.5)[2]	15.8 (1.6)[1]	8.8 (0.1)	8.5 (1.0)	14.7 (1.0)	14.0 (0.5)
Total	15.5 (1.0)	17.1 (1.1)	12.8 (0.7)	13.0 (0.7)	13.3 (0.7)[2]	17.3 (1.7)[1]	9.2 (1.0)	8.9 (0.4)	12.7 (0.5)	14.2 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who are considered to have had a need for further anxiety evaluation during the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[c]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[d]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q97) and 2008 (Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116).

Table 4.19 **NEED FOR FURTHER DEPRESSION EVALUATION, PAST 7 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	23.2 (1.2)[46]	20.3 (1.0)[34]	25.1 (2.1)[246]	12.8 (0.6)[1236]	20.4 (0.7)[6]	17.4 (1.2)[1345]	20.3 (0.6)
Female	27.2 (1.9)[34]	31.3 (1.2)[346]	36.4 (1.6)[1246]	17.9 (1.2)[1236]	25.7 (0.8)	24.7 (1.5)[234]	25.6 (0.8)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	24.0 (1.1)[46]	22.4 (1.1)[46]	26.2 (1.9)[46]	14.1 (0.5)[1236]	21.3 (0.6)	18.2 (1.6)[1234]	21.2 (0.6)
African American, non-Hispanic	20.9 (1.4)[46]	17.6 (0.9)[46]	21.1 (2.3)[46]	10.6 (1.2)[123]	18.0 (0.8)[6]	12.4 (2.0)[1235]	17.9 (0.8)
Hispanic	24.4 (0.9)[4]	23.7 (2.2)[4]	25.3 (2.6)[4]	12.3 (0.8)[123]	22.9 (0.9)	18.5 (3.2)	22.8 (0.9)
Other	29.0 (3.4)[4]	23.7 (2.2)[4]	30.1 (4.7)[4]	17.0 (2.1)[123]	24.3 (1.4)	21.2 (3.3)	24.2 (1.4)
Education							
High school or less	28.4 (1.4)[246]	23.9 (1.1)[14]	28.4 (2.3)[46]	16.1 (0.9)[123]	25.6 (0.8)[6]	20.3 (2.2)[135]	25.4 (0.8)
Some college	24.3 (1.2)[46]	22.9 (1.2)[46]	25.6 (2.4)[46]	14.8 (0.6)[1236]	21.4 (0.6)	18.9 (1.2)[1234]	21.3 (0.6)
College graduate or higher	15.9 (1.3)[4]	17.1 (1.7)[4]	16.2 (1.4)[4]	10.5 (0.6)[1236]	14.5 (0.7)	14.0 (1.1)[4]	14.5 (0.7)
Age							
20 or younger	26.0 (1.8)[4]	27.3 (1.8)[4]	31.9 (4.5)[4]	18.7 (1.7)[123]	26.4 (1.3)	22.7 (3.9)	26.3 (1.3)
21-25	27.1 (1.0)[46]	25.9 (1.9)[46]	28.0 (1.9)[46]	16.5 (0.6)[123]	24.5 (0.7)[6]	20.3 (2.0)[1235]	24.4 (0.7)
26-34	23.2 (1.7)[46]	19.4 (1.2)[4]	21.4 (0.7)[46]	12.3 (0.8)[1236]	19.3 (0.8)	17.9 (1.5)[134]	19.3 (0.8)
35 or older	18.9 (0.9)[346]	17.5 (1.1)[4]	15.1 (1.1)[14]	10.8 (0.8)[1236]	15.9 (0.6)	14.4 (1.2)[14]	15.9 (0.6)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	27.0 (1.3)[46]	27.3 (1.4)[46]	29.9 (3.0)[46]	16.8 (0.6)[1236]	25.2 (0.8)	21.8 (1.6)[1234]	25.1 (0.8)
Married, spouse not present	26.4 (0.8)[4]	23.0 (2.3)	32.3 (4.7)[4]	19.1 (1.6)[13]	25.1 (0.9)	24.7 (3.6)	25.1 (0.8)
Married, spouse present	20.0 (1.5)[246]	16.3 (0.6)[14]	19.8 (2.0)[46]	10.9 (0.5)[1236]	16.6 (0.7)[6]	14.0 (1.0)[1345]	16.5 (0.6)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	26.8 (1.5)[4]	27.1 (1.6)[4]	33.2 (3.6)[4]	19.9 (1.1)[123]	26.9 (1.1)	25.2 (3.6)	26.9 (1.0)
E4-E6	27.0 (1.4)[246]	23.5 (1.0)[146]	24.8 (0.9)[46]	14.2 (0.7)[1236]	22.8 (0.7)[6]	19.2 (1.7)[12345]	22.7 (0.7)
E7-E9	17.3 (1.6)[4]	14.6 (1.5)[4]	14.0 (2.2)	11.0 (0.9)[126]	14.7 (0.8)	14.9 (1.2)[4]	14.8 (0.8)
W1-W5	14.3 (1.2)	17.1 (6.0)	12.4 (2.5)	+ (+)	14.3 (1.2)	14.3 (1.8)	14.3 (1.1)
O1-O3	14.4 (1.3)[4]	16.6 (3.0)[4]	15.1 (1.4)[4]	10.2 (0.9)[123]	13.7 (0.9)	11.8 (1.5)	13.7 (0.9)
O4-O10	16.1 (3.5)[4]	14.2 (2.9)[4]	14.2 (2.1)[4]	7.8 (0.9)[123]	12.7 (1.8)	12.0 (2.7)	12.7 (1.7)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.19 **NEED FOR FURTHER DEPRESSION EVALUATION, PAST 7 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Service[c]						
Sociodemographic Characteristic	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Region							
CONUS[e]	23.8 (1.6)[246]	19.7 (1.2)[134]	26.6 (2.3)[246]	13.6 (0.6)[1236]	20.7 (0.8)[6]	17.5 (1.2)[1345]	20.6 (0.8)
OCONUS[f]	23.6 (1.0)[4]	25.3 (1.8)[4]	22.8 (3.6)[4]	14.2 (1.0)[1236]	22.1 (0.8)[6]	23.8 (0.3)[45]	22.1 (0.8)
Total	23.7 (1.1)[46]	21.9 (1.0)[46]	25.9 (2.0)[46]	13.8 (0.5)[1236]	21.2 (0.6)[6]	18.3 (1.2)[12345]	21.1 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who are considered in need for further depression evaluation. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115, Q117 and Q118).

Table 4.20 **TRENDS IN THE NEED FOR FURTHER DEPRESSION EVALUATION, PAST 7 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
Gender										
Male	27.1 (1.8)	23.2 (1.2)	20.2 (1.2)	20.3 (1.0)	24.8 (1.4)	25.1 (2.1)	13.7 (0.6)	12.8 (0.6)	21.3 (1.0)	20.4 (0.7)
Female	30.6 (2.5)	27.2 (1.9)	30.0 (2.5)	31.3 (1.2)	34.4 (2.9)	36.4 (1.6)	23.4 (2.1)[2]	17.9 (1.2)[1]	27.9 (1.3)	25.7 (0.8)
Race/Ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	27.4 (1.7)	24.0 (1.1)	23.1 (1.3)	22.4 (1.1)	27.4 (1.1)	26.2 (1.9)	15.3 (0.8)	14.1 (0.5)	22.5 (0.8)	21.3 (0.6)
African American, non-Hispanic	23.8 (1.9)	20.9 (1.4)	17.0 (1.1)	17.6 (0.9)	16.8 (4.6)	21.1 (2.3)	11.6 (1.2)	10.6 (1.2)	18.4 (1.1)	18.0 (0.8)
Hispanic	34.7 (3.3)[2]	24.4 (0.9)[1]	17.4 (3.2)	23.7 (2.2)	22.8 (2.2)	25.3 (2.6)	17.9 (2.4)[2]	12.3 (0.8)[1]	25.1 (2.3)	22.9 (0.9)
Other	31.2 (4.6)	29.0 (3.4)	24.0 (3.2)	23.7 (2.2)	25.3 (3.9)	30.1 (4.7)	23.5 (3.9)	17.0 (2.1)	25.9 (2.0)	24.3 (1.4)
Education										
High school or less	36.8 (1.4)[2]	28.4 (1.4)[1]	23.1 (1.9)	23.9 (1.1)	29.3 (1.7)	28.4 (2.3)	17.6 (1.7)	16.1 (0.9)	28.2 (1.4)	25.6 (0.8)
Some college	24.8 (2.1)	24.3 (1.2)	22.6 (0.9)	22.9 (1.2)	24.4 (1.5)	25.6 (2.4)	17.7 (0.9)[2]	14.8 (0.6)[1]	21.8 (0.8)	21.4 (0.6)
College graduate or higher	17.8 (2.0)	15.9 (1.3)	16.6 (1.7)	17.1 (1.7)	12.4 (1.3)	16.2 (1.4)	10.6 (1.1)	10.5 (0.6)	14.4 (1.0)	14.5 (0.7)
Age										
20 or younger	42.8 (2.8)[2]	26.0 (1.8)[1]	22.6 (3.6)	27.3 (1.8)	35.6 (2.9)	31.9 (4.5)	23.2 (3.4)	18.7 (1.7)	33.4 (2.4)[2]	26.4 (1.3)[1]
21-25	30.5 (1.9)	27.1 (1.0)	30.2 (1.7)	25.9 (1.9)	28.4 (1.7)	28.0 (1.9)	21.0 (1.4)[2]	16.5 (0.6)[1]	27.7 (0.9)[2]	24.5 (0.7)[1]
26-34	22.8 (2.3)	23.2 (1.7)	19.4 (1.6)	19.4 (1.2)	17.2 (3.1)	21.4 (0.7)	12.8 (1.2)	12.3 (0.8)	18.0 (1.0)	19.3 (0.8)
35 or older	16.6 (2.3)	18.9 (0.9)	13.9 (0.8)[2]	17.5 (1.1)[1]	12.0 (1.8)	15.1 (1.1)	11.6 (1.1)	10.8 (0.8)	13.8 (0.9)[2]	15.9 (0.6)[1]
Family Status[c]										
Not married	33.9 (1.0)[2]	27.0 (1.3)[1]	25.9 (1.4)	27.3 (1.4)	29.4 (1.7)	29.9 (3.0)	20.5 (1.1)[2]	16.8 (0.6)[1]	28.0 (0.9)[2]	25.2 (0.8)[1]
Married, spouse not present	31.3 (1.7)[2]	26.4 (0.8)[1]	27.1 (5.8)	23.0 (2.3)	24.8 (3.2)	32.3 (4.7)	22.3 (2.8)	19.1 (1.6)	28.1 (2.0)	25.1 (0.9)
Married, spouse present	19.1 (1.9)	20.0 (1.5)	16.9 (1.1)	16.3 (0.6)	20.4 (1.7)	19.8 (2.0)	12.3 (1.0)	10.9 (0.5)	16.3 (0.8)	16.6 (0.7)
Pay Grade										
E1-E3	41.7 (2.6)[2]	26.8 (1.5)[1]	28.6 (3.3)	27.1 (1.6)	36.2 (2.2)	33.2 (3.6)	22.6 (2.9)	19.9 (1.1)	32.9 (1.8)[2]	26.9 (1.1)[1]
E4-E6	28.8 (1.0)	27.0 (1.4)	22.2 (0.9)	23.5 (1.0)	19.9 (1.7)[2]	24.8 (0.9)[1]	16.5 (1.3)	14.2 (0.7)	22.5 (0.8)	22.8 (0.7)
E7-E9	14.1 (2.1)	17.3 (1.6)	14.7 (1.2)	14.6 (1.5)	11.6 (1.3)	14.0 (2.2)	11.6 (0.8)	11.0 (0.9)	13.2 (0.8)	14.7 (0.8)
W1-W5	11.6 (2.5)	14.3 (1.2)	9.1 (3.3)	17.1 (6.0)	13.0 (5.2)	12.4 (2.5)	+ (+)	+ (+)	11.5 (2.1)	14.3 (1.2)
O1-O3	17.9 (3.4)	14.4 (1.3)	14.1 (2.0)	16.6 (3.0)	12.5 (2.0)	15.1 (1.4)	10.9 (2.0)	10.2 (0.9)	13.9 (1.5)	13.7 (0.9)
O4-O10	10.6 (2.9)	16.1 (3.5)	11.6 (1.7)	14.2 (2.9)	10.2 (1.1)	14.2 (2.1)	8.1 (1.1)	7.8 (0.9)	9.7 (1.1)	12.7 (1.8)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.20 **TRENDS IN THE NEED FOR FURTHER DEPRESSION EVALUATION, PAST 7 DAYS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
Region										
CONUS[d]	25.0 (1.2)	23.8 (1.6)	19.1 (0.8)	19.7 (1.2)	27.0 (1.7)	26.6 (2.3)	15.0 (0.7)	13.6 (0.6)	20.4 (0.8)	20.7 (0.8)
OCONUS[e]	31.6 (2.3)[2]	23.6 (1.0)[1]	24.4 (1.9)	25.3 (1.8)	18.7 (0.6)	22.8 (3.6)	19.8 (1.3)[2]	14.2 (1.0)[1]	26.4 (1.9)[2]	22.1 (0.8)[1]
Total	27.6 (1.5)[2]	23.7 (1.1)[1]	21.6 (0.9)	21.9 (1.0)	25.4 (1.4)	25.9 (2.0)	15.6 (0.7)[2]	13.8 (0.5)[1]	22.3 (0.8)	21.2 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and sociodemographic characteristic who are considered in need for further depression evaluation. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[c]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as "not married." Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[d]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States.

[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q94-97) and 2008 (Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118).

Table 4.21 **SELF REPORTED SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, NEED FOR FURTHER POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) EVALUATION, SUICIDAL IDEATION, SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, AND POSSIBLE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI), BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[a]						
Mental Illness/Suicide	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[b]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[c]**
Serious Psychological Distress[d], Past 12 Months	15.8 (1.2)[46]	14.3 (0.7)[34]	17.6 (1.5)[246]	10.5 (0.5)[123]	14.4 (0.6)	12.3 (1.2)[13]	14.3 (0.5)
Need for Further PTSD[e] Evaluation, Past 30 Days	13.4 (1.3)[246]	9.1 (0.4)[1346]	15.0 (1.4)[246]	5.6 (0.2)[1236]	10.7 (0.6)[6]	6.8 (0.5)[12345]	10.6 (0.5)
Seriously Considered Suicide[d]							
Past year	4.9 (0.4)[46]	5.1 (0.4)[46]	5.5 (0.7)[46]	3.1 (0.3)[123]	4.6 (0.2)[6]	2.8 (0.2)[1235]	4.6 (0.2)
Not within past year but since joining service	3.5 (0.3)[4]	3.6 (0.3)[4]	3.9 (0.4)[4]	2.5 (0.2)[1236]	3.3 (0.2)	3.3 (0.3)[4]	3.3 (0.2)
Not within past year but before joining service	4.4 (0.4)[46]	3.8 (0.3)[4]	4.0 (0.3)[4]	2.8 (0.3)[123]	3.8 (0.2)	3.2 (0.5)[1]	3.8 (0.2)
Attempted Suicide[d]							
Past year	2.0 (0.3)[2]	2.8 (0.2)[146]	2.3 (0.3)[4]	1.6 (0.2)[23]	2.2 (0.2)	1.7 (0.4)[2]	2.1 (0.2)
Not within past year but since joining service	1.3 (0.2)[46]	1.3 (0.2)[46]	1.1 (0.2)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[123]	1.1 (0.1)[6]	0.7 (0.2)[125]	1.1 (0.1)
Not within past year but before joining service	3.3 (0.3)[246]	2.2 (0.3)[14]	3.0 (0.5)[46]	1.3 (0.2)[123]	2.5 (0.2)[6]	1.4 (0.3)[135]	2.5 (0.2)
Possible TBI							
Deployed but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound	36.0 (3.4)[246]	72.3 (2.9)[1346]	38.6 (4.0)[246]	51.4 (1.3)[123]	48.9 (1.7)[6]	57.9 (3.6)[1235]	49.2 (1.7)
Exposed but no symptoms	18.6 (1.5)[246]	4.7 (0.8)[1346]	15.1 (1.3)[246]	10.8 (0.6)[1236]	12.9 (0.8)[6]	1.5 (0.3)[12345]	12.5 (0.8)
Exposed, was dazed but no memory loss	7.2 (1.1)[2346]	0.8 (0.1)[1346]	4.3 (1.0)[1246]	1.2 (0.1)[1236]	3.8 (0.4)[6]	0.3 (0.1)[12345]	3.7 (0.4)
Exposed, had memory loss	7.5 (1.1)[246]	1.2 (0.3)[13]	5.1 (1.5)[246]	0.7 (0.1)[13]	4.0 (0.5)[6]	0.6 (0.2)[135]	3.9 (0.5)
Never Deployed	30.7 (3.3)[2]	21.0 (2.3)[1346]	36.9 (1.4)[2]	35.9 (1.4)[2]	30.5 (1.5)[6]	39.8 (3.9)[25]	30.8 (1.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the mental illness/suicide response as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[d]Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress and Suicide measures in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[e]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119, Q120; Suicide Attempt, Q121, Q122; Possible TBI, Q171-Q174).

Table 4.22 **TRENDS IN SELF REPORTED NEED FOR FURTHER POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) EVALUATION, SUICIDAL IDEATION, AND SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, BY SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
Mental Illness/Suicide	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Need for Further PTSD[c] Evaluation, Past 30 Days	9.3 (1.2)[2]	13.4 (1.3)[1]	6.2 (0.9)[2]	9.1 (0.4)[1]	7.6 (0.5)[2]	15.0 (1.4)[1]	3.7 (0.4)[2]	5.6 (0.2)[1]	6.7 (0.5)[2]	10.7 (0.6)[1]
Seriously Considered Suicide[d]										
Past year	5.5 (0.5)	4.9 (0.4)	5.2 (0.7)	5.1 (0.4)	5.8 (0.8)	5.5 (0.7)	3.5 (0.3)	3.1 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)	4.6 (0.2)
Not within past year but since joining service	6.6 (0.4)[2]	3.5 (0.3)[1]	8.0 (0.5)[2]	3.6 (0.3)[1]	7.2 (1.2)[2]	3.9 (0.4)[1]	6.0 (0.6)[2]	2.5 (0.2)[1]	6.9 (0.3)[2]	3.3 (0.2)[1]
Not within past year but before joining service	8.0 (0.6)[2]	4.4 (0.4)[1]	7.2 (0.5)[2]	3.8 (0.3)[1]	7.8 (0.9)[2]	4.0 (0.3)[1]	5.3 (0.5)[2]	2.8 (0.3)[1]	7.0 (0.3)[2]	3.8 (0.2)[1]
Attempted Suicide[d]										
Past year	1.1 (0.2)[2]	2.0 (0.3)[1]	0.9 (0.2)[2]	2.8 (0.2)[1]	0.9 (0.3)[2]	2.3 (0.3)[1]	0.3 (0.1)[2]	1.6 (0.2)[1]	0.8 (0.1)[2]	2.2 (0.2)[1]
Not within past year but since joining service	1.7 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)	1.7 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)
Not within past year but before joining service	3.9 (0.5)	3.3 (0.3)	3.4 (0.3)[2]	2.2 (0.3)[1]	2.2 (0.2)	3.0 (0.5)	1.9 (0.2)[2]	1.3 (0.2)[1]	3.0 (0.2)	2.5 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the mental illness/suicide response as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[c]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

[d]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (PTSD Symptoms, Q102; Suicidal Ideation, Q98; Suicide Attempt, Q99) and 2008 (PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119, Q120; Suicide Attempt, Q121, Q122).

Table 4.23 **STANDARDIZED COMPARISONS OF SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, PAST YEAR AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS, FOR PERSONS AGED 18 TO 64, 2008**

	Comparison Population[c]							
Gender/Age Group	**Civilian[d]**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Male								
Sample Size	*19,918*	*12,059*	*2,899*	*2,949*	*2,940*	*3,271*	*2,913*	*14,972*
18-25	13.6 (0.5)[23568]	17.5 (1.0)[1]	20.1 (1.7)[1467]	14.5 (0.9)[356]	20.2 (2.3)[146]	11.4 (0.9)[1345]	14.4 (2.0)[3]	17.4 (1.0)[1]
26-35	6.8 (0.7)[234568]	12.3 (0.9)[17]	14.3 (1.9)[17]	11.7 (0.9)[1]	10.8 (1.6)[1]	10.4 (1.1)[1]	9.1 (1.2)[23]	12.2 (0.9)[1]
36-45	6.1 (0.6)[3]	7.6 (0.6)	8.6 (0.9)[1]	7.8 (0.9)	8.6 (1.9)	6.1 (1.1)	7.6 (1.7)	7.6 (0.5)
46-64	5.1 (1.0)	4.0 (1.4)	5.0 (2.9)	2.4 (2.0)	9.9 (4.1)	3.1 (1.7)	4.1 (1.0)	4.0 (1.3)
All ages	10.4 (0.3)[2358]	13.5 (0.9)[1]	15.8 (1.8)[1467]	11.4 (0.6)[356]	16.6 (2.0)[1467]	9.4 (0.7)[345]	10.7 (1.2)[35]	13.4 (0.8)[1]
Female								
Sample Size	*21,829*	*5,058*	*1,128*	*1,328*	*1,019*	*1,583*	*847*	*5,905*
18-25	20.4 (0.6)[2358]	24.8 (1.2)[1]	27.3 (2.2)[16]	25.7 (2.6)	31.0 (3.4)[16]	19.7 (2.1)[35]	27.7 (4.6)	24.9 (1.2)[1]
26-35	14.8 (0.9)[35]	16.5 (1.4)	20.0 (2.5)[16]	18.9 (4.0)	25.2 (3.4)[16]	11.4 (1.6)[357]	20.6 (3.5)[6]	16.7 (1.3)
36-45	12.8 (0.8)[5]	13.5 (1.6)	12.5 (2.1)[5]	14.8 (2.6)	23.0 (4.7)[137]	12.5 (2.9)	11.6 (2.5)[5]	13.4 (1.5)
46-64	10.6 (1.3)[4]	10.8 (2.7)	+ (+)	5.8 (0.8)[1]	+ (+)	11.7 (4.2)	14.3 (4.4)	10.9 (2.6)
All ages	17.2 (0.4)[23578]	20.4 (1.0)[1]	23.0 (1.5)[156]	21.6 (2.4)[56]	29.3 (2.1)[13467]	15.5 (1.7)[3457]	23.0 (2.2)[156]	20.5 (0.9)[1]
Total								
Sample Size	*41,747*	*17,117*	*4,027*	*4,277*	*3,959*	*4,854*	*3,760*	*20,877*
18-25	14.5 (0.5)[2358]	18.7 (0.8)[1]	21.1 (1.3)[146]	16.7 (1.3)[36]	20.9 (2.1)[16]	13.4 (0.7)[345]	16.4 (2.1)	18.6 (0.8)[1]
26-35	7.6 (0.7)[234568]	12.9 (0.8)[1]	15.0 (1.6)[167]	12.5 (1.1)[1]	11.6 (1.4)[1]	10.6 (1.0)[13]	10.6 (1.5)[3]	12.8 (0.7)[1]
36-45	7.5 (0.5)	8.2 (0.5)	8.9 (0.9)	8.4 (0.8)	9.3 (2.0)	7.0 (0.9)	7.9 (1.5)	8.2 (0.5)
46-64	6.3 (0.8)	4.8 (1.2)	5.4 (2.6)	2.9 (1.7)[5]	12.6 (4.0)[4]	4.6 (1.4)	4.7 (1.1)	4.8 (1.1)
All ages	11.2 (0.3)[2358]	14.5 (0.7)[1]	16.7 (1.5)[1467]	12.8 (0.9)[35]	17.4 (1.9)[1467]	10.7 (0.7)[35]	12.2 (1.2)[35]	14.4 (0.7)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group that were classified as exhibiting symptoms of serious psychological distress based on the K-6. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Sample size by gender and Service are also provided. Civilian data have been standardized to the U.S.-based military data by gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status. Data for the DoD Services and the individual Services are U.S.-based population estimates (including personnel in Alaska and Hawaii). *Sample Size* shows the number of cases on which the weighted estimates are based. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimates in various columns of the table. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Civilian) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services) at the 95% confidence level.
Significance Tests were conducted between
Column 1 (Civilian) and all other columns in the table.
Column 2 (DoD Services) and Columns 1 and 7.
Column 3 (Army) and Columns 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 4 (Navy) and Columns 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
Column 5 (Marine Corps) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
Column 6 (Air Force) and Columns 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
Column 7 (Coast Guard) and Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Column 8 (All Services) and Column 1.
[d]Civilian data source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2007.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Military data source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Serious Psychological Distress, Q123).

Table 4.24 **MENTAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS, PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months									
		0 Days		1 Day		2 or 3 Days		4 or More Days		1 or More Days	
DoD Services[a]											
All DoD Services Personnel	*24,690*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0	(0.6)	13.0	(0.3)	9.9	(0.4)	7.1	(0.3)	30.0	(0.6)
Left work early		62.9	(0.8)	8.5	(0.2)	14.9	(0.4)	13.8	(0.5)	37.1	(0.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.3	(0.6)	6.5	(0.3)	3.1	(0.2)	2.1	(0.2)	11.7	(0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2	(0.5)	6.3	(0.2)	9.8	(0.2)	14.7	(0.4)	30.8	(0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.2	(0.6)	8.7	(0.2)	9.2	(0.4)	5.9	(0.2)	23.8	(0.6)
Suicidal Ideation in Past 12 Months	*1,065*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		57.3	(2.3)	13.8	(1.4)	13.5	(1.5)	15.3	(1.3)	42.7	(2.3)
Left work early		52.3	(2.2)	10.4	(1.2)	15.5	(1.8)	21.8	(1.4)	47.7	(2.2)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		78.2	(1.8)	7.9	(0.7)	5.3	(1.3)	8.7	(1.0)	21.8	(1.8)
Worked below normal performance level		51.0	(2.0)	6.2	(0.8)	11.3	(1.2)	31.5	(1.9)	49.0	(2.0)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		70.9	(1.6)	8.3	(0.9)	10.2	(1.1)	10.7	(1.0)	29.1	(1.6)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	*4,961*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		60.3	(1.0)	14.9	(0.6)	12.6	(0.7)	12.2	(0.7)	39.7	(1.0)
Left work early		52.7	(1.4)	10.1	(0.6)	18.1	(0.8)	19.2	(0.8)	47.3	(1.4)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		79.1	(1.2)	9.7	(0.5)	6.2	(0.6)	5.0	(0.6)	20.9	(1.2)
Worked below normal performance level		50.6	(0.8)	8.0	(0.5)	12.6	(0.5)	28.8	(0.9)	49.4	(0.8)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		68.5	(1.2)	10.2	(0.6)	11.6	(0.6)	9.7	(0.7)	31.5	(1.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	*3,353*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		60.0	(1.1)	15.5	(1.0)	11.9	(0.8)	12.7	(0.6)	40.0	(1.1)
Left work early		51.9	(1.2)	9.7	(0.6)	16.8	(0.9)	21.6	(1.0)	48.1	(1.2)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		75.6	(1.6)	11.3	(0.7)	7.2	(0.7)	5.9	(0.6)	24.4	(1.6)
Worked below normal performance level		48.6	(1.0)	7.9	(0.4)	13.3	(0.6)	30.3	(1.1)	51.4	(1.0)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		66.5	(1.2)	10.4	(0.6)	11.9	(0.9)	11.2	(0.9)	33.5	(1.2)
Possible TBI on Last Deployment[c]	*1,193*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		65.3	(1.7)	12.7	(1.4)	9.6	(0.9)	12.4	(1.1)	34.7	(1.7)
Left work early		56.5	(1.8)	9.1	(0.8)	16.8	(0.8)	17.7	(1.3)	43.5	(1.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		70.3	(2.5)	14.0	(1.2)	8.5	(0.9)	7.2	(1.3)	29.7	(2.5)
Worked below normal performance level		62.3	(1.2)	6.6	(0.7)	9.8	(0.8)	21.3	(1.5)	37.7	(1.2)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		69.8	(1.9)	9.4	(0.9)	9.2	(0.9)	11.6	(1.0)	30.2	(1.9)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.24 **MENTAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY LOSS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, DOD SERVICES AND ALL SERVICES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Group/Problem	*N*	Number of Work Days Affected, Past 12 Months									
		0 Days		1 Day		2 or 3 Days		4 or More Days		1 or More Days	
***All Services*[b]**											
All Services Personnel	*28,546*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		70.0	(0.6)	13.0	(0.3)	9.9	(0.4)	7.1	(0.2)	30.0	(0.6)
Left work early		62.8	(0.7)	8.5	(0.2)	15.0	(0.4)	13.7	(0.4)	37.2	(0.7)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		88.4	(0.6)	6.5	(0.3)	3.1	(0.2)	2.1	(0.2)	11.6	(0.6)
Worked below normal performance level		69.2	(0.5)	6.3	(0.2)	9.9	(0.2)	14.7	(0.4)	30.8	(0.5)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		76.1	(0.6)	8.7	(0.2)	9.3	(0.3)	6.0	(0.2)	23.9	(0.6)
Suicidal Ideation in Past 12 Months	*1,161*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		57.5	(2.3)	13.8	(1.4)	13.5	(1.4)	15.2	(1.3)	42.5	(2.3)
Left work early		52.4	(2.1)	10.4	(1.2)	15.5	(1.7)	21.6	(1.3)	47.6	(2.1)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		78.4	(1.7)	7.9	(0.7)	5.2	(1.2)	8.6	(1.0)	21.6	(1.7)
Worked below normal performance level		51.0	(2.0)	6.1	(0.8)	11.4	(1.1)	31.5	(1.9)	49.0	(2.0)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		70.9	(1.6)	8.3	(0.9)	10.2	(1.1)	10.6	(1.0)	29.1	(1.6)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	*5,613*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		60.5	(1.0)	14.9	(0.6)	12.6	(0.7)	12.1	(0.6)	39.5	(1.0)
Left work early		52.8	(1.4)	10.1	(0.6)	18.0	(0.8)	19.1	(0.8)	47.2	(1.4)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		79.3	(1.2)	9.6	(0.5)	6.1	(0.5)	4.9	(0.6)	20.7	(1.2)
Worked below normal performance level		50.6	(0.8)	8.0	(0.5)	12.7	(0.5)	28.7	(0.9)	49.4	(0.8)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		68.4	(1.2)	10.2	(0.6)	11.6	(0.6)	9.8	(0.7)	31.6	(1.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	*3,736*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		60.0	(1.1)	15.4	(1.0)	11.9	(0.8)	12.7	(0.6)	40.0	(1.1)
Left work early		51.8	(1.2)	9.8	(0.6)	16.8	(0.8)	21.5	(1.0)	48.2	(1.2)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		75.7	(1.6)	11.3	(0.7)	7.1	(0.7)	5.9	(0.6)	24.3	(1.6)
Worked below normal performance level		48.5	(1.0)	7.9	(0.4)	13.3	(0.6)	30.3	(1.0)	51.5	(1.0)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		66.4	(1.2)	10.4	(0.6)	11.9	(0.8)	11.3	(0.9)	33.6	(1.2)
Possible TBI on Last Deployment[c]	*1,217*										
Late for work by 30 minutes or more		65.1	(1.7)	12.7	(1.4)	9.6	(0.9)	12.5	(1.1)	34.9	(1.7)
Left work early		56.4	(1.8)	9.1	(0.8)	16.8	(0.8)	17.7	(1.3)	43.6	(1.8)
Hurt in an on-the-job accident		70.3	(2.5)	14.0	(1.2)	8.5	(0.9)	7.3	(1.2)	29.7	(2.5)
Worked below normal performance level		62.2	(1.2)	6.6	(0.7)	9.8	(0.8)	21.4	(1.4)	37.8	(1.2)
Did not come into work because of illness or accident		69.7	(1.9)	9.4	(0.9)	9.2	(0.9)	11.7	(1.0)	30.3	(1.9)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the five groups of interest (All Personnel, Suicidal Ideation, Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, and Possible TBI on Last Deployment) that reported the specified problem (e.g., Late for work by 30 minutes or more) affected 0 Days, 1 Day, 2 or 3 Days, 4 or More Days and 1 or More Days. Sample sizes by group are also provided. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Personnel who were exposed to blast, accident, or head wound who reported being dazed or confused, had concussion or symptoms of a concussion, had memory loss, or lost consciousness due to injury on their last deployment.

Source: Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Productivity Loss, Q106; Suicidal Ideation, Q119, Q120; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Possible TBI, Q171-Q174).

Table 4.25 **PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Type and Time of Abuse	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Physically Punished/Beaten by Parent, Caretaker, Teacher							
Before age 18	28.0 (0.8)[246]	25.4 (0.9)[14]	27.5 (1.1)[46]	21.4 (0.7)[123]	25.7 (0.4)[6]	22.7 (1.3)[135]	25.6 (0.4)
Between age 18 and entering service	1.2 (0.1)[246]	0.8 (0.1)[1]	1.3 (0.3)[46]	0.5 (0.1)[13]	1.0 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)[13]	1.0 (0.1)
Since entering service	0.9 (0.2)[4]	0.8 (0.1)[34]	1.5 (0.3)[246]	0.4 (0.1)[123]	0.8 (0.1)[6]	0.5 (0.2)[35]	0.8 (0.1)
Total ever punished/beaten	29.6 (0.9)[246]	26.7 (0.9)[1346]	29.6 (1.0)[246]	21.9 (0.7)[123]	27.0 (0.4)[6]	23.5 (1.2)[1235]	26.9 (0.4)
Other Attacked/Beaten/Mugged							
Before age 18	15.8 (0.8)[34]	14.4 (0.8)[34]	19.3 (0.8)[1246]	12.3 (0.5)[123]	15.1 (0.4)	14.0 (0.8)[3]	15.1 (0.4)
Between age 18 and entering service	6.3 (0.4)[24]	5.3 (0.2)[134]	7.1 (0.3)[246]	4.2 (0.3)[1236]	5.7 (0.2)	5.5 (0.4)[34]	5.7 (0.2)
Since entering service	5.5 (0.3)[4]	5.7 (0.4)[4]	6.1 (0.5)[4]	4.5 (0.3)[1236]	5.4 (0.2)	5.6 (0.4)[4]	5.4 (0.2)
Total ever attacked/mugged	25.5 (0.9)[234]	23.3 (0.5)[134]	28.9 (1.1)[1246]	19.5 (0.3)[1236]	24.0 (0.5)	22.9 (1.1)[34]	23.9 (0.4)
Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Before age 18	9.0 (0.3)	9.4 (0.3)[36]	8.3 (0.3)[24]	9.5 (0.5)[36]	9.1 (0.2)[6]	8.0 (0.4)[245]	9.1 (0.2)
Between age 18 and entering service	2.7 (0.2)[36]	2.4 (0.3)	2.0 (0.2)[1]	2.2 (0.2)	2.4 (0.1)	1.9 (0.2)[1]	2.4 (0.1)
Since entering service	3.6 (0.3)	3.9 (0.3)	3.6 (0.6)	3.9 (0.3)	3.7 (0.2)	3.6 (0.5)	3.7 (0.2)
Total unwanted sexual contact	14.1 (0.4)[6]	14.3 (0.6)[6]	13.1 (0.5)	13.9 (0.6)	14.0 (0.3)[6]	12.4 (0.6)[125]	13.9 (0.3)
Any Abuse Experience							
Before age 18	36.8 (0.8)[46]	34.6 (1.0)[34]	38.7 (1.0)[246]	31.7 (0.9)[123]	35.3 (0.5)	33.3 (1.2)[13]	35.2 (0.5)
Between age 18 and entering service	8.7 (0.5)[246]	7.4 (0.3)[134]	8.9 (0.3)[246]	6.1 (0.4)[123]	7.8 (0.2)	7.1 (0.6)[13]	7.8 (0.2)
Since entering service	8.5 (0.5)	8.7 (0.3)[4]	9.3 (0.7)[4]	7.6 (0.4)[23]	8.4 (0.2)	8.5 (0.7)	8.4 (0.2)
Total any abuse	43.7 (0.7)[24]	41.3 (0.8)[134]	46.0 (1.1)[246]	37.7 (0.7)[123]	42.0 (0.4)	40.7 (1.4)[3]	41.9 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Abuse, Q124).

Table 4.26 **TRENDS IN PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE, BY SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

Type and Time of Abuse	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
Physically Punished/Beaten by Parent, Caretaker, Teacher										
Before age 18	29.9 (0.8)	28.0 (0.8)	28.6 (2.2)	25.4 (0.9)	30.3 (1.2)	27.5 (1.1)	23.2 (0.6)	21.4 (0.7)	27.7 (0.7)[2]	25.7 (0.4)[1]
Between age 18 and entering service	0.8 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)[2]	1.3 (0.3)[1]	0.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)
Since entering service	0.4 (0.1)[2]	0.9 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.2)[2]	0.8 (0.1)[1]	0.7 (0.3)[2]	1.5 (0.3)[1]	0.1 (0.1)[2]	0.4 (0.1)[1]	0.3 (0.1)[2]	0.8 (0.1)[1]
Total ever punished/beaten	30.8 (1.0)	29.6 (0.9)	29.6 (2.2)	26.7 (0.9)	31.0 (1.2)	29.6 (1.0)	23.5 (0.6)	21.9 (0.7)	28.5 (0.8)	27.0 (0.4)
Other Attacked/Beaten/Mugged										
Before age 18	19.2 (1.2)[2]	15.8 (0.8)[1]	15.4 (1.0)	14.4 (0.8)	20.9 (1.4)	19.3 (0.8)	12.8 (0.8)	12.3 (0.5)	16.6 (0.7)	15.1 (0.4)
Between age 18 and entering service	6.4 (0.7)	6.3 (0.4)	4.7 (0.4)	5.3 (0.2)	6.6 (0.7)	7.1 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)	5.2 (0.3)	5.7 (0.2)
Since entering service	5.7 (0.8)	5.5 (0.3)	6.3 (0.4)	5.7 (0.4)	6.1 (0.7)	6.1 (0.5)	4.5 (0.4)	4.5 (0.3)	5.6 (0.3)	5.4 (0.2)
Total ever attacked/mugged	29.2 (1.8)	25.5 (0.9)	24.5 (1.2)	23.3 (0.5)	30.5 (1.3)	28.9 (1.1)	19.4 (0.9)	19.5 (0.3)	25.3 (0.9)	24.0 (0.5)
Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Before age 18	11.0 (0.7)[2]	9.0 (0.3)[1]	10.3 (0.5)	9.4 (0.3)	8.2 (0.9)	8.3 (0.3)	8.4 (0.6)	9.5 (0.5)	9.7 (0.4)	9.1 (0.2)
Between age 18 and entering service	2.3 (0.6)	2.7 (0.2)	2.3 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)[2]	2.0 (0.2)[1]	1.9 (0.3)	2.2 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	2.4 (0.1)
Since entering service	3.0 (0.4)	3.6 (0.3)	3.5 (0.3)	3.9 (0.3)	2.8 (0.3)	3.6 (0.6)	3.3 (0.5)	3.9 (0.3)	3.2 (0.2)	3.7 (0.2)
Total unwanted sexual contact	14.9 (1.0)	14.1 (0.4)	15.0 (0.5)	14.3 (0.6)	11.6 (0.8)	13.1 (0.5)	12.4 (0.9)	13.9 (0.6)	13.8 (0.4)	14.0 (0.3)
Any Abuse Experience										
Before age 18	41.8 (1.2)[2]	36.8 (0.8)[1]	39.5 (1.9)[2]	34.6 (1.0)[1]	41.7 (1.5)	38.7 (1.0)	34.1 (0.6)[2]	31.7 (0.9)[1]	39.0 (0.8)[2]	35.3 (0.5)[1]
Between age 18 and entering service	8.7 (0.9)	8.7 (0.5)	7.0 (0.4)	7.4 (0.3)	7.8 (0.8)	8.9 (0.3)	5.1 (0.5)	6.1 (0.4)	7.1 (0.4)	7.8 (0.2)
Since entering service	8.0 (0.9)	8.5 (0.5)	8.9 (0.5)	8.7 (0.3)	8.9 (0.8)	9.3 (0.7)	7.3 (0.7)	7.6 (0.4)	8.2 (0.4)	8.4 (0.2)
Total any abuse	49.3 (1.7)[2]	43.7 (0.7)[1]	45.6 (1.7)[2]	41.3 (0.8)[1]	48.1 (1.4)	46.0 (1.1)	39.9 (0.8)[2]	37.7 (0.7)[1]	45.5 (0.9)[2]	42.0 (0.4)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (Abuse, Q101) and 2008 (Abuse, Q124).

Table 4.27 **PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG MEN, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Type and Time of Abuse	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Physically Punished/Beaten by Parent, Caretaker, Teacher							
Before age 18	28.0 (0.9)[246]	24.7 (0.8)[14]	27.4 (1.2)[46]	20.4 (0.7)[123]	25.4 (0.5)[6]	22.1 (1.3)[135]	25.3 (0.4)
Between age 18 and entering service	1.3 (0.2)[246]	0.8 (0.1)[14]	1.3 (0.3)[46]	0.4 (0.1)[123]	1.0 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)[13]	1.0 (0.1)
Since entering service	1.0 (0.2)[4]	0.8 (0.1)[34]	1.6 (0.3)[246]	0.3 (0.1)[123]	0.9 (0.1)[6]	0.5 (0.2)[35]	0.9 (0.1)
Total ever punished/beaten	29.6 (0.8)[246]	26.1 (0.9)[1346]	29.5 (1.0)[246]	20.9 (0.7)[123]	26.8 (0.5)[6]	22.8 (1.3)[1235]	26.6 (0.4)
Other Attacked/Beaten/Mugged							
Before age 18	16.8 (0.7)[234]	14.9 (0.6)[13]	19.7 (0.8)[1246]	13.2 (0.6)[13]	16.0 (0.4)	14.8 (0.9)[3]	15.9 (0.4)
Between age 18 and entering service	6.5 (0.5)[24]	5.4 (0.2)[134]	7.2 (0.3)[246]	4.1 (0.4)[1236]	5.8 (0.3)	5.6 (0.4)[34]	5.8 (0.2)
Since entering service	5.6 (0.3)[4]	5.8 (0.5)[4]	6.1 (0.6)[4]	4.3 (0.3)[123]	5.4 (0.2)	5.2 (0.4)	5.4 (0.2)
Total ever attacked/mugged	26.6 (0.8)[246]	23.9 (0.5)[134]	29.3 (1.2)[246]	20.1 (0.4)[1236]	24.9 (0.5)	23.3 (1.2)[134]	24.8 (0.4)
Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Before age 18	6.6 (0.4)	6.6 (0.4)	6.9 (0.2)[46]	6.0 (0.3)[3]	6.5 (0.2)	5.4 (0.6)[3]	6.4 (0.2)
Between age 18 and entering service	1.8 (0.2)[46]	1.5 (0.2)[4]	1.6 (0.2)[46]	1.0 (0.2)[123]	1.5 (0.1)[6]	0.9 (0.2)[135]	1.5 (0.1)
Since entering service	2.3 (0.4)	2.4 (0.2)[4]	2.7 (0.5)	1.7 (0.2)[2]	2.3 (0.2)	1.9 (0.4)	2.2 (0.2)
Total unwanted sexual contact	10.1 (0.6)[46]	9.9 (0.4)[46]	10.8 (0.5)[46]	8.0 (0.3)[123]	9.6 (0.3)[6]	7.8 (0.6)[1235]	9.6 (0.3)
Any Abuse Experience							
Before age 18	35.9 (0.9)[246]	33.0 (0.8)[134]	38.0 (1.0)[246]	29.4 (0.8)[123]	34.0 (0.5)	32.0 (1.4)[13]	34.0 (0.5)
Between age 18 and entering service	8.2 (0.5)[246]	6.8 (0.3)[134]	8.6 (0.3)[246]	5.1 (0.4)[123]	7.2 (0.3)	6.4 (0.6)[13]	7.2 (0.3)
Since entering service	7.6 (0.5)[4]	7.6 (0.5)[4]	8.5 (0.8)[4]	5.8 (0.4)[123]	7.3 (0.3)	6.8 (0.6)	7.3 (0.2)
Total any abuse	42.1 (0.8)[2346]	39.1 (0.8)[134]	45.0 (1.2)[1246]	34.1 (0.8)[1236]	40.0 (0.5)	38.1 (1.7)[134]	39.9 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Abuse, Q124).

Table 4.28 **TRENDS IN PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG MEN, BY SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

Type and Time of Abuse	Army 2005	Army 2008	Navy 2005	Navy 2008	Marine Corps 2005	Marine Corps 2008	Air Force 2005	Air Force 2008	DoD Services[a] 2005	DoD Services[a] 2008
Physically Punished/Beaten by Parent, Caretaker, Teacher										
Before age 18	29.9 (0.9)	28.0 (0.9)	28.1 (2.6)	24.7 (0.8)	30.0 (1.2)	27.4 (1.2)	23.6 (0.9)[2]	20.4 (0.7)[1]	27.8 (0.8)[2]	25.4 (0.5)[1]
Between age 18 and entering service	0.8 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)[2]	1.3 (0.3)[1]	0.6 (0.2)	0.4 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)
Since entering service	0.3 (0.1)[2]	1.0 (0.2)[1]	0.3 (0.2)[2]	0.8 (0.1)[1]	0.7 (0.3)[2]	1.6 (0.3)[1]	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)[2]	0.9 (0.1)[1]
Total ever punished/beaten	30.8 (1.0)	29.6 (0.8)	29.2 (2.6)	26.1 (0.9)	30.7 (1.2)	29.5 (1.0)	23.7 (0.9)[2]	20.9 (0.7)[1]	28.5 (0.9)	26.8 (0.5)
Other Attacked/Beaten/Mugged										
Before age 18	20.5 (1.2)[2]	16.8 (0.7)[1]	16.5 (1.2)	14.9 (0.6)	21.3 (1.6)	19.7 (0.8)	14.3 (0.8)	13.2 (0.6)	17.9 (0.7)[2]	16.0 (0.4)[1]
Between age 18 and entering service	6.7 (1.0)	6.5 (0.5)	4.7 (0.4)	5.4 (0.2)	6.7 (0.8)	7.2 (0.3)	3.4 (0.4)	4.1 (0.4)	5.3 (0.4)	5.8 (0.3)
Since entering service	5.3 (0.7)	5.6 (0.3)	6.3 (0.4)	5.8 (0.5)	6.2 (0.7)	6.1 (0.6)	3.9 (0.4)	4.3 (0.3)	5.3 (0.3)	5.4 (0.2)
Total ever attacked/mugged	30.2 (1.7)	26.6 (0.8)	25.3 (1.4)	23.9 (0.5)	31.0 (1.4)	29.3 (1.2)	20.1 (1.2)	20.1 (0.4)	26.3 (0.9)	24.9 (0.5)
Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Before age 18	8.5 (0.7)[2]	6.6 (0.4)[1]	7.8 (0.6)	6.6 (0.4)	7.1 (0.8)	6.9 (0.2)	5.6 (0.7)	6.0 (0.3)	7.3 (0.4)[2]	6.5 (0.2)[1]
Between age 18 and entering service	1.3 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)	1.3 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.5 (0.1)
Since entering service	1.5 (0.2)	2.3 (0.4)	1.9 (0.2)	2.4 (0.2)	1.7 (0.3)	2.7 (0.5)	1.4 (0.3)	1.7 (0.2)	1.6 (0.1)[2]	2.3 (0.2)[1]
Total unwanted sexual contact	10.7 (0.8)	10.1 (0.6)	10.9 (0.5)	9.9 (0.4)	9.5 (0.7)	10.8 (0.5)	7.2 (0.8)	8.0 (0.3)	9.6 (0.4)	9.6 (0.3)
Any Abuse Experience										
Before age 18	41.4 (1.0)[2]	35.9 (0.9)[1]	38.3 (2.1)[2]	33.0 (0.8)[1]	41.4 (1.5)	38.0 (1.0)	33.7 (0.9)[2]	29.4 (0.8)[1]	38.5 (0.8)[2]	34.0 (0.5)[1]
Between age 18 and entering service	8.4 (0.9)	8.2 (0.5)	6.2 (0.5)	6.8 (0.3)	7.6 (0.8)	8.6 (0.3)	4.1 (0.6)	5.1 (0.4)	6.5 (0.4)	7.2 (0.3)
Since entering service	6.5 (0.7)	7.6 (0.5)	7.7 (0.6)	7.6 (0.5)	8.2 (0.8)	8.5 (0.8)	5.2 (0.5)	5.8 (0.4)	6.7 (0.3)	7.3 (0.3)
Total any abuse	48.0 (1.7)[2]	42.1 (0.8)[1]	43.6 (1.8)[2]	39.1 (0.8)[1]	47.5 (1.4)	45.0 (1.2)	37.4 (1.0)[2]	34.1 (0.8)[1]	43.9 (1.0)[2]	40.0 (0.5)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (Abuse, Q101) and 2008 (Abuse, Q124).

Table 4.29 **PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG WOMEN, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Type and Time of Abuse	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Physically Punished/Beaten by Parent, Caretaker, Teacher							
Before age 18	28.2 (2.7)	29.1 (2.9)	29.7 (1.7)	25.5 (1.5)	27.6 (1.3)	26.8 (1.2)	27.6 (1.3)
Between age 18 and entering service	1.0 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)[3]	1.5 (0.3)[2]	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)	1.1 (0.3)	0.9 (0.1)
Since entering service	0.7 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	1.1 (0.4)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)
Total ever punished/beaten	29.4 (2.7)	29.9 (2.9)	30.9 (1.7)[4]	26.3 (1.5)[3]	28.6 (1.3)	28.0 (1.2)	28.6 (1.3)
Other Attacked/Beaten/Mugged							
Before age 18	9.9 (1.5)	11.6 (2.6)	12.6 (1.5)[46]	8.6 (0.9)[3]	10.0 (0.9)	8.6 (1.2)[3]	10.0 (0.9)
Between age 18 and entering service	5.2 (0.7)	4.4 (0.5)	5.6 (0.7)	4.7 (0.6)	4.9 (0.4)	5.0 (0.9)	4.9 (0.3)
Since entering service	4.7 (0.5)[6]	5.4 (0.7)[6]	6.4 (0.9)	5.2 (0.3)[6]	5.1 (0.3)[6]	8.6 (1.1)[1245]	5.2 (0.3)
Total ever attacked/mugged	18.8 (2.1)	19.8 (2.8)	22.2 (1.6)[4]	17.2 (1.1)[3]	18.7 (1.1)	20.6 (1.5)	18.8 (1.1)
Unwanted Sexual Contact							
Before age 18	24.3 (2.1)	25.2 (2.0)	28.9 (2.0)[4]	23.7 (1.5)[3]	24.6 (1.1)	25.8 (2.3)	24.6 (1.0)
Between age 18 and entering service	8.6 (1.0)	7.7 (0.7)	8.5 (1.2)	6.9 (0.7)	7.8 (0.5)	9.1 (0.9)	7.9 (0.4)
Since entering service	11.4 (1.2)[36]	12.2 (1.0)[3]	17.0 (1.3)[124]	12.5 (0.9)[3]	12.3 (0.6)[6]	15.5 (1.4)[15]	12.4 (0.6)
Total unwanted sexual contact	39.3 (3.0)	39.3 (2.3)[3]	46.2 (2.0)[24]	37.7 (1.7)[3]	39.2 (1.3)	43.9 (2.9)	39.3 (1.3)
Any Abuse Experience							
Before age 18	42.2 (3.1)	43.8 (3.8)	48.2 (1.8)[46]	40.8 (1.8)[3]	42.4 (1.6)	42.4 (1.3)[3]	42.4 (1.6)
Between age 18 and entering service	11.9 (1.3)	11.0 (0.6)	12.4 (1.3)	10.5 (0.9)	11.2 (0.6)	12.1 (1.0)	11.2 (0.6)
Since entering service	14.4 (1.3)[36]	14.8 (1.3)[36]	19.9 (1.8)[124]	15.1 (0.9)[36]	15.0 (0.7)[6]	20.7 (1.4)[1245]	15.2 (0.7)
Total any abuse	53.6 (3.3)	53.7 (3.2)	60.3 (1.5)[4]	52.1 (1.9)[36]	53.5 (1.6)[6]	58.8 (1.9)[45]	53.6 (1.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Abuse, Q124).

Table 4.30 **TRENDS IN PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG WOMEN, BY SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
Type and Time of Abuse	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Physically Punished/Beaten by Parent, Caretaker, Teacher										
Before age 18	30.0 (2.7)	28.2 (2.7)	31.2 (1.3)	29.1 (2.9)	34.2 (2.3)	29.7 (1.7)	21.9 (1.1)[2]	25.5 (1.5)[1]	27.4 (1.2)	27.6 (1.3)
Between age 18 and entering service	1.0 (0.4)	1.0 (0.3)	1.3 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)	0.8 (0.6)	1.5 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)
Since entering service	0.5 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.9 (0.7)	1.1 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Total ever punished/beaten	31.1 (2.4)	29.4 (2.7)	32.3 (1.2)	29.9 (2.9)	35.8 (2.2)	30.9 (1.7)	22.7 (0.8)[2]	26.3 (1.5)[1]	28.5 (1.0)	28.6 (1.3)
Other Attacked/Beaten/Mugged										
Before age 18	11.5 (1.4)	9.9 (1.5)	9.1 (1.3)	11.6 (2.6)	14.7 (1.9)	12.6 (1.5)	6.5 (1.1)	8.6 (0.9)	9.2 (0.7)	10.0 (0.9)
Between age 18 and entering service	4.7 (0.9)	5.2 (0.7)	5.1 (0.9)	4.4 (0.5)	4.9 (1.4)	5.6 (0.7)	4.4 (0.6)	4.7 (0.6)	4.7 (0.4)	4.9 (0.4)
Since entering service	8.0 (2.0)	4.7 (0.5)	6.3 (0.7)	5.4 (0.7)	4.7 (0.7)	6.4 (0.9)	7.2 (0.9)[2]	5.2 (0.3)[1]	7.1 (0.7)[2]	5.1 (0.3)[1]
Total ever attacked/mugged	23.7 (3.1)	18.8 (2.1)	19.7 (1.5)	19.8 (2.8)	23.8 (1.8)	22.2 (1.6)	16.8 (1.0)	17.2 (1.1)	20.1 (1.2)	18.7 (1.1)
Unwanted Sexual Contact										
Before age 18	26.1 (1.6)	24.3 (2.1)	24.9 (1.4)	25.2 (2.0)	25.0 (1.7)	28.9 (2.0)	19.7 (1.4)	23.7 (1.5)	23.3 (0.9)	24.6 (1.1)
Between age 18 and entering service	7.8 (1.5)	8.6 (1.0)	8.0 (1.0)	7.7 (0.7)	6.7 (1.1)	8.5 (1.2)	6.8 (0.9)	6.9 (0.7)	7.4 (0.6)	7.8 (0.5)
Since entering service	11.7 (1.5)	11.4 (1.2)	12.8 (1.1)	12.2 (1.0)	18.9 (2.0)	17.0 (1.3)	11.3 (1.8)	12.5 (0.9)	12.2 (0.9)	12.3 (0.6)
Total unwanted sexual contact	40.7 (2.5)	39.3 (3.0)	39.5 (1.2)	39.3 (2.3)	43.9 (3.0)	46.2 (2.0)	33.5 (2.1)	37.7 (1.7)	37.9 (1.2)	39.2 (1.3)
Any Abuse Experience										
Before age 18	44.0 (2.7)	42.2 (3.1)	46.4 (1.2)	43.8 (3.8)	46.6 (1.7)	48.2 (1.8)	35.5 (1.3)[2]	40.8 (1.8)[1]	41.6 (1.1)	42.4 (1.6)
Between age 18 and entering service	10.7 (1.4)	11.9 (1.3)	11.6 (1.3)	11.0 (0.6)	10.9 (1.5)	12.4 (1.3)	9.4 (1.1)	10.5 (0.9)	10.5 (0.7)	11.2 (0.6)
Since entering service	17.0 (2.2)	14.4 (1.3)	16.1 (1.4)	14.8 (1.3)	20.3 (2.0)	19.9 (1.8)	15.9 (1.9)	15.1 (0.9)	16.5 (1.1)	15.0 (0.7)
Total any abuse	56.8 (2.6)	53.6 (3.3)	57.9 (1.7)	53.7 (3.2)	58.9 (2.2)	60.3 (1.5)	50.0 (1.5)	52.1 (1.9)	54.6 (1.1)	53.5 (1.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (Abuse, Q101) and 2008 (Abuse, Q124).

Table 4.31 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008**

Problem/Level	Drinking Level[f] Nondrinker	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
DoD Services[a]					
Stress at Work, Past 12 Months					
A lot	23.5 (1.0)[2345]	28.2 (1.1)[1345]	25.5 (0.9)[125]	25.9 (1.1)[125]	32.2 (1.2)[1234]
Some/a little	52.2 (1.3)[34]	55.3 (1.1)[345]	59.2 (1.0)[125]	58.7 (1.0)[125]	50.6 (1.2)[234]
None at all	24.3 (1.1)[2345]	16.4 (0.9)[1]	15.3 (0.9)[1]	15.4 (0.7)[15]	17.3 (0.8)[14]
Stress in Family, Past 12 Months					
A lot	14.7 (0.9)[245]	17.7 (0.8)[135]	15.3 (0.6)[25]	17.2 (0.7)[15]	22.5 (0.7)[1234]
Some/a little	46.8 (0.9)[234]	52.1 (1.3)[135]	57.7 (1.0)[1245]	53.7 (1.0)[135]	46.9 (1.1)[234]
None at all	38.5 (1.0)[2345]	30.3 (1.3)[13]	26.9 (0.9)[1245]	29.1 (0.9)[13]	30.6 (1.0)[13]
Days in Past Month Limited Usual Activities Due to Poor Mental Health[b]					
3 or more days a week	4.1 (0.5)[345]	4.8 (0.6)[345]	2.1 (0.2)[125]	3.0 (0.4)[125]	7.4 (0.7)[1234]
1-2 days a week	1.8 (0.3)[45]	2.6 (0.3)[5]	2.4 (0.3)[5]	2.9 (0.3)[15]	4.6 (0.5)[1234]
1-3 days	7.2 (0.4)[2345]	9.3 (0.6)[1]	9.4 (0.5)[1]	9.5 (0.6)[1]	10.0 (0.7)[1]
None	86.8 (0.7)[245]	83.3 (0.9)[135]	86.1 (0.7)[25]	84.6 (0.8)[15]	77.9 (1.2)[1234]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days					
Yes	12.2 (0.6)[25]	14.3 (0.9)[135]	10.9 (0.5)[25]	12.1 (0.7)[5]	20.5 (1.3)[1234]
No	87.8 (0.6)[25]	85.7 (0.9)[135]	89.1 (0.5)[25]	87.9 (0.7)[5]	79.5 (1.3)[1234]
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days					
Yes	17.7 (0.7)[25]	22.0 (1.0)[1345]	17.4 (0.7)[245]	19.3 (0.7)[235]	28.7 (0.8)[1234]
No	82.3 (0.7)[25]	78.0 (1.0)[1345]	82.6 (0.7)[245]	80.7 (0.7)[235]	71.3 (0.8)[1234]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months					
Yes	3.8 (0.3)[5]	4.6 (0.5)[35]	3.2 (0.3)[25]	3.9 (0.4)[5]	6.8 (0.4)[1234]
No	96.2 (0.3)[5]	95.4 (0.5)[35]	96.8 (0.3)[25]	96.1 (0.4)[5]	93.2 (0.4)[1234]
Serious Psychological Distress,[c] **Past 12 Months**					
Yes	11.6 (0.6)[25]	15.5 (0.8)[1345]	12.5 (0.7)[25]	12.7 (0.8)[25]	20.4 (1.0)[1234]
No	88.4 (0.6)[25]	84.5 (0.8)[1345]	87.5 (0.7)[25]	87.3 (0.8)[25]	79.6 (1.0)[1234]
Need for Further PTSD[d] **Evaluation, Past 30 Days**					
Yes	8.3 (0.6)[235]	9.7 (0.6)[1345]	6.5 (0.5)[1245]	8.6 (0.5)[235]	18.7 (1.2)[1234]
No	91.7 (0.6)[235]	90.3 (0.6)[1345]	93.5 (0.5)[1245]	91.4 (0.5)[235]	81.3 (1.2)[1234]
Any Physical/Sexual Abuse					
Yes	36.3 (0.8)[2345]	44.3 (0.7)[15]	42.0 (1.0)[15]	42.0 (0.9)[15]	48.0 (1.1)[1234]
No	63.7 (0.8)[2345]	55.7 (0.7)[15]	58.0 (1.0)[15]	58.0 (0.9)[15]	52.0 (1.1)[1234]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.31 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY DRINKING LEVEL, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Problem/Level	Drinking Level[f] Nondrinker	Infrequent/ Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy
All Services[e]					
Stress at Work, Past 12 Months					
A lot	23.5 (0.9)[2345]	28.2 (1.0)[1345]	25.5 (0.9)[125]	26.0 (1.1)[125]	32.0 (1.1)[1234]
Some/a little	52.4 (1.3)[34]	55.4 (1.1)[345]	59.3 (1.0)[125]	58.8 (1.0)[125]	50.8 (1.2)[234]
None at all	24.1 (1.0)[2345]	16.3 (0.9)[1]	15.2 (0.9)[1]	15.3 (0.6)[15]	17.2 (0.8)[14]
Stress in Family, Past 12 Months					
A lot	14.8 (0.9)[245]	17.6 (0.8)[135]	15.3 (0.6)[245]	17.2 (0.7)[135]	22.4 (0.7)[1234]
Some/a little	46.8 (0.9)[234]	52.2 (1.3)[135]	57.7 (0.9)[1245]	53.9 (0.9)[135]	47.1 (1.0)[234]
None at all	38.4 (1.0)[2345]	30.1 (1.2)[13]	26.9 (0.8)[1245]	29.0 (0.9)[13]	30.5 (0.9)[13]
Days in Past Month Limited Usual Activities Due to Poor Mental Health[b]					
3 or more days a week	4.1 (0.5)[345]	4.8 (0.6)[345]	2.0 (0.2)[125]	2.9 (0.4)[125]	7.4 (0.7)[1234]
1-2 days a week	1.8 (0.3)[245]	2.6 (0.3)[15]	2.4 (0.3)[5]	2.9 (0.3)[15]	4.6 (0.5)[1234]
1-3 days	7.3 (0.4)[2345]	9.4 (0.6)[1]	9.5 (0.5)[1]	9.6 (0.6)[1]	10.1 (0.7)[1]
None	86.8 (0.7)[245]	83.2 (0.9)[135]	86.1 (0.6)[25]	84.6 (0.8)[15]	78.0 (1.1)[1234]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days					
Yes	12.2 (0.6)[25]	14.3 (0.9)[1345]	10.8 (0.5)[25]	12.0 (0.7)[25]	20.2 (1.3)[1234]
No	87.8 (0.6)[25]	85.7 (0.9)[1345]	89.2 (0.5)[25]	88.0 (0.7)[25]	79.8 (1.3)[1234]
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days					
Yes	17.7 (0.6)[25]	22.0 (1.0)[1345]	17.3 (0.7)[245]	19.2 (0.7)[235]	28.6 (0.8)[1234]
No	82.3 (0.6)[25]	78.0 (1.0)[1345]	82.7 (0.7)[245]	80.8 (0.7)[235]	71.4 (0.8)[1234]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months					
Yes	3.7 (0.3)[5]	4.6 (0.5)[35]	3.2 (0.3)[25]	3.9 (0.3)[5]	6.7 (0.4)[1234]
No	96.3 (0.3)[5]	95.4 (0.5)[35]	96.8 (0.3)[25]	96.1 (0.3)[5]	93.3 (0.4)[1234]
Serious Psychological Distress,[c] **Past 12 Months**					
Yes	11.6 (0.6)[25]	15.5 (0.7)[1345]	12.5 (0.6)[25]	12.6 (0.8)[25]	20.2 (1.0)[1234]
No	88.4 (0.6)[25]	84.5 (0.7)[1345]	87.5 (0.6)[25]	87.4 (0.8)[25]	79.8 (1.0)[1234]
Need for Further PTSD[d] **Evaluation, Past 30 Days**					
Yes	8.3 (0.6)[235]	9.7 (0.6)[1345]	6.4 (0.4)[1245]	8.5 (0.5)[235]	18.5 (1.2)[1234]
No	91.7 (0.6)[235]	90.3 (0.6)[1345]	93.6 (0.4)[1245]	91.5 (0.5)[235]	81.5 (1.2)[1234]
Any Physical/Sexual Abuse					
Yes	36.4 (0.8)[2345]	44.2 (0.7)[15]	41.9 (1.0)[15]	41.9 (0.8)[15]	47.9 (1.1)[1234]
No	63.6 (0.8)[2345]	55.8 (0.7)[15]	58.1 (1.0)[15]	58.1 (0.8)[15]	52.1 (1.1)[1234]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by drinking level that reported the stress and mental health problems indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Column group estimates may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Based on respondents' perception of number of days when mental health limited usual activities.

[c]Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress and Suicide measures in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[d]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

[e]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[f]Significance tests were conducted between all levels of drinking. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Nondrinker) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Infrequent/Light) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Moderate/Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Heavy) at the 95% confidence level.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Mental Health, Past 30 Days, Q115; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Abuse Q124)

Table 4.32 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SMOKING STATUS, 2008**

Problem/Level	DoD Services[a,c] Never Smoked	DoD Services[a,c] Former Smokers	DoD Services[a,c] Current But Not Heavy Smokers	DoD Services[a,c] Current Heavy Smokers	All Services[b,c] Never Smoked	All Services[b,c] Former Smokers	All Services[b,c] Current But Not Heavy Smokers	All Services[b,c] Current Heavy Smokers
Stress at Work, Past 12 Months								
A Lot	23.6 (0.7)[234]	27.9 (1.0)[134]	30.6 (1.1)[124]	38.7 (1.5)[123]	23.6 (0.7)[234]	27.9 (1.0)[134]	30.6 (1.0)[124]	38.6 (1.5)[123]
Some/A Little	55.9 (0.8)[34]	55.3 (1.0)[4]	53.7 (1.1)[14]	47.2 (1.5)[123]	56.0 (0.7)[34]	55.5 (1.0)[4]	53.8 (1.1)[14]	47.3 (1.5)[123]
None At All	20.6 (0.6)[234]	16.8 (0.6)[14]	15.7 (0.9)[1]	14.0 (1.1)[12]	20.4 (0.6)[234]	16.6 (0.5)[14]	15.6 (0.9)[1]	14.0 (1.1)[12]
Stress in Family, Past 12 Months								
A Lot	15.2 (0.5)[34]	17.0 (1.1)[34]	19.9 (0.6)[124]	27.4 (1.5)[123]	15.2 (0.4)[34]	17.0 (1.0)[34]	19.8 (0.6)[124]	27.4 (1.4)[123]
Some/A Little	50.3 (0.6)[24]	55.2 (1.2)[134]	51.0 (0.8)[24]	46.5 (1.4)[123]	50.4 (0.6)[24]	55.3 (1.2)[134]	51.1 (0.8)[24]	46.7 (1.3)[123]
None At All	34.5 (0.7)[234]	27.8 (0.9)[1]	29.1 (0.9)[14]	26.1 (1.2)[13]	34.4 (0.7)[234]	27.7 (0.8)[1]	29.1 (0.9)[14]	26.0 (1.2)[13]
Days in Past Month Limited Usual Activities Due to Poor Mental Health[d]								
3 or More Days a Week	3.5 (0.2)[34]	3.0 (0.5)[34]	5.2 (0.6)[124]	10.2 (1.1)[123]	3.4 (0.2)[34]	3.0 (0.5)[34]	5.2 (0.6)[124]	10.1 (1.1)[123]
1-2 Days a Week	2.2 (0.2)[34]	2.7 (0.4)[4]	3.8 (0.3)[1]	5.1 (0.8)[12]	2.2 (0.2)[34]	2.7 (0.4)[4]	3.8 (0.3)[1]	5.0 (0.8)[12]
1-3 Days	8.4 (0.3)[34]	8.3 (0.6)[34]	10.5 (0.5)[12]	11.1 (1.0)[12]	8.5 (0.3)[34]	8.3 (0.6)[34]	10.6 (0.5)[12]	11.1 (1.0)[12]
None	85.9 (0.5)[34]	86.0 (0.9)[34]	80.4 (0.7)[124]	73.6 (1.7)[123]	85.9 (0.5)[34]	86.0 (0.8)[34]	80.4 (0.6)[124]	73.7 (1.7)[123]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days								
Yes	11.1 (0.4)[234]	14.0 (0.8)[134]	17.4 (0.8)[124]	25.0 (1.5)[123]	11.0 (0.4)[234]	14.0 (0.7)[134]	17.3 (0.8)[124]	24.8 (1.5)[123]
No	88.9 (0.4)[234]	86.0 (0.8)[134]	82.6 (0.8)[124]	75.0 (1.5)[123]	89.0 (0.4)[234]	86.0 (0.7)[134]	82.7 (0.8)[124]	75.2 (1.5)[123]
Need for Further Depression Evaluation								
Yes	17.4 (0.5)[234]	19.2 (0.8)[134]	26.6 (0.9)[124]	33.8 (1.6)[123]	17.4 (0.5)[234]	19.2 (0.8)[134]	26.5 (0.9)[124]	33.6 (1.5)[123]
No	82.6 (0.5)[234]	80.8 (0.8)[134]	73.4 (0.9)[124]	66.2 (1.6)[123]	82.6 (0.5)[234]	80.8 (0.8)[134]	73.5 (0.9)[124]	66.4 (1.5)[123]
Suicidal Ideation, Past Year								
Yes	3.8 (0.2)[34]	4.4 (0.5)[4]	5.3 (0.3)[14]	8.5 (0.9)[123]	3.7 (0.2)[34]	4.3 (0.5)[4]	5.2 (0.3)[14]	8.4 (0.9)[123]
No	96.2 (0.2)[34]	95.6 (0.5)[4]	94.7 (0.3)[14]	91.5 (0.9)[123]	96.3 (0.2)[34]	95.7 (0.5)[4]	94.8 (0.3)[14]	91.6 (0.9)[123]
Serious Psychological Distress[e], Past 30 Days								
Yes	11.4 (0.5)[234]	13.1 (0.7)[134]	18.3 (0.6)[124]	25.1 (1.5)[123]	11.3 (0.5)[234]	13.2 (0.7)[134]	18.2 (0.6)[124]	25.0 (1.4)[123]
No	88.6 (0.5)[234]	86.9 (0.7)[134]	81.7 (0.6)[124]	74.9 (1.5)[123]	88.7 (0.5)[234]	86.8 (0.7)[134]	81.8 (0.6)[124]	75.0 (1.4)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.32 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SMOKING STATUS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Problem/Level	DoD Services[a,c] Never Smoked	DoD Services[a,c] Former Smokers	DoD Services[a,c] Current But Not Heavy Smokers	DoD Services[a,c] Current Heavy Smokers	All Services[b,c] Never Smoked	All Services[b,c] Former Smokers	All Services[b,c] Current But Not Heavy Smokers	All Services[b,c] Current Heavy Smokers
Need for Further PTSD[f] Evaluation, Past 30 Days								
Yes	7.9 (0.4)[34]	8.8 (0.6)[34]	14.0 (0.9)[124]	22.0 (1.7)[123]	7.8 (0.4)[34]	8.9 (0.6)[34]	13.9 (0.8)[124]	21.8 (1.6)[123]
No	92.1 (0.4)[34]	91.2 (0.6)[34]	86.0 (0.9)[124]	78.0 (1.7)[123]	92.2 (0.4)[34]	91.1 (0.6)[34]	86.1 (0.8)[124]	78.2 (1.6)[123]
Any Physical/Sexual Abuse								
Yes	35.5 (0.4)[234]	48.8 (1.0)[14]	50.3 (0.9)[1]	52.6 (1.6)[12]	35.6 (0.4)[234]	48.7 (1.0)[14]	50.2 (0.8)[1]	52.5 (1.5)[12]
No	64.5 (0.4)[234]	51.2 (1.0)[14]	49.7 (0.9)[1]	47.4 (1.6)[12]	64.4 (0.4)[234]	51.3 (1.0)[14]	49.8 (0.8)[1]	47.5 (1.5)[12]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by smoking status who reported the stress and mental health problems noted in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum within each column group to 100 due to rounding. Definitions and measures of substance use are given in Section 2.5.3.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all smoking status categories within DoD Services and within All Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (DoD Services, Never Smoked) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (DoD Services, Former Smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (DoD Services, Current But Not Heavy Smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (DoD Services, Current Heavy Smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (All Services, Never Smoked) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (All Services, Former Smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (All Services, Current But Not Heavy Smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (All Services, Current Heavy Smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Based on respondents' perception of number of days when mental health limited usual activities.

[e]Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress and Suicide measures in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[f]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Mental Health, Past 30 Days, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Abuse Q124).

Table 4.33 **SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT ISSUES, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Mental Health Measure	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling	23.2 (1.5)[246]	18.0 (0.6)[14]	20.3 (1.4)[4]	16.0 (0.5)[123]	19.8 (0.6)	18.0 (1.1)[1]	19.8 (0.6)
Receipt of Prescribed Medication for Depression, Anxiety, or Sleeping Problems, Past 12 Months	10.7 (1.5)[26]	6.2 (0.5)[14]	7.9 (1.2)	8.1 (0.4)[26]	8.6 (0.6)[6]	6.3 (0.5)[145]	8.5 (0.6)
Receipt of Mental Health Counseling							
Any counseling professional	24.2 (1.9)[246]	17.4 (0.4)[1]	19.9 (1.7)[4]	16.0 (0.6)[13]	20.0 (0.8)[6]	17.1 (0.6)[15]	19.9 (0.7)
From a military mental health professional	13.0 (1.6)[246]	7.7 (0.3)[1]	9.8 (1.1)[6]	8.6 (0.4)[16]	10.2 (0.6)[6]	6.4 (0.7)[1345]	10.1 (0.6)
From a general physician at a military facility	9.3 (1.1)[246]	6.3 (0.3)[14]	8.0 (1.3)[46]	5.0 (0.3)[123]	7.3 (0.5)[6]	5.3 (0.4)[135]	7.3 (0.5)
From a military chaplain	8.0 (0.7)[246]	5.2 (0.4)[1346]	7.1 (0.7)[246]	3.4 (0.2)[123]	6.1 (0.3)[6]	2.6 (0.5)[1235]	6.0 (0.3)
From a civilian mental health professional	6.2 (0.8)[24]	3.8 (0.4)[146]	5.1 (1.0)[4]	3.0 (0.2)[1236]	4.7 (0.4)[6]	6.3 (0.5)[245]	4.7 (0.4)
From a general physician at a civilian facility	3.8 (0.4)[24]	2.0 (0.3)[14]	3.4 (0.7)[4]	1.4 (0.2)[1236]	2.7 (0.2)	2.5 (0.5)[4]	2.7 (0.2)
From a civilian pastoral counselor	3.3 (0.4)[46]	2.7 (0.4)[46]	3.7 (0.5)[46]	1.7 (0.2)[123]	2.8 (0.2)[6]	1.9 (0.2)[1235]	2.8 (0.2)
From a self-help group (AA, NA)	2.7 (0.2)[46]	2.5 (0.3)[4]	3.5 (0.6)[46]	1.2 (0.1)[1236]	2.4 (0.1)	1.9 (0.2)[134]	2.4 (0.1)
Concerns Sought Help For							
Depression	9.9 (1.1)[246]	6.8 (0.3)[14]	8.1 (1.5)	5.5 (0.2)[12]	7.8 (0.5)[6]	6.1 (0.4)[15]	7.8 (0.5)
Anxiety	7.8 (1.0)[246]	4.9 (0.4)[1]	5.6 (1.0)	4.0 (0.3)[1]	5.9 (0.4)	4.7 (0.5)[1]	5.9 (0.4)
Family problems	9.0 (0.8)[246]	6.0 (0.3)[1]	7.6 (0.9)	6.5 (0.4)[1]	7.5 (0.4)	6.4 (0.5)[1]	7.4 (0.4)
Substance use problems	1.7 (0.2)[34]	1.5 (0.2)[34]	2.8 (0.3)[1246]	0.9 (0.1)[123]	1.6 (0.1)[6]	1.1 (0.2)[35]	1.6 (0.1)
Anger or stress management	9.6 (1.1)[246]	5.9 (0.4)[1]	7.9 (1.1)[46]	5.1 (0.4)[13]	7.4 (0.5)[6]	5.0 (0.3)[135]	7.3 (0.4)
Other	6.4 (0.9)[246]	3.8 (0.4)[1]	4.8 (0.7)	3.4 (0.3)[1]	4.9 (0.4)[6]	3.5 (0.4)[15]	4.8 (0.3)
Perceived Damage to Career if Sought Counseling/Therapy Through the Military							
Definitely would	13.5 (0.9)[6]	12.6 (0.7)[6]	12.0 (0.6)	13.0 (0.5)[6]	13.0 (0.4)[6]	10.5 (0.6)[1245]	12.9 (0.4)
Probably would	21.8 (0.9)[4]	22.8 (1.1)[4]	22.5 (0.3)[4]	25.7 (0.7)[1236]	23.1 (0.5)	22.1 (0.7)[4]	23.1 (0.5)
Probably would not	33.5 (1.1)[46]	32.6 (1.4)[46]	32.8 (0.8)[46]	38.5 (0.7)[123]	34.4 (0.6)[6]	38.9 (1.0)[1235]	34.6 (0.6)
Definitely would not	31.1 (0.8)[4]	31.9 (1.2)[4]	32.7 (1.0)[46]	22.8 (0.8)[1236]	29.5 (0.5)	28.6 (1.5)[34]	29.5 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the mental health issues indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Receipt of Prescribed Medication, Q90; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Concerns Sought Help, Q128; Perceived Damage to Career, Q129).

Table 4.34 **TRENDS IN SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT ISSUES, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2005 AND 2008**

	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling	21.1 (0.8)	23.2 (1.5)	17.4 (0.8)	18.0 (0.6)	15.5 (1.1)[2]	20.3 (1.4)[1]	15.4 (1.1)	16.0 (0.5)	17.8 (0.6)[2]	19.8 (0.6)[1]
Receipt of Mental Health Counseling										
Any counseling professional	16.4 (1.2)[2]	21.4 (1.7)[1]	14.8 (0.9)	14.6 (0.5)	12.7 (1.2)[2]	16.8 (1.6)[1]	13.3 (1.0)	14.4 (0.5)	14.6 (0.6)[2]	17.5 (0.7)[1]
From a military mental health professional	8.6 (0.8)[2]	13.0 (1.6)[1]	8.2 (0.8)	7.7 (0.3)	5.6 (0.6)[2]	9.8 (1.1)[1]	7.7 (0.7)	8.6 (0.4)	7.8 (0.4)[2]	10.2 (0.6)[1]
From a general physician at a military facility	4.2 (0.3)[2]	9.3 (1.1)[1]	4.4 (0.4)[2]	6.3 (0.3)[1]	5.4 (0.7)	8.0 (1.3)	3.8 (0.4)[2]	5.0 (0.3)[1]	4.3 (0.2)[2]	7.3 (0.5)[1]
From a military chaplain	8.1 (0.5)	8.0 (0.7)	4.8 (0.5)	5.2 (0.4)	5.3 (0.8)	7.1 (0.7)	3.2 (0.4)	3.4 (0.2)	5.5 (0.3)	6.1 (0.3)
From a civilian mental health professional	3.4 (0.4)[2]	6.2 (0.8)[1]	3.2 (0.4)	3.8 (0.4)	2.2 (0.5)[2]	5.1 (1.0)[1]	2.8 (0.4)	3.0 (0.2)	3.0 (0.2)[2]	4.7 (0.4)[1]
From a general physician at a civilian facility	1.0 (0.2)[2]	3.8 (0.4)[1]	1.4 (0.2)	2.0 (0.3)	1.0 (0.4)[2]	3.4 (0.7)[1]	0.5 (0.1)[2]	1.4 (0.2)[1]	1.0 (0.1)[2]	2.7 (0.2)[1]
From a civilian pastoral counselor	2.6 (0.4)	3.3 (0.4)	2.1 (0.3)	2.7 (0.4)	1.9 (0.4)[2]	3.7 (0.5)[1]	2.3 (0.4)	1.7 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)	2.8 (0.2)
From a self-help group (AA, NA)	2.6 (0.5)	2.7 (0.2)	2.4 (0.3)	2.5 (0.3)	2.8 (0.4)	3.5 (0.6)	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)	2.1 (0.2)	2.4 (0.1)
Concerns Sought Help For										
Depression	8.4 (0.7)	9.9 (1.1)	8.3 (0.5)[2]	6.8 (0.3)[1]	5.9 (0.8)	8.1 (1.5)	6.2 (0.5)	5.5 (0.2)	7.4 (0.3)	7.8 (0.5)
Anxiety	4.5 (0.4)[2]	7.8 (1.0)[1]	5.3 (0.6)	4.9 (0.4)	3.9 (0.6)	5.6 (1.0)	4.2 (0.5)	4.0 (0.3)	4.6 (0.3)[2]	5.9 (0.4)[1]
Family problems	7.1 (0.7)	9.0 (0.8)	8.5 (0.9)[2]	6.0 (0.3)[1]	5.9 (0.8)	7.6 (0.9)	7.0 (0.7)	6.5 (0.4)	7.3 (0.4)	7.5 (0.4)
Substance use problems	2.6 (0.6)	1.7 (0.2)	1.6 (0.4)	1.5 (0.2)	2.2 (0.6)	2.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)	1.8 (0.2)	1.6 (0.1)
Anger or stress management	7.5 (0.7)	9.6 (1.1)	5.8 (0.4)	5.9 (0.4)	5.9 (0.6)	7.9 (1.1)	4.3 (0.4)	5.1 (0.4)	5.9 (0.3)[2]	7.4 (0.5)[1]
Other	4.9 (0.6)	6.4 (0.9)	5.2 (0.5)[2]	3.8 (0.4)[1]	4.7 (0.6)	4.8 (0.7)	4.3 (0.6)	3.4 (0.3)	4.8 (0.3)	4.9 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.34 **TRENDS IN SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT ISSUES, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2005-2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Damage to Career if Sought Counseling/Therapy Through the Military										
Definitely would	18.0 (0.7)[2]	13.5 (0.9)[1]	15.8 (1.0)[2]	12.6 (0.7)[1]	16.4 (0.6)[2]	12.0 (0.6)[1]	14.1 (0.7)	13.0 (0.5)	16.1 (0.5)[2]	13.0 (0.4)[1]
Probably would	27.4 (1.1)[2]	21.8 (0.9)[1]	28.3 (1.1)[2]	22.8 (1.1)[1]	29.1 (1.3)[2]	22.5 (0.3)[1]	28.1 (1.0)	25.7 (0.7)	28.0 (0.6)[2]	23.1 (0.5)[1]
Probably would not	31.7 (0.7)	33.5 (1.1)	31.7 (0.9)	32.6 (1.4)	31.6 (1.4)	32.8 (0.8)	40.4 (1.7)	38.5 (0.7)	34.1 (0.7)	34.4 (0.6)
Definitely would not	23.0 (0.9)[2]	31.1 (0.8)[1]	24.2 (1.7)[2]	31.9 (1.2)[1]	22.9 (1.5)[2]	32.7 (1.0)[1]	17.5 (1.2)[2]	22.8 (0.8)[1]	21.7 (0.7)[2]	29.5 (0.5)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by service who reported the type and time of physical and sexual abuse as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2005 (Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q103; Receipt of Prescribed Medication, Q106; Receipt of Counseling, Q104; Concerns Sought Help, Q105; Perceived Damage to Career, Q107) and 2008 (Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Receipt of Prescribed Medication, Q90; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Concerns Sought Help, Q128; Perceived Damage to Career, Q129).

Table 4.35 **SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT ISSUES, PAST 12 MONTHS, 2002–2008**

Mental Health Measure	DoD Services[a,c] 2002	DoD Services[a,c] 2005	DoD Services[a,c] 2008	All Services[b] 2008
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling	18.7 (0.6)	17.8 (0.6)[34]	19.8 (0.6)[2]	19.8 (0.6)[2]
Receipt of Mental Health Counseling				
Any counseling professional[d]	12.5 (0.5)[234]	13.9 (0.5)[134]	17.0 (0.7)[12]	16.9 (0.7)[12]
From a military mental health professional	6.1 (0.4)[234]	7.8 (0.4)[134]	10.2 (0.6)[12]	10.1 (0.6)[12]
From a general physician at a military facility	4.4 (0.3)[34]	4.3 (0.2)[34]	7.3 (0.5)[12]	7.3 (0.5)[12]
From a military chaplain	5.4 (0.3)	5.5 (0.3)	6.1 (0.3)	6.0 (0.3)
From a civilian mental health professional	2.1 (0.2)[234]	3.0 (0.2)[134]	4.7 (0.4)[12]	4.7 (0.4)[12]
From a general physician at a civilian facility	1.1 (0.1)[34]	1.0 (0.1)[34]	2.7 (0.2)[12]	2.7 (0.2)[12]
From a civilian pastoral counselor	2.2 (0.1)[34]	2.3 (0.2)	2.8 (0.2)[1]	2.8 (0.2)[1]
From a self-help group (AA, NA)	NA NA	2.1 (0.2)	2.4 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)
Concerns Sought Help For				
Depression	NA NA	7.4 (0.3)	7.8 (0.5)	7.8 (0.5)
Anxiety	NA NA	4.6 (0.3)[34]	5.9 (0.4)[2]	5.9 (0.4)[2]
Family problems	NA NA	7.3 (0.4)	7.5 (0.4)	7.4 (0.4)
Substance use problems	NA NA	1.8 (0.2)	1.6 (0.1)	1.6 (0.1)
Anger or stress management	NA NA	5.9 (0.3)[34]	7.4 (0.5)[2]	7.3 (0.4)[2]
Other	NA NA	4.8 (0.3)	4.9 (0.4)	4.8 (0.3)
Perceived Damage to Career				
Definitely would	18.3 (0.6)[234]	16.1 (0.5)[134]	13.0 (0.4)[12]	12.9 (0.4)[12]
Probably would	30.5 (0.5)[234]	28.0 (0.6)[134]	23.1 (0.5)[12]	23.1 (0.5)[12]
Probably would not	35.6 (0.8)	34.1 (0.7)	34.4 (0.6)	34.6 (0.6)
Definitely would not	15.6 (0.4)[234]	21.7 (0.7)[134]	29.5 (0.5)[12]	29.5 (0.5)[12]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the mental health issues indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between 2002, 2005, 2008 DoD Services and 2008 All Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008, DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2008, All Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]2005 and 2008 estimates for "Any counseling professional" reported here may differ from what is reported in other tables. "From a self-help group (AA, NA)" was not included in the "Any counseling professional" estimates reported in this table to preserve consistency with the 2002 study.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 2002 (Receipt of Counseling, Q91; Perceived Damage to Career, Q92), 2005 (Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q103; Receipt of Counseling, Q104; Concerns Sought Help, Q105; Perceived Damage to Career, Q107), and 2008 (Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Receipt of Prescribed Medication, Q90; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Concerns Sought Help, Q128; Perceived Damage to Career, Q129).

Table 4.36 **PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, 2008**

Mental Health Measure	*N*	Perceived Damage to Career[c]: Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
DoD Services[a]					
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months					
Received mental health services	*3,062*	19.5 (1.3)[2]	27.8 (1.4)	32.5 (1.2)[2]	20.2 (0.8)
Did not receive services	*1,704*	24.0 (1.9)[1]	29.2 (1.1)	28.9 (1.5)[1]	17.9 (1.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days					
Received mental health services	*1,423*	26.3 (1.5)	29.7 (2.0)	28.0 (1.6)[2]	16.0 (0.9)[2]
Did not receive services	*1,847*	25.4 (1.3)	29.9 (1.5)	23.2 (1.2)[1]	21.6 (1.4)[1]
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days					
Received mental health services	*2,140*	24.2 (1.1)	29.7 (1.4)	30.4 (1.4)[2]	15.7 (0.8)[2]
Did not receive services	*2,709*	22.1 (1.1)	28.7 (0.7)	26.6 (0.9)[1]	22.6 (1.0)[1]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months					
Received mental health services	*440*	31.6 (4.0)	32.2 (3.5)	21.0 (2.1)	15.3 (1.9)
Did not receive services	*305*	27.8 (3.4)	34.2 (3.5)	22.6 (3.0)	15.3 (2.5)
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days					
Received mental health services	*625*	28.8 (2.8)	33.2 (3.1)	23.3 (2.3)	14.7 (1.8)[2]
Did not receive services	*319*	29.9 (2.4)	27.0 (2.6)	21.1 (3.0)	22.0 (2.1)[1]
All Services[b]					
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months					
Received mental health services	*3,530*	19.3 (1.3)[2]	27.8 (1.4)	32.6 (1.2)[2]	20.3 (0.8)
Did not receive services	*1,954*	23.8 (1.9)[1]	29.1 (1.1)	29.2 (1.5)[1]	17.9 (1.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days					
Received mental health services	*1,568*	26.2 (1.5)	29.7 (2.0)	28.0 (1.6)[2]	16.2 (0.9)[2]
Did not receive services	*2,077*	25.3 (1.3)	29.7 (1.5)	23.5 (1.2)[1]	21.5 (1.4)[1]
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days					
Received mental health services	*2,410*	24.0 (1.1)	29.9 (1.4)	30.3 (1.3)[2]	15.8 (0.8)[2]
Did not receive services	*3,084*	22.0 (1.0)	28.6 (0.7)	26.8 (0.9)[1]	22.6 (1.0)[1]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 4.36 **PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Mental Health Measure	*N*	Perceived Damage to Career[c]: Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months					
Received mental health services	*481*	31.3 (3.9)	32.2 (3.4)	21.2 (2.1)	15.3 (1.9)
Did not receive services	*329*	27.7 (3.4)	34.4 (3.5)	22.7 (3.0)	15.2 (2.5)
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days[d]					
Received mental health services	*687*	28.8 (2.8)	33.3 (3.0)	23.2 (2.2)	14.7 (1.7)[2]
Did not receive services	*359*	29.8 (2.4)	27.1 (2.6)	21.1 (3.0)	22.1 (2.0)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the estimate for those that received mental health services and those that did not. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Received mental health services) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Did not receive services) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Refers to individuals who reported their mental health limited usual activities for 11 or more days in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.37 **TRENDS IN PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, ARMY, 2005 AND 2008**

			Perceived Damage to Career[a]							
	N		Definitely Would		Probably Would		Probably Would Not		Definitely Would Not	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months										
Received mental health services	*442*	*879*	25.9 (1.7)	21.8 (2.5)	27.2 (2.3)	27.9 (2.6)	31.8 (1.7)	29.9 (2.0)	15.1 (1.7)[2]	20.4 (1.1)[1]
Did not receive services	*289*	*464*	33.6 (2.7)	27.1 (3.8)	35.4 (2.7)[2]	25.6 (2.2)[1]	21.9 (2.5)	28.2 (3.1)	9.1 (1.6)[2]	19.1 (2.3)[1]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days										
Received mental health services	*184*	*477*	31.6 (2.7)	25.4 (2.4)	28.0 (2.2)	32.0 (3.4)	27.5 (3.8)	26.1 (2.5)	12.8 (3.5)	16.5 (1.4)
Did not receive services	*320*	*504*	27.1 (2.0)	25.0 (2.2)	32.9 (2.8)	29.9 (2.3)	20.3 (2.6)	21.2 (1.9)	19.7 (2.3)	23.8 (2.8)
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days										
Received mental health services	*346*	*667*	29.9 (2.8)	24.9 (2.1)	25.5 (3.9)	28.3 (2.6)	27.9 (3.1)	30.9 (2.4)	16.7 (1.9)	15.9 (1.4)
Did not receive services	*542*	*699*	29.5 (2.1)[2]	21.0 (1.9)[1]	28.6 (2.0)	26.6 (1.3)	25.8 (1.9)	28.2 (1.7)	16.1 (2.7)[2]	24.2 (1.7)[1]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months[b]										
Received mental health services	*101*	*141*	31.4 (4.8)	33.3 (6.8)	34.0 (5.5)	28.5 (4.1)	27.2 (5.6)	16.9 (3.0)	7.5 (3.0)[2]	21.3 (3.5)[1]
Did not receive services	*78*	*149*	39.5 (3.8)	27.8 (5.5)	28.7 (5.8)	27.7 (5.8)	17.7 (6.1)	16.1 (3.2)	14.1 (6.1)	28.4 (4.1)
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days[c]										
Received mental health services	*79*	*212*	37.9 (4.9)	29.7 (4.8)	14.7 (4.6)[2]	33.7 (5.0)[1]	33.6 (6.4)	20.9 (3.3)	13.8 (2.9)	15.7 (2.8)
Did not receive services	*31*	*93*	+ (+)	30.2 (4.7)	+ (+)	23.7 (5.5)	+ (+)	26.1 (5.4)	+ (+)	20.0 (2.8)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Army personnel by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

[c]Refers to individuals who reported their mental health limited usual activities for 11 or more days in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Service, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.38 **TRENDS IN PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, NAVY, 2005 AND 2008**

			Perceived Damage to Career[a]							
	N		Definitely Would		Probably Would		Probably Would Not		Definitely Would Not	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months										
Received mental health services	*517*	*719*	21.0 (3.3)	17.2 (1.3)	28.8 (2.1)	29.8 (2.7)	30.1 (3.1)	32.6 (2.8)	20.1 (2.4)	20.4 (2.3)
Did not receive services	*305*	*469*	27.6 (4.4)	20.8 (2.4)	31.2 (2.5)	34.0 (1.2)	26.7 (2.3)	28.1 (1.8)	14.5 (5.1)	17.1 (1.7)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days										
Received mental health services	*196*	*335*	28.1 (7.0)	26.6 (3.3)	33.2 (3.6)	28.9 (4.1)	19.0 (3.2)[2]	29.6 (3.8)[1]	19.7 (4.7)	14.8 (1.4)
Did not receive services	*331*	*493*	28.4 (2.9)	23.9 (2.8)	26.9 (3.7)	30.5 (2.3)	17.5 (3.8)[2]	27.7 (3.0)[1]	27.3 (5.7)	17.9 (1.1)
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days										
Received mental health services	*355*	*538*	27.6 (2.5)	24.1 (1.4)	32.1 (2.6)	32.8 (2.9)	23.7 (2.7)	27.5 (2.9)	16.6 (2.1)	15.6 (1.1)
Did not receive services	*532*	*797*	28.6 (1.7)[2]	22.5 (2.1)[1]	31.9 (2.3)	29.9 (0.9)	22.5 (2.0)	27.1 (1.6)	16.9 (2.3)	20.5 (1.6)
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months[b]										
Received mental health services	*96*	*141*	+ (+)	23.6 (5.0)	+ (+)	42.8 (7.5)	10.7 (4.7)	18.6 (2.3)	14.9 (5.1)	15.0 (3.6)
Did not receive services	*90*	*156*	36.2 (3.7)[2]	13.8 (3.5)[1]	29.4 (6.9)	30.9 (4.0)	21.7 (7.1)	24.6 (3.3)	12.7 (4.9)[2]	30.6 (2.9)[1]
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days[c]										
Received mental health services	*56*	*154*	+ (+)	25.8 (4.1)	24.5 (6.1)	35.7 (5.9)	+ (+)	23.3 (4.5)	25.9 (5.8)	15.3 (2.0)
Did not receive services	*60*	*114*	+ (+)	24.8 (2.6)	32.5 (4.3)	32.9 (2.8)	+ (+)	19.4 (5.9)	+ (+)	22.8 (3.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Navy personnel by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

[c]Refers to individuals who reported their mental health limited usual activities for 11 or more days in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.39 **TRENDS IN PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, MARINE CORPS, 2005 AND 2008**

			Perceived Damage to Career[a]							
	N		Definitely Would		Probably Would		Probably Would Not		Definitely Would Not	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months										
Received mental health services	*281*	*676*	16.2 (5.3)	22.6 (0.6)	27.0 (3.4)	26.0 (1.7)	35.0 (8.1)	30.9 (1.6)	21.8 (5.2)	20.5 (1.9)
Did not receive services	*216*	*368*	28.9 (5.7)	19.8 (2.5)	31.0 (6.4)	34.8 (1.7)	23.9 (4.8)	25.0 (2.5)	16.3 (4.7)	20.4 (3.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days										
Received mental health services	*110*	*363*	21.2 (7.3)	30.1 (2.6)	24.1 (5.7)	25.5 (2.8)	+ (+)	28.5 (1.7)	29.8 (8.0)	15.9 (1.5)
Did not receive services	*253*	*458*	28.5 (3.3)	22.3 (3.0)	25.9 (5.0)	27.7 (5.4)	19.9 (3.1)	24.2 (1.4)	25.7 (3.7)	25.9 (3.5)
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days										
Received mental health services	*223*	*529*	16.0 (4.5)[2]	26.0 (2.0)[1]	31.8 (3.0)	28.4 (1.8)	29.5 (4.0)	29.6 (1.1)	22.7 (5.6)	15.9 (1.1)
Did not receive services	*419*	*661*	31.2 (2.4)[2]	19.7 (2.4)[1]	28.1 (3.5)	27.9 (1.8)	20.9 (2.0)[2]	26.8 (2.2)[1]	19.7 (1.8)[2]	25.5 (2.2)[1]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months[b]										
Received mental health services	*71*	*138*	27.7 (5.1)	34.8 (4.9)	27.6 (3.5)	18.7 (4.0)	+ (+)	30.7 (2.9)	23.2 (6.5)	15.8 (4.3)
Did not receive services	*68*	*109*	+ (+)	+ (+)	34.4 (6.8)	19.3 (3.9)	2.2 (1.5)[2]	25.4 (4.5)[1]	+ (+)	28.5 (5.4)
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days[c]										
Received mental health services	*48*	*166*	+ (+)	31.8 (3.6)	+ (+)	29.0 (3.9)	+ (+)	25.3 (5.2)	+ (+)	13.8 (3.5)
Did not receive services	*41*	*58*	+ (+)	33.2 (4.1)	+ (+)	26.9 (5.5)	+ (+)	10.9 (4.2)	+ (+)	29.0 (6.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Marine Corps personnel by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

[c]Refers to individuals who reported their mental health limited usual activities for 11 or more days in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.40 **TRENDS IN PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, AIR FORCE, 2005 AND 2008**

			Perceived Damage to Career[a]							
	N		Definitely Would		Probably Would		Probably Would Not		Definitely Would Not	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months										
Received mental health services	*424*	*788*	16.4 (1.3)	14.5 (1.6)	24.1 (3.2)	27.0 (1.5)	40.2 (2.8)	39.1 (2.2)	19.2 (2.4)	19.4 (2.0)
Did not receive services	*259*	*403*	25.7 (2.3)	24.3 (2.3)	33.7 (4.6)	26.9 (2.3)	28.5 (4.5)	34.3 (1.9)	12.1 (2.8)	14.4 (2.1)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days										
Received mental health services	*130*	*248*	29.1 (6.8)	24.4 (3.8)	29.6 (6.2)	26.8 (3.7)	28.0 (5.6)	32.5 (3.7)	13.3 (5.1)	16.2 (2.8)
Did not receive services	*255*	*392*	34.5 (4.1)	31.1 (2.6)	28.5 (3.3)	30.8 (3.1)	22.2 (2.4)	21.1 (2.1)	14.8 (2.2)	17.0 (2.3)
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days										
Received mental health services	*249*	*406*	24.9 (3.0)	19.8 (1.8)	32.5 (5.4)	31.2 (1.6)	30.3 (4.4)	33.7 (2.5)	12.4 (2.8)	15.2 (2.2)
Did not receive services	*476*	*552*	27.3 (2.8)	26.2 (2.0)	30.9 (2.9)	32.6 (2.1)	27.6 (3.4)	21.9 (1.8)	14.2 (2.1)	19.3 (2.1)
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months[b]										
Received mental health services	*73*	*97*	28.7 (6.8)	22.8 (4.3)	+ (+)	27.8 (5.1)	20.0 (5.7)	36.1 (6.9)	14.9 (5.9)	13.3 (4.0)
Did not receive services	*74*	*111*	+ (+)	25.7 (3.4)	28.4 (5.5)	31.8 (4.9)	25.4 (7.0)	28.4 (4.3)	3.4 (2.0)[2]	14.1 (3.7)[1]
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days[c]										
Received mental health services	*35*	*93*	+ (+)	25.8 (6.9)	+ (+)	32.4 (6.2)	+ (+)	32.2 (5.6)	5.1 (2.3)	9.7 (4.7)
Did not receive services	*30*	*54*	+ (+)	38.3 (6.4)	+ (+)	24.4 (3.4)	+ (+)	17.9 (6.4)	+ (+)	19.3 (5.0)

Note: Table displays the percentage of Air Force personnel by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

[c]Refers to individuals who reported their mental health limited usual activities for 11 or more days in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.41 **TRENDS IN PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, DOD SERVICES, 2005 AND 2008**

			Perceived Damage to Career[a]							
	N		Definitely Would		Probably Would		Probably Would Not		Definitely Would Not	
Mental Health Measure	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months										
Received mental health services	*1,664*	*3,062*	21.1 (1.4)	19.5 (1.3)	26.8 (1.4)	27.8 (1.4)	34.0 (1.5)	32.5 (1.2)	18.2 (1.3)	20.2 (0.8)
Did not receive services	*1,069*	*1,704*	29.8 (1.8)[2]	24.0 (1.9)[1]	33.4 (1.9)	29.2 (1.1)	24.8 (1.7)	28.9 (1.5)	12.0 (1.7)[2]	17.9 (1.2)[1]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days										
Received mental health services	*620*	*1,423*	28.9 (2.8)	26.3 (1.5)	29.4 (1.9)	29.7 (2.0)	24.8 (2.4)	28.0 (1.6)	16.8 (2.5)	16.0 (0.9)
Did not receive services	*1,159*	*1,847*	29.2 (1.6)	25.4 (1.3)	29.5 (1.8)	29.9 (1.5)	19.9 (1.6)	23.2 (1.2)	21.5 (1.9)	21.6 (1.4)
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days										
Received mental health services	*1,173*	*2,140*	26.4 (1.6)	24.2 (1.1)	29.6 (2.2)	29.7 (1.4)	27.4 (1.8)	30.4 (1.4)	16.6 (1.3)	15.7 (0.8)
Did not receive services	*1,969*	*2,709*	29.1 (1.1)[2]	22.1 (1.1)[1]	29.8 (1.3)	28.7 (0.7)	24.6 (1.2)	26.6 (0.9)	16.5 (1.3)[2]	22.6 (1.0)[1]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months[b]										
Received mental health services	*341*	*517*	32.0 (5.3)	29.6 (3.5)	34.3 (4.0)	30.1 (3.0)	20.4 (3.3)	22.7 (2.0)	13.4 (2.6)	17.6 (1.9)
Did not receive services	*310*	*525*	41.0 (3.0)[2]	23.4 (3.1)[1]	29.7 (3.3)	28.3 (2.8)	17.9 (3.4)	21.9 (2.2)	11.4 (3.0)[2]	26.4 (2.2)[1]
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days[c]										
Received mental health services	*218*	*625*	34.5 (4.2)	28.8 (2.8)	22.2 (4.2)[2]	33.2 (3.1)[1]	28.2 (5.1)	23.3 (2.3)	15.1 (2.3)	14.7 (1.8)
Did not receive services	*162*	*319*	36.1 (5.3)	29.9 (2.4)	32.8 (5.2)	27.0 (2.6)	16.7 (3.9)	21.1 (3.0)	14.4 (4.1)	22.0 (2.1)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding. DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]2005 estimates may differ from estimates published elsewhere. The variables used to construct the 2005 estimates in this table were edited to be consistent with the 2008 study.

[c]Refers to individuals who reported their mental health limited usual activities for 11 or more days in the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.42 **PERCEIVED DAMAGE TO MILITARY CAREER FOR SEEKING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, BY SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES, COAST GUARD, 2008**

Mental Health Measure	*N*	Perceived Damage to Career[a]: Definitely Would	Probably Would	Probably Would Not	Definitely Would Not
Perceived Need for Mental Health Counseling, Past 12 Months					
Received mental health services	*468*	14.0 (1.3)	28.4 (2.6)	35.8 (2.7)	21.8 (3.0)
Did not receive services	*250*	16.3 (1.9)	25.8 (2.2)	37.8 (3.2)	20.0 (3.4)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days					
Received mental health services	*145*	22.3 (4.0)	26.1 (3.9)	28.9 (3.6)	22.7 (5.1)
Did not receive services	*230*	22.7 (4.3)	23.0 (1.7)	36.2 (4.6)	18.0 (5.6)
Need for Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days					
Received mental health services	*270*	17.9 (2.2)	37.4 (2.3)[2]	28.6 (2.3)	16.2 (2.1)[2]
Did not receive services	*375*	20.3 (2.6)	26.0 (2.4)[1]	31.6 (3.8)	22.1 (3.0)[1]
Suicidal Ideation, Past 12 Months					
Received mental health services	*41*	20.5 (6.0)	31.1 (7.7)	30.1 (7.0)	+ (+)
Did not receive services	*24*	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)
Activities Limited by Poor Mental Health, Past 30 Days					
Received mental health services	*62*	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	15.3 (5.6)
Did not receive services	*40*	+ (+)	28.6 (4.3)	+ (+)	27.0 (6.0)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in the Coast Guard by Mental Health Measure who reported the perceived damage to their career for seeking mental health services would be "Definitely Would," "Probably Would," "Probably Would Not," and "Definitely Would Not." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Percent estimates within each row may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the estimate for those that received mental health services and those that did not. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Received mental health services) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Did not receive services) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Perceived Damage to Career, Q129; Receipt of Counseling, Q127; Perceived Need for Counseling Services, Q126; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Limited Usual Activities, Q108; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Suicidal Ideation, Q119).

Table 4.43 **NEED FOR FURTHER POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) EVALUATION BY SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE MEASURES, BY SERVICE, 2008 (STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE MEASURES DISPLAYED)**

Substance Use Measure	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Smoking Status							
Never smoked	10.0 (1.0)[34]	6.9 (0.3)[34]	11.8 (1.2)[34]	4.4 (0.4)[34]	7.9 (0.4)[34]	4.6 (0.5)[234]	7.8 (0.4)[34]
Former smokers	11.5 (1.1)[34]	8.3 (0.7)[34]	12.3 (2.4)[34]	3.6 (0.5)[34]	8.8 (0.6)[34]	9.3 (0.8)[1]	8.9 (0.6)[34]
Current but not heavy smokers	16.6 (1.6)[124]	12.0 (0.9)[124]	18.0 (1.8)[124]	7.9 (0.9)[124]	14.0 (0.9)[124]	9.3 (1.7)[1]	13.9 (0.8)[124]
Current heavy smokers	24.9 (3.2)[123]	17.8 (1.6)[123]	24.9 (2.5)[123]	15.3 (2.4)[123]	22.0 (1.7)[123]	12.4 (2.6)[1]	21.8 (1.6)[123]
Drinking Level							
Abstainer	10.5 (1.3)[5]	9.0 (0.8)[35]	10.0 (2.1)[25]	3.9 (0.7)[5]	8.3 (0.6)[235]	6.8 (0.7)[35]	8.3 (0.6)[235]
Infrequent / Light drinkers	11.6 (1.3)[35]	8.4 (0.7)[35]	14.1 (2.0)[135]	6.2 (0.7)[35]	9.7 (0.6)[1345]	7.5 (1.8)	9.7 (0.6)[1345]
Moderate drinkers	8.0 (1.0)[25]	5.6 (0.8)[125]	10.9 (1.2)[245]	3.8 (0.7)[25]	6.5 (0.5)[1245]	4.4 (1.3)[15]	6.4 (0.4)[1245]
Moderate / Heavy drinkers	10.7 (1.3)[5]	6.9 (0.9)[5]	13.2 (1.6)[35]	5.1 (0.7)[5]	8.6 (0.5)[235]	5.0 (0.7)[5]	8.5 (0.5)[235]
Heavy drinkers	22.5 (2.4)[1234]	15.0 (1.8)[1234]	21.9 (0.4)[1234]	10.5 (1.0)[1234]	18.7 (1.2)[1234]	10.8 (1.7)[134]	18.5 (1.2)[1234]
Illicit Drug Use							
No illicit drug use in the past 12 months	10.6 (1.0)[234]	7.7 (0.5)[234]	11.8 (1.0)[234]	4.7 (0.2)[234]	8.5 (0.4)[234]	5.6 (0.5)[234]	8.4 (0.4)[234]
Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse, past 12 months[d]	21.2 (2.2)[13]	15.8 (1.8)[13]	26.8 (1.9)[13]	10.7 (1.3)[13]	19.1 (1.3)[13]	13.4 (1.8)[13]	19.0 (1.2)[13]
Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse, past 12 months[e]	28.2 (4.1)[124]	26.3 (3.0)[124]	36.1 (2.6)[124]	28.1 (3.1)[124]	29.2 (2.4)[124]	23.3 (4.2)[124]	29.0 (2.4)[124]
Any prescription drug misuse, past 12 months[f]	21.4 (2.1)[13]	15.7 (2.3)[13]	27.6 (2.7)[13]	9.8 (1.2)[13]	19.0 (1.3)[13]	13.4 (1.8)[13]	18.9 (1.2)[13]
Total	13.4 (1.3)	9.1 (0.4)	15.0 (1.4)	5.6 (0.2)	10.7 (0.6)	6.8 (0.5)	10.6 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who classified as needing further PTSD evaluation by the substance use measures indicated in the rows of this table. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted, within each column, between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Smoking Status rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Never smoked) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Former smoker) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Current but not heavy smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Current heavy smokers) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Any illicit drug use refers to the nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP/LSD/MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, GHB/GBL, inhalants, amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[f]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including methamphetamine, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives or pain relievers.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Current Smoker, Lifetime Smoker, and Nonsmoker, Q54 and Q58; Alcohol Drinking Level, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse Past 12 Months, Q81, Q82, Q83, Q86a-f, Q87a-f, and Q88a-f; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse: Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j).

APPENDIX C:
COMBAT EXPOSURE AND DEPLOYMENT TABLES

APPENDIX C:
LIST OF TABLES

Number		Page
5.1	Level of Lifetime Combat Exposure, by Service, 2008	421
5.2	Estimates of Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days, by Service and Lifetime Combat Exposure, 2008	422
5.3	Negative Effects of Alcohol Use, by Service and Lifetime Combat Exposure, 2008	424
5.4	Standardized Estimates of the Negative Effects of Alcohol Use, by Service and Lifetime Combat Exposure, 2008	426
5.5	Stress Level, by Service and Lifetime Combat Exposure, 2008	428
5.6	Standardized Estimates of Stress Level, by Service and Lifetime Combat Exposure, 2008	433
5.7	SocioDemographic Characteristics of Personnel with High Lifetime Combat Exposure, 2008	438
5.8	Alcohol and Tobacco Use and Influences on Use Among Personnel with High Lifetime Combat Exposure, by Service, 2008	440
5.9	Deployment Characteristics, by Service, 2008	441
5.10	Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, by Service and Deployment Status, 2008	443
5.11	Standardized Estimates of Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, by Service and Deployment Status, 2008	445
5.12	Substance Use by Service and Deployment, 2008	447
5.13	Substance Use by Service and Deployment, Standardized Estimates, 2008	450
5.14	Stress and Mental Health Problems by Service and Deployment, 2008	453
5.15	Stress and Mental Health Problems by Service and Deployment, Standardized Estimates, 2008	457
5.16	Substance Use by Service, Deployment, and Theater, 2008	461
5.17	Standardized Estimates of Substance Use by Service, Deployment, and Theater, 2008	464
5.18	Stress and Mental Health Problems by Service, Deployment, and Theater, 2008	467
5.19	Standardized Estimates of Stress and Mental Health Problems by Service, Deployment, and Theater, 2008	471
5.20	Deployment-Related Change in Substance Use, by Service, 2008	475
5.21	Deployment-Related Change in Interpersonal Relations, by Service, 2008	477
5.22	Job satisfaction, by Service and Deployment Status, 2008	478
5.23	Standardized Estimates of Job Satisfaction, by Service and Deployment Status, 2008	480

5.24 Stress and Mental Health Problems by Service and Association with Hurricane Relief, 2008.....482

Table 5.1 **LEVEL OF LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Lifetime Combat Exposure	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Low	12.1 (1.3)[2346]	57.6 (2.3)[1346]	22.9 (4.0)[1246]	43.4 (1.6)[1236]	32.8 (2.0)[6]	63.6 (1.4)[12345]	33.6 (2.0)
Moderate	28.4 (3.2)[4]	32.2 (1.2)[4]	34.2 (3.9)	41.1 (1.3)[126]	33.0 (1.4)	32.1 (1.5)[4]	33.0 (1.3)
High	59.5 (4.1)[246]	10.3 (1.4)[1346]	43.0 (7.6)[246]	15.5 (1.0)[1236]	34.2 (2.6)[6]	4.3 (0.4)[12345]	33.4 (2.5)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel who have ever been deployed, by Service, who reported the indicated level of lifetime combat exposure. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates within each column may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.2 **ESTIMATES OF ALCOHOL USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008**

Service/Lifetime Combat Exposure	Alcohol Measure[a]							
	Any Alcohol Use	Days Drinking[b]	Heavy Alcohol Use[c]	Days Heavy Drinking[d]	Average Daily Ounces Ethanol[b]	Largest Number of Drinks[b]	Number of Drinks to Feel Drunk[e]	Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year
Army								
Low	76.1 (3.2)[3]	8.2 (0.8)[3]	17.2 (3.2)[3]	10.9 (0.9)	1.8 (0.2)[3]	7.0 (0.7)[3]	7.0 (0.3)	33.5 (4.5)
Moderate	78.6 (1.4)[3]	8.8 (0.3)[3]	17.6 (2.0)[3]	9.7 (0.8)[3]	1.8 (0.1)[3]	6.4 (0.4)[3]	6.8 (0.4)[3]	30.1 (3.2)
High	84.2 (0.9)[12]	10.9 (0.8)[12]	27.2 (3.3)[12]	12.5 (0.5)[2]	3.3 (0.5)[12]	9.0 (0.6)[12]	8.0 (0.3)[2]	38.1 (4.0)
Total[f]	81.6 (1.1)	10.0 (0.6)	23.2 (2.6)	11.7 (0.5)	2.7 (0.4)	8.1 (0.6)	7.5 (0.3)	35.3 (3.2)
Navy								
Low	81.8 (1.4)[3]	8.6 (0.2)[3]	17.1 (1.0)	10.4 (0.2)[3]	1.8 (0.1)[3]	6.8 (0.2)	6.3 (0.1)[3]	34.9 (1.4)[2]
Moderate	84.0 (1.2)	8.6 (0.4)[3]	15.5 (1.2)[3]	9.5 (0.6)[3]	1.7 (0.1)[3]	6.4 (0.3)	6.4 (0.2)	31.0 (1.8)[1]
High	85.7 (1.1)[1]	10.3 (0.8)[12]	21.6 (2.7)[2]	15.1 (1.4)[12]	3.5 (0.6)[12]	7.7 (0.6)	7.1 (0.4)[1]	34.5 (3.4)
Total[f]	82.9 (0.9)	8.8 (0.3)	17.0 (0.9)	10.8 (0.4)	1.9 (0.1)	6.8 (0.2)	6.4 (0.1)	33.6 (1.4)
Marine Corps								
Low	85.2 (2.0)	9.9 (0.5)	29.4 (3.6)	11.4 (0.8)[3]	3.1 (0.6)	9.6 (0.6)[2]	8.2 (0.5)[2]	45.7 (4.0)
Moderate	82.9 (1.9)	9.2 (0.2)[3]	21.1 (1.6)[3]	11.1 (1.0)[3]	2.2 (0.2)[3]	8.2 (0.4)[13]	7.1 (0.2)[13]	37.0 (1.4)[3]
High	84.0 (0.9)	11.1 (0.5)[2]	32.4 (2.4)[2]	13.5 (0.5)[12]	3.7 (0.5)[2]	10.5 (0.7)[2]	8.5 (0.5)[2]	45.2 (2.6)[2]
Total[f]	83.9 (0.3)	10.2 (0.3)	27.8 (1.7)	12.3 (0.3)	3.0 (0.3)	9.5 (0.4)	8.0 (0.2)	42.5 (1.7)
Air Force								
Low	80.0 (1.2)	7.6 (0.2)[3]	14.0 (1.6)[3]	9.0 (0.4)	1.2 (0.1)[3]	5.9 (0.3)[3]	5.8 (0.2)[3]	27.7 (2.1)[3]
Moderate	81.5 (1.3)	7.7 (0.2)[3]	13.4 (0.7)[3]	9.1 (0.5)	1.2 (0.1)[3]	5.6 (0.2)[3]	5.8 (0.1)[3]	26.9 (1.9)[3]
High	81.1 (1.5)	9.4 (0.4)[12]	20.7 (2.7)[12]	11.0 (1.0)	2.6 (0.4)[12]	7.7 (0.6)[12]	7.2 (0.3)[12]	35.0 (3.3)[12]
Total[f]	80.8 (0.9)	7.9 (0.1)	14.8 (1.0)	9.5 (0.4)	1.4 (0.1)	6.1 (0.2)	6.0 (0.1)	28.5 (1.8)
DoD Services[g]								
Low	80.7 (0.9)[3]	8.4 (0.2)[3]	17.2 (0.9)[3]	10.3 (0.3)[3]	1.7 (0.1)[3]	6.8 (0.2)[23]	6.4 (0.1)[3]	33.4 (1.2)[2]
Moderate	81.4 (0.8)[3]	8.5 (0.2)[3]	16.3 (0.8)[3]	9.8 (0.4)[3]	1.6 (0.1)[3]	6.4 (0.2)[13]	6.4 (0.1)[3]	30.3 (1.3)[13]
High	83.9 (0.7)[12]	10.7 (0.5)[12]	26.8 (2.2)[12]	12.7 (0.3)[12]	3.3 (0.3)[12]	9.0 (0.4)[12]	7.9 (0.2)[12]	38.6 (2.7)[2]
Total[f]	82.0 (0.5)	9.2 (0.3)	20.1 (1.1)	11.2 (0.3)	2.2 (0.2)	7.4 (0.2)	7.0 (0.1)	34.1 (1.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.2 **ESTIMATES OF ALCOHOL USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Lifetime Combat Exposure	Alcohol Measure[a] Any Alcohol Use	Days Drinking[b]	Heavy Alcohol Use[c]	Days Heavy Drinking[d]	Average Daily Ounces Ethanol[b]	Largest Number of Drinks[b]	Number of Drinks to Feel Drunk[e]	Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year
Coast Guard								
Low	85.1 (1.6)	9.0 (0.2)[3]	17.8 (1.3)[3]	10.0 (0.4)	1.5 (0.1)[3]	6.7 (0.3)[3]	6.0 (0.2)[3]	36.0 (1.1)[3]
Moderate	86.7 (2.2)	9.0 (0.3)[3]	17.1 (2.2)[3]	11.2 (0.7)	1.4 (0.2)[3]	6.8 (0.5)[3]	6.3 (0.3)[3]	33.6 (2.0)[3]
High	90.3 (3.2)	13.4 (0.9)[12]	34.7 (4.1)[12]	+ (+)	5.3 (1.2)[12]	10.3 (1.0)[12]	8.8 (1.1)[12]	48.5 (4.3)[12]
Total[f]	85.8 (1.3)	9.2 (0.1)	18.3 (1.1)	10.8 (0.5)	1.7 (0.1)	6.9 (0.3)	6.2 (0.2)	35.8 (0.8)
All Services[h]								
Low	80.9 (0.8)[3]	8.4 (0.2)[3]	17.2 (0.8)[3]	10.2 (0.2)[3]	1.7 (0.1)[3]	6.8 (0.2)[23]	6.4 (0.1)[3]	33.5 (1.1)[2]
Moderate	81.5 (0.7)[3]	8.5 (0.2)[3]	16.3 (0.8)[3]	9.8 (0.4)[3]	1.6 (0.1)[3]	6.4 (0.2)[13]	6.4 (0.1)[3]	30.4 (1.3)[13]
High	84.0 (0.7)[12]	10.7 (0.5)[12]	26.9 (2.2)[12]	12.7 (0.3)[12]	3.3 (0.3)[12]	9.0 (0.4)[12]	7.9 (0.2)[12]	38.6 (2.7)[2]
Total[f]	82.1 (0.5)	9.2 (0.3)	20.1 (1.1)	11.2 (0.3)	2.2 (0.2)	7.4 (0.2)	6.9 (0.1)	34.2 (1.3)

Note: Table displays estimates of military personnel by Service and combat exposure who reported the alcohol measures. Table excludes personnel who were never deployed or did not report information about combat exposure. Table entries for average daily ounces of ethanol, days drinking, days heavy drinking, largest number of drinks, and number of drinks to feel drunk are average values, whereas entries for any alcohol use, heavy alcohol use, and felt drunk 7 or more times in the past year are percentages. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the Low, Moderate and High exposure groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:
[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (High) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Estimates computed among persons who drank any alcohol in the past 30 days.

[c]Defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week in the past 30 days.

[d]Estimates computed among persons who engaged in heavy alcohol use in the past 30 days.

[e]Estimates computed among those who said they drank enough to feel drunk in the past 12 months.

[f]Estimates in the "Total" row represent the estimate of military personnel classified with low, moderate and high lifetime exposure.

[g]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[h]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Days Drinking, Q21, Q24, and Q27; Days Heavy Drinking, Q21–Q24; Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol, Q21–Q29 and Q35-37; Largest Number of Drinks, Q30; Number of Drinks to Feel Drunk, Q39; Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Felt Drunk 7 or More Times in Past Year, Q38; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.3 **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008**

Service/Lifetime Combat Exposure	Negative Effects of Alcohol Use[c]	
	Productivity Loss	Serious Consequences
Army		
Low	7.5 (0.6)[23]	6.9 (2.2)[3]
Moderate	10.0 (1.4)[13]	6.7 (0.9)[3]
High	14.5 (1.7)[12]	11.3 (1.2)[12]
Total[d]	12.4 (1.4)	9.5 (1.2)
Navy		
Low	16.7 (1.5)	6.5 (0.7)
Moderate	15.0 (1.4)	5.9 (0.8)[3]
High	17.6 (2.7)	10.5 (2.4)[2]
Total[d]	16.3 (1.2)	6.7 (0.6)
Marine Corps		
Low	18.4 (1.0)[2]	9.0 (1.9)[3]
Moderate	14.0 (1.2)[1]	9.3 (0.9)[3]
High	17.9 (1.8)	16.4 (2.2)[12]
Total[d]	16.7 (0.9)	12.3 (1.8)
Air Force		
Low	6.0 (0.7)[2]	3.3 (0.6)[3]
Moderate	8.1 (1.2)[1]	2.9 (0.5)[3]
High	8.7 (1.6)	6.8 (1.2)[12]
Total[d]	7.3 (0.8)	3.7 (0.5)
DoD Services[a]		
Low	12.3 (0.9)	5.8 (0.5)[3]
Moderate	11.3 (0.7)[3]	5.7 (0.4)[3]
High	14.7 (1.2)[2]	11.6 (0.9)[12]
Total[d]	12.8 (0.7)	7.7 (0.6)
Coast Guard		
Low	16.0 (1.4)	5.2 (0.9)[3]
Moderate	14.1 (1.6)	5.2 (1.1)[3]
High	19.7 (5.3)	13.9 (3.8)[12]
Total[d]	15.6 (1.0)	5.6 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.3 **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Lifetime Combat Exposure	Negative Effects of Alcohol Use[c]	
	Productivity Loss	Serious Consequences
All Services[b]		
Low	12.5 (0.8)	5.8 (0.5)[3]
Moderate	11.4 (0.7)[3]	5.7 (0.4)[3]
High	14.7 (1.2)[2]	11.6 (0.9)[12]
Total[d]	12.8 (0.7)	7.7 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and combat exposure who reported negative effects of alcohol use in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the Low, Moderate and High exposure groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (High) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates in the "Total" row represent the estimate of military personnel classified with low, moderate and high lifetime exposure.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Productivity Loss, Q40; Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.4 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008**

Service/Lifetime Combat Exposure	Negative Effects of Alcohol Use[c]	
	Productivity Loss	Serious Consequences
Army		
Low	7.3 (0.7)[23]	6.9 (2.3)[3]
Moderate	10.3 (1.3)[13]	7.2 (1.1)[3]
High	14.3 (1.6)[12]	11.0 (1.1)[12]
Total[d]	12.4 (1.4)	9.5 (1.2)
Navy		
Low	15.9 (1.4)	6.1 (0.7)
Moderate	16.3 (1.5)	6.7 (0.9)
High	17.9 (2.4)	10.6 (2.4)
Total[d]	16.3 (1.2)	6.7 (0.6)
Marine Corps		
Low	16.8 (0.9)	7.9 (1.7)[3]
Moderate	14.6 (1.2)	10.0 (0.9)[3]
High	18.2 (1.7)	16.7 (1.9)[12]
Total[d]	16.7 (0.9)	12.3 (1.8)
Air Force		
Low	6.0 (0.7)[2]	3.4 (0.6)[3]
Moderate	8.5 (1.2)[1]	3.0 (0.5)[3]
High	7.7 (1.4)	5.9 (1.1)[12]
Total[d]	7.3 (0.8)	3.7 (0.5)
DoD Services[a]		
Low	11.9 (0.9)[3]	5.6 (0.6)[3]
Moderate	12.0 (0.7)[3]	6.3 (0.5)[3]
High	14.3 (1.0)[12]	11.0 (0.7)[12]
Total[d]	12.8 (0.7)	7.7 (0.6)
Coast Guard		
Low	15.4 (1.3)	5.0 (0.9)
Moderate	15.2 (1.9)	5.7 (1.3)
High	20.3 (6.0)	14.0 (4.4)
Total[d]	15.6 (1.0)	5.6 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.4 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL USE, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Lifetime Combat Exposure	Negative Effects of Alcohol Use[c]	
	Productivity Loss	Serious Consequences
All Services[b]		
Low	12.0 (0.8)[3]	5.6 (0.5)[3]
Moderate	12.1 (0.7)[3]	6.3 (0.5)[3]
High	14.4 (1.0)[12]	11.0 (0.7)[12]
Total[d]	12.8 (0.7)	7.7 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and combat exposure who reported negative effects of alcohol use in the past 12 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the Low, Moderate and High exposure groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (High) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates in the "Total" row represent the estimate of military personnel classified with low, moderate and high lifetime exposure.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Productivity Loss, Q40; Serious Consequences, Q42 (excluding sub-items e, g, h, and i) and Q43; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.5 **STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008**

Service/Stress Level	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c] Low	Moderate	High	Total
Stress at Work, Past 12 Months				
Army				
A lot	25.7 (4.0)[3]	24.2 (2.2)[3]	34.7 (1.3)[12]	30.6 (1.5)
Some/A Little	53.5 (2.5)[2]	60.6 (2.0)[13]	49.1 (0.9)[2]	52.9 (1.4)
None at All	20.7 (2.4)	15.2 (1.8)	16.2 (1.3)	16.5 (1.1)
Navy				
A lot	30.5 (2.4)	31.6 (2.4)	33.8 (2.2)	31.2 (2.1)
Some/A Little	52.0 (2.3)	54.6 (1.8)[3]	49.7 (2.9)[2]	52.6 (1.9)
None at All	17.4 (1.1)[2]	13.8 (1.2)[1]	16.5 (1.3)	16.2 (1.0)
Marine Corps				
A lot	25.0 (4.0)	25.8 (1.7)	29.2 (2.9)	27.1 (1.7)
Some/A Little	54.2 (1.8)	58.7 (2.1)	53.9 (2.0)	55.6 (1.2)
None at All	20.8 (3.0)[2]	15.4 (0.8)[1]	16.9 (1.8)	17.3 (1.0)
Air Force				
A lot	18.1 (1.0)[23]	22.2 (1.1)[13]	33.3 (1.5)[12]	22.2 (0.8)
Some/A Little	62.8 (2.1)[3]	63.2 (1.3)[3]	51.8 (2.1)[12]	61.3 (1.4)
None at All	19.0 (1.6)[2]	14.6 (1.2)[1]	14.8 (2.2)	16.5 (1.1)
DoD Services[a]				
A lot	25.6 (1.4)[3]	25.8 (1.1)[3]	33.7 (1.1)[12]	28.4 (0.9)
Some/A Little	55.7 (1.4)[23]	59.5 (1.0)[13]	50.2 (0.8)[12]	55.1 (0.8)
None at All	18.7 (0.8)[2]	14.7 (0.8)[1]	16.2 (1.0)	16.5 (0.6)
Coast Guard				
A lot	25.2 (1.8)[2]	34.0 (2.8)[1]	34.6 (7.9)	28.4 (1.9)
Some/A Little	62.1 (1.8)[3]	56.6 (2.4)	49.2 (5.6)[1]	59.8 (1.3)
None at All	12.7 (1.4)	9.4 (1.5)	16.1 (4.7)	11.8 (1.1)
All Services[b]				
A lot	25.6 (1.4)[3]	26.0 (1.1)[3]	33.7 (1.1)[12]	28.4 (0.9)
Some/A Little	56.0 (1.3)[23]	59.5 (0.9)[13]	50.2 (0.8)[12]	55.2 (0.8)
None at All	18.4 (0.8)[2]	14.5 (0.7)[1]	16.2 (1.0)	16.4 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.5 **STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Stress Level	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c] Low	Moderate	High	Total
Stress in Family, Past 12 Months				
Army				
A lot	14.0 (1.6)[3]	17.1 (2.1)[3]	23.5 (1.4)[12]	20.5 (1.1)
Some/A Little	51.7 (2.1)	52.1 (1.6)	49.9 (0.8)	50.8 (0.8)
None at All	34.3 (2.1)[3]	30.8 (2.0)	26.6 (0.8)[1]	28.7 (1.0)
Navy				
A lot	15.9 (0.6)[3]	15.6 (0.9)[3]	20.1 (1.3)[12]	16.2 (0.5)
Some/A Little	53.0 (1.4)[2]	58.0 (1.7)[13]	53.0 (1.8)[2]	54.6 (1.3)
None at All	31.1 (1.6)[23]	26.4 (1.8)[1]	26.8 (2.2)[1]	29.1 (1.5)
Marine Corps				
A lot	19.9 (1.0)[3]	20.3 (1.6)[3]	23.0 (1.2)[12]	21.4 (0.9)
Some/A Little	48.1 (2.9)[2]	54.1 (1.8)[13]	50.5 (0.9)[2]	51.2 (1.4)
None at All	32.0 (2.7)[2]	25.6 (1.0)[1]	26.5 (1.1)	27.5 (1.0)
Air Force				
A lot	11.0 (1.0)[23]	13.3 (0.7)[13]	17.1 (1.9)[12]	12.9 (0.8)
Some/A Little	53.3 (1.5)[2]	59.6 (0.9)[13]	52.3 (2.3)[2]	55.8 (0.8)
None at All	35.6 (1.0)[23]	27.1 (0.6)[13]	30.5 (1.7)[12]	31.3 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]				
A lot	14.5 (0.5)[3]	16.0 (0.8)[3]	22.5 (1.0)[12]	17.7 (0.6)
Some/A Little	52.5 (0.9)[2]	56.1 (0.9)[13]	50.5 (0.6)[2]	53.0 (0.6)
None at All	33.0 (0.9)[23]	27.9 (0.9)[1]	27.0 (0.6)[1]	29.3 (0.6)
Coast Guard				
A lot	15.8 (1.4)[2]	21.3 (1.9)[1]	25.4 (6.7)	18.0 (1.3)
Some/A Little	57.2 (1.7)	55.4 (2.2)	48.9 (7.2)	56.2 (1.3)
None at All	27.0 (2.0)	23.3 (2.3)	25.7 (3.8)	25.8 (1.7)
All Services[b]				
A lot	14.5 (0.5)[3]	16.2 (0.8)[3]	22.5 (1.0)[12]	17.7 (0.5)
Some/A Little	52.8 (0.9)[23]	56.1 (0.9)[13]	50.5 (0.6)[12]	53.1 (0.6)
None at All	32.7 (0.8)[23]	27.8 (0.9)[1]	27.0 (0.6)[1]	29.2 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.5 **STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Stress Level	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c] Low	Moderate	High	Total
Stress in Work or Family, Past 12 Months				
Army				
A lot	31.2 (3.8)[3]	33.8 (2.8)[3]	43.8 (1.3)[12]	39.4 (1.6)
Some/A Little	53.9 (3.0)[3]	55.7 (2.0)[3]	45.1 (1.0)[12]	49.2 (1.3)
None at All	14.9 (1.6)	10.5 (1.3)	11.1 (0.8)	11.4 (0.7)
Navy				
A lot	38.1 (1.8)	38.9 (2.1)	41.6 (1.6)	38.7 (1.6)
Some/A Little	49.3 (2.1)	52.0 (1.9)[3]	46.3 (2.6)[2]	49.9 (1.7)
None at All	12.6 (1.0)[2]	9.1 (1.2)[1]	12.1 (2.2)	11.4 (1.0)
Marine Corps				
A lot	36.1 (1.3)	35.8 (1.9)	39.6 (3.0)	37.5 (1.5)
Some/A Little	50.0 (1.1)[2]	54.3 (2.0)[1]	49.1 (2.6)	51.1 (1.6)
None at All	13.9 (1.8)[2]	9.9 (0.5)[1]	11.3 (1.0)	11.4 (0.4)
Air Force				
A lot	24.9 (1.2)[23]	30.4 (1.2)[13]	40.7 (1.1)[12]	29.6 (0.9)
Some/A Little	61.1 (1.9)[3]	60.3 (1.1)[3]	48.6 (1.8)[12]	58.8 (1.3)
None at All	14.0 (1.5)[2]	9.3 (0.8)[1]	10.6 (1.7)	11.5 (1.0)
DoD Services[a]				
A lot	33.0 (1.2)[3]	34.4 (1.2)[3]	42.6 (1.1)[12]	36.8 (0.8)
Some/A Little	53.6 (1.3)[3]	55.9 (0.9)[3]	46.2 (0.9)[12]	51.8 (0.8)
None at All	13.4 (0.7)[23]	9.7 (0.6)[13]	11.2 (0.6)[12]	11.4 (0.5)
Coast Guard				
A lot	33.4 (0.9)[2]	45.2 (2.2)[1]	+ (+)	37.6 (1.3)
Some/A Little	58.2 (1.2)[2]	49.3 (1.6)[1]	+ (+)	54.9 (1.1)
None at All	8.4 (1.0)	5.5 (1.1)	9.4 (2.9)	7.5 (0.6)
All Services[b]				
A lot	33.0 (1.2)[3]	34.7 (1.1)[3]	42.6 (1.1)[12]	36.8 (0.8)
Some/A Little	53.8 (1.3)[3]	55.7 (0.9)[3]	46.2 (0.9)[12]	51.9 (0.8)
None at All	13.2 (0.7)[23]	9.6 (0.6)[13]	11.2 (0.6)[12]	11.3 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.5 **STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Stress Level	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c] Low	Moderate	High	Total
Stress Experienced Upon Returning Home From Last Deployment				
Army				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	15.9 (2.1)[23]	24.7 (2.3)[13]	44.5 (1.8)[12]	35.5 (2.3)
Some/A Little	48.1 (3.7)	52.4 (1.5)[3]	43.1 (1.2)[2]	46.4 (1.1)
None at All	35.9 (2.9)[23]	22.9 (2.4)[13]	12.4 (1.5)[12]	18.1 (2.0)
Navy				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	23.0 (1.2)[3]	26.1 (1.1)[3]	44.8 (3.0)[12]	26.2 (0.8)
Some/A Little	52.1 (1.0)[23]	55.1 (1.5)[13]	43.4 (2.5)[12]	52.2 (0.9)
None at All	24.9 (1.4)[23]	18.7 (1.9)[13]	11.9 (1.4)[12]	21.6 (1.0)
Marine Corps				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	15.8 (2.9)[23]	23.0 (2.2)[13]	44.1 (3.1)[12]	30.5 (2.5)
Some/A Little	53.2 (2.1)[3]	56.6 (1.5)[3]	42.4 (2.1)[12]	49.7 (1.9)
None at All	31.0 (3.6)[23]	20.4 (1.0)[13]	13.5 (1.4)[12]	19.9 (1.1)
Air Force				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	10.7 (1.0)[23]	19.9 (0.7)[13]	44.4 (2.0)[12]	19.7 (1.0)
Some/A Little	54.7 (1.7)[3]	56.8 (1.4)[3]	43.3 (2.1)[12]	53.8 (1.3)
None at All	34.7 (1.1)[23]	23.3 (1.2)[13]	12.3 (1.3)[12]	26.5 (0.7)
DoD Services[a]				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	17.6 (1.0)[23]	23.5 (0.9)[13]	44.5 (1.3)[12]	28.8 (1.0)
Some/A Little	52.4 (0.9)[23]	54.9 (0.8)[13]	43.0 (0.9)[12]	50.0 (0.6)
None at All	29.9 (1.1)[23]	21.6 (1.0)[13]	12.5 (1.0)[12]	21.2 (0.8)
Coast Guard				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	15.0 (1.4)[3]	17.3 (1.0)[3]	42.9 (4.2)[12]	17.0 (0.7)
Some/A Little	49.4 (1.7)[3]	52.7 (2.9)[3]	31.2 (5.8)[12]	49.7 (1.4)
None at All	35.5 (1.3)[2]	30.1 (2.6)[1]	25.9 (4.6)	33.3 (1.6)
All Services[b]				
A lot	17.5 (1.0)[23]	23.3 (0.9)[13]	44.5 (1.3)[12]	28.5 (1.0)
Some/A Little	52.3 (0.8)[23]	54.8 (0.8)[13]	43.0 (0.9)[12]	50.0 (0.6)
None at All	30.2 (1.0)[23]	21.8 (1.0)[13]	12.5 (1.0)[12]	21.5 (0.8)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and combat exposure level who reported the specified stress levels. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Significance indicators identify columns that are significantly different at the 95% confidence level.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the Low, Moderate and High lifetime combat exposure columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (High) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress Level, Q109, Q111, Q162; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.6 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008**

Service/Stress Level	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c] Low	Moderate	High	Total
Stress at Work, Past 12 Months				
Army				
A lot	25.1 (4.2)[3]	24.8 (2.3)[3]	34.5 (1.3)[12]	30.6 (1.5)
Some/A Little	52.8 (2.7)[2]	60.3 (2.1)[13]	49.3 (0.9)[2]	52.9 (1.4)
None at All	22.2 (2.5)[23]	14.9 (1.9)[1]	16.1 (1.2)[1]	16.5 (1.1)
Navy				
A lot	30.0 (2.3)	32.3 (2.5)	34.8 (2.2)	31.2 (2.1)
Some/A Little	52.7 (2.3)	53.8 (1.9)[3]	48.5 (2.8)[2]	52.6 (1.9)
None at All	17.3 (1.2)[2]	13.9 (1.2)[13]	16.8 (1.3)[2]	16.2 (1.0)
Marine Corps				
A lot	24.2 (3.7)	26.1 (1.6)	29.5 (3.1)	27.1 (1.7)
Some/A Little	55.2 (1.9)	58.4 (2.0)	53.6 (2.1)	55.6 (1.2)
None at All	20.7 (3.0)[2]	15.4 (0.9)[1]	16.9 (1.8)	17.3 (1.0)
Air Force				
A lot	18.1 (1.0)[23]	22.3 (1.1)[13]	33.3 (1.4)[12]	22.2 (0.8)
Some/A Little	62.8 (2.1)[3]	63.1 (1.2)[3]	52.2 (1.9)[12]	61.3 (1.4)
None at All	19.1 (1.6)[2]	14.6 (1.1)[1]	14.5 (2.1)	16.5 (1.1)
DoD Services[a]				
A lot	25.2 (1.4)[3]	26.0 (1.1)[3]	33.9 (1.1)[12]	28.4 (0.9)
Some/A Little	55.9 (1.3)[23]	59.2 (1.0)[13]	50.3 (0.7)[12]	55.1 (0.8)
None at All	18.9 (0.8)[23]	14.8 (0.8)[1]	15.9 (0.9)[1]	16.5 (0.6)
Coast Guard				
A lot	24.9 (1.8)[2]	34.5 (2.9)[1]	35.5 (7.9)	28.4 (1.9)
Some/A Little	62.3 (1.8)[3]	56.1 (2.6)	50.0 (5.6)[1]	59.8 (1.3)
None at All	12.8 (1.4)	9.4 (1.4)[3]	14.3 (3.0)[2]	11.8 (1.1)
All Services[b]				
A lot	25.1 (1.3)[3]	26.2 (1.1)[3]	33.9 (1.1)[12]	28.4 (0.9)
Some/A Little	56.2 (1.3)[23]	59.1 (1.0)[13]	50.3 (0.7)[12]	55.2 (0.8)
None at All	18.6 (0.8)[23]	14.6 (0.8)[1]	15.9 (0.9)[1]	16.4 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.6 STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)

	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c]			
Service/Stress Level	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Total**
Stress in Family, Past 12 Months				
Army				
A lot	14.0 (1.6)[3]	17.4 (2.1)[3]	23.3 (1.5)[12]	20.5 (1.1)
Some/A Little	51.0 (2.4)	52.5 (1.6)	49.9 (1.0)	50.8 (0.8)
None at All	35.0 (2.1)[23]	29.9 (2.0)[1]	26.8 (0.8)[1]	28.7 (1.0)
Navy				
A lot	15.6 (0.6)[3]	15.8 (0.9)[3]	20.9 (1.5)[12]	16.2 (0.5)
Some/A Little	53.8 (1.3)[2]	57.0 (1.8)[13]	52.3 (1.7)[2]	54.6 (1.3)
None at All	30.6 (1.5)[23]	27.2 (2.0)[1]	27.0 (2.0)[1]	29.1 (1.5)
Marine Corps				
A lot	18.3 (0.9)[23]	20.8 (1.7)[13]	23.5 (1.3)[12]	21.4 (0.9)
Some/A Little	50.4 (2.4)[2]	53.2 (1.7)[13]	50.0 (1.1)[2]	51.2 (1.4)
None at All	31.3 (2.5)[2]	25.9 (1.2)[1]	26.6 (1.2)	27.5 (1.0)
Air Force				
A lot	11.1 (1.0)[23]	13.3 (0.7)[1]	16.9 (2.0)[1]	12.9 (0.8)
Some/A Little	53.2 (1.6)[2]	59.3 (0.8)[13]	53.5 (2.4)[2]	55.8 (0.8)
None at All	35.7 (1.0)[23]	27.3 (0.6)[1]	29.6 (1.9)[1]	31.3 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]				
A lot	14.2 (0.5)[23]	16.3 (0.8)[13]	22.5 (1.0)[12]	17.7 (0.6)
Some/A Little	53.0 (0.8)[23]	55.7 (0.9)[13]	50.4 (0.7)[12]	53.0 (0.6)
None at All	32.8 (0.8)[23]	28.0 (0.9)[1]	27.1 (0.7)[1]	29.3 (0.6)
Coast Guard				
A lot	15.7 (1.4)[2]	21.6 (1.8)[1]	25.8 (6.1)	18.0 (1.3)
Some/A Little	57.6 (1.6)	54.3 (2.4)	50.0 (7.4)	56.2 (1.3)
None at All	26.7 (1.9)	24.1 (2.5)	24.2 (4.1)	25.8 (1.7)
All Services[b]				
A lot	14.3 (0.5)[23]	16.4 (0.8)[13]	22.5 (1.0)[12]	17.7 (0.5)
Some/A Little	53.2 (0.8)[23]	55.7 (0.9)[13]	50.4 (0.7)[12]	53.1 (0.6)
None at All	32.5 (0.7)[23]	27.9 (0.9)[1]	27.1 (0.7)[1]	29.2 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.6 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Stress Level	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c] Low	Moderate	High	Total
Stress in Work or Family, Past 12 Months				
Army				
A lot	30.6 (3.8)[3]	34.4 (2.8)[3]	43.6 (1.4)[12]	39.4 (1.6)
Some/A Little	53.4 (2.9)[3]	55.2 (2.0)[3]	45.4 (1.1)[12]	49.2 (1.3)
None at All	16.1 (1.6)[23]	10.4 (1.4)[1]	11.0 (0.7)[1]	11.4 (0.7)
Navy				
A lot	37.6 (1.8)	39.6 (2.2)	42.6 (1.7)	38.7 (1.6)
Some/A Little	50.0 (2.1)	51.1 (2.0)[3]	45.2 (2.3)[2]	49.9 (1.7)
None at All	12.4 (1.0)[2]	9.3 (1.2)[1]	12.4 (2.1)	11.4 (1.0)
Marine Corps				
A lot	34.3 (1.5)	36.4 (1.8)	40.1 (3.1)	37.5 (1.5)
Some/A Little	51.9 (1.5)	53.6 (1.9)	48.6 (2.7)	51.1 (1.6)
None at All	13.9 (1.9)[2]	9.9 (0.5)[1]	11.3 (1.0)	11.4 (0.4)
Air Force				
A lot	24.9 (1.2)[23]	30.5 (1.1)[13]	40.6 (1.1)[12]	29.6 (0.9)
Some/A Little	61.1 (1.9)[3]	60.1 (1.1)[3]	49.0 (1.8)[12]	58.8 (1.3)
None at All	14.0 (1.5)[23]	9.3 (0.8)[1]	10.4 (1.6)[1]	11.5 (1.0)
DoD Services[a]				
A lot	32.4 (1.2)[3]	34.8 (1.2)[3]	42.8 (1.1)[12]	36.8 (0.8)
Some/A Little	54.0 (1.3)[3]	55.4 (0.9)[3]	46.2 (0.9)[12]	51.8 (0.8)
None at All	13.6 (0.7)[23]	9.8 (0.6)[13]	11.0 (0.6)[12]	11.4 (0.5)
Coast Guard				
A lot	33.0 (0.8)[2]	45.9 (2.0)[1]	+ (+)	37.6 (1.3)
Some/A Little	58.6 (1.2)[2]	48.6 (1.6)[1]	+ (+)	54.9 (1.1)
None at All	8.5 (1.0)	5.6 (1.0)	8.3 (2.2)	7.5 (0.6)
All Services[b]				
A lot	32.4 (1.1)[3]	35.1 (1.1)[3]	42.9 (1.1)[12]	36.8 (0.8)
Some/A Little	54.2 (1.2)[3]	55.3 (0.9)[3]	46.2 (0.8)[12]	51.9 (0.8)
None at All	13.3 (0.6)[23]	9.7 (0.6)[13]	11.0 (0.6)[12]	11.3 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.6 STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS LEVEL, BY SERVICE AND LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008 (CONTINUED)

	Lifetime Combat Exposure[c]			
Service/Stress Level	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Total**
Stress Experienced Upon Returning Home From Last Deployment				
Army				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	15.2 (2.4)[23]	24.8 (2.5)[13]	44.6 (1.5)[12]	35.5 (2.3)
Some/A Little	48.7 (3.9)	52.5 (1.6)[3]	43.0 (1.1)[2]	46.4 (1.1)
None at All	36.2 (3.0)[23]	22.5 (2.5)[13]	12.5 (1.5)[12]	18.1 (2.0)
Navy				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	22.5 (1.2)[23]	26.9 (1.3)[13]	45.9 (2.9)[12]	26.2 (0.8)
Some/A Little	52.5 (1.0)[3]	54.6 (1.6)[3]	43.0 (2.4)[12]	52.2 (0.9)
None at All	25.1 (1.3)[23]	18.6 (2.0)[13]	11.6 (1.4)[12]	21.6 (1.0)
Marine Corps				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	14.8 (2.6)[23]	23.6 (2.2)[13]	44.5 (2.7)[12]	30.5 (2.5)
Some/A Little	53.8 (2.1)[3]	56.3 (1.5)[3]	42.3 (2.0)[12]	49.7 (1.9)
None at All	32.5 (4.0)[23]	20.0 (0.9)[13]	13.3 (1.4)[12]	19.9 (1.1)
Air Force				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	10.6 (1.0)[23]	20.0 (0.7)[13]	44.7 (2.0)[12]	19.7 (1.0)
Some/A Little	54.7 (1.7)[3]	56.8 (1.3)[3]	43.3 (2.2)[12]	53.8 (1.3)
None at All	34.8 (1.1)[23]	23.2 (1.2)[13]	12.2 (1.3)[12]	26.5 (0.7)
DoD Services[a]				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	17.1 (1.0)[23]	23.8 (0.9)[13]	44.7 (1.1)[12]	28.8 (1.0)
Some/A Little	52.8 (0.9)[3]	54.7 (0.8)[3]	42.9 (0.9)[12]	50.0 (0.6)
None at All	30.2 (1.1)[23]	21.4 (1.1)[13]	12.5 (1.0)[12]	21.2 (0.8)
Coast Guard				
Great Deal/Fairly Large Amount	14.8 (1.4)[3]	17.8 (1.2)[3]	42.5 (4.0)[12]	17.0 (0.7)
Some/A Little	49.3 (1.8)[3]	52.8 (3.1)[3]	32.1 (6.2)[12]	49.7 (1.4)
None at All	35.9 (1.4)[2]	29.5 (2.6)[1]	25.2 (4.9)	33.3 (1.6)
All Services[b]				
A lot	17.0 (0.9)[23]	23.7 (0.9)[13]	44.7 (1.1)[12]	28.5 (1.0)
Some/A Little	52.6 (0.9)[23]	54.6 (0.8)[13]	42.9 (0.9)[12]	50.0 (0.6)
None at All	30.5 (1.0)[23]	21.6 (1.0)[13]	12.5 (1.0)[12]	21.5 (0.8)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and combat exposure level who reported the specified stress levels. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Significance indicators identify columns that are significantly different at the 95% confidence level. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the Lifetime Combat Exposure groups using a model-based approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity and marital status were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[c]Significance tests were conducted between the Low, Moderate and High lifetime combat exposure columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:
[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (High) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Stress Level, Q109, Q111, Q162; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.7 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONNEL WITH HIGH LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, 2008

Sociodemographic Characteristic	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Gender							
Male	45.3 (3.9)[2346]	9.0 (1.1)[136]	28.7 (4.7)[1246]	11.2 (0.7)[136]	26.3 (2.1)[6]	2.9 (0.2)[12345]	25.6 (2.1)
Female	18.0 (2.3)[2346]	2.7 (0.6)[1346]	8.1 (1.5)[126]	5.2 (0.5)[126]	9.4 (1.0)[6]	0.5 (0.2)[12345]	9.2 (1.0)
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	43.4 (3.9)[2346]	8.0 (1.1)[136]	28.8 (5.0)[1246]	10.3 (0.7)[136]	24.8 (2.2)[6]	2.0 (0.3)[12345]	24.0 (2.1)
African American, non-Hispanic	38.0 (4.1)[2346]	6.1 (1.0)[13]	25.7 (3.2)[1246]	7.4 (1.1)[136]	22.7 (1.9)[6]	3.5 (1.4)[1345]	22.5 (1.9)
Hispanic	39.2 (4.2)[2346]	10.5 (1.3)[136]	22.6 (4.6)[1246]	10.0 (1.3)[136]	23.5 (2.3)[6]	4.1 (1.7)[12345]	22.9 (2.3)
Other	36.4 (5.2)[246]	8.4 (2.2)[13]	24.3 (6.9)[26]	11.5 (1.9)[16]	19.0 (1.8)[6]	4.7 (1.0)[1345]	18.4 (1.7)
Education							
High school or less	37.4 (6.9)[246]	6.6 (1.0)[136]	24.1 (4.8)[246]	8.6 (0.9)[136]	22.5 (3.5)[6]	1.9 (0.5)[12345]	21.9 (3.4)
Some college	46.1 (2.9)[2346]	8.1 (0.9)[136]	28.4 (4.1)[1246]	10.3 (0.9)[136]	25.3 (1.6)[6]	3.4 (0.5)[12345]	24.6 (1.6)
College graduate or higher	37.9 (4.4)[246]	10.3 (1.9)[136]	37.7 (5.9)[246]	10.2 (1.0)[136]	22.7 (1.5)[6]	2.0 (0.5)[12345]	22.1 (1.5)
Age							
20 or younger	11.9 (5.1)[6]	2.2 (1.2)	7.5 (2.8)[6]	3.4 (1.0)[6]	7.2 (2.1)[6]	0.7 (0.7)[1345]	7.0 (2.0)
21-25	39.0 (6.0)[246]	6.6 (0.9)[1346]	29.5 (6.9)[246]	9.4 (1.1)[1236]	22.9 (3.3)[6]	1.8 (0.3)[12345]	22.3 (3.3)
26-34	51.1 (3.8)[2346]	10.3 (1.7)[136]	35.0 (6.1)[1246]	11.7 (1.0)[136]	29.3 (2.0)[6]	4.2 (0.6)[12345]	28.5 (1.9)
35 or older	48.0 (4.6)[246]	9.9 (1.4)[136]	45.0 (5.7)[246]	11.1 (1.1)[136]	27.6 (1.6)[6]	2.5 (0.6)[12345]	26.7 (1.5)
Family Status[d]							
Not married	32.2 (5.2)[246]	7.4 (0.7)[136]	21.2 (3.7)[246]	9.3 (0.7)[136]	19.0 (2.3)[6]	2.4 (0.4)[12345]	18.5 (2.3)
Married, spouse not present	39.1 (4.0)[246]	8.7 (1.8)[136]	30.7 (7.4)[246]	12.8 (1.6)[136]	27.4 (2.1)[6]	4.2 (1.2)[12345]	26.9 (2.0)
Married, spouse present	50.6 (3.6)[2346]	8.8 (1.4)[136]	34.7 (5.3)[1246]	10.1 (0.7)[136]	27.7 (1.9)[6]	2.7 (0.5)[12345]	27.0 (1.9)
Pay Grade							
E1-E3	6.7 (2.4)	3.3 (0.5)[3]	12.0 (3.5)[246]	4.5 (0.5)[36]	6.7 (1.2)[6]	2.4 (0.5)[345]	6.6 (1.2)
E4-E6	50.8 (4.4)[2346]	8.6 (1.1)[1346]	33.7 (6.2)[1246]	11.9 (1.0)[1236]	28.9 (2.8)[6]	3.2 (0.3)[12345]	28.1 (2.7)
E7-E9	56.7 (5.7)[246]	13.1 (3.1)[136]	43.6 (5.8)[246]	10.3 (1.3)[136]	33.2 (1.9)[6]	1.1 (0.3)[12345]	32.2 (1.9)
W1-W5	34.5 (5.6)[26]	12.0 (3.2)[136]	43.5 (5.3)[26]	+ (+)	33.3 (4.1)[6]	2.8 (2.1)[1235]	30.9 (2.9)
O1-O3	38.8 (3.9)[246]	7.4 (1.9)[136]	29.2 (6.7)[246]	6.2 (0.8)[136]	20.1 (1.9)[6]	2.7 (1.0)[12345]	19.6 (1.9)
O4-O10	35.4 (5.2)[2346]	10.1 (1.6)[136]	52.3 (5.2)[1246]	14.0 (2.3)[136]	23.3 (1.8)[6]	1.2 (0.5)[12345]	22.6 (1.7)
Region							
CONUS[e]	47.2 (5.3)[2346]	10.4 (1.5)[136]	30.1 (5.6)[1246]	10.1 (0.8)[136]	26.5 (2.8)[6]	2.6 (0.2)[12345]	25.5 (2.7)
OCONUS[f]	32.3 (3.3)[2346]	4.6 (0.6)[1346]	15.7 (1.8)[1246]	9.6 (0.2)[1236]	18.6 (1.5)[6]	3.0 (0.0)[12345]	18.4 (1.5)
Total	41.5 (3.9)[2346]	8.1 (1.0)[136]	27.4 (4.6)[1246]	10.0 (0.6)[136]	23.8 (2.0)[6]	2.6 (0.2)[12345]	23.2 (1.9)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by sociodemographic characteristic that exhibited high lifetime exposure. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates by family status after 1998 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Personnel who reported that they were living as married (after 1998) were classified as “not married.” Before 1998, the marital status question did not distinguish between personnel who were married and those who were living as married.

[e]Refers to personnel who were stationed within the 48 contiguous States in the continental United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii).

[f]Refers to personnel who were stationed outside the continental United States or aboard afloat ships.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.8 **ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE AND INFLUENCES ON USE AMONG PERSONNEL WITH HIGH LIFETIME COMBAT EXPOSURE, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Selected Characteristics	Service[a] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[b]	Coast Guard	All Services[c]
Reasons Influencing Alcohol Use[d]							
To relax	42.2 (3.0)	41.7 (2.2)	44.6 (1.8)	38.8 (2.4)	42.1 (2.0)	41.7 (4.0)	42.1 (2.0)
To forget about problems	20.1 (1.7)[4]	17.6 (3.3)	20.9 (2.5)[4]	13.0 (2.3)[136]	19.3 (1.3)	23.8 (4.8)[4]	19.3 (1.3)
To cheer up when you're in a bad mood	20.3 (2.0)[4]	18.2 (2.4)	19.9 (3.0)	13.6 (2.1)[1]	19.4 (1.5)	21.4 (5.7)	19.4 (1.5)
Reasons Influencing Tobacco Use[d]							
To relieve stress	30.4 (2.2)	28.8 (2.8)	31.1 (1.9)[4]	24.8 (2.3)[3]	29.8 (1.6)	31.0 (6.8)	29.8 (1.5)
To help me relax or calm down	32.1 (2.1)[4]	28.8 (2.9)	33.1 (1.9)[4]	24.3 (2.1)[13]	31.2 (1.5)	32.2 (6.8)	31.2 (1.5)
To relieve boredom	27.2 (1.8)	24.1 (2.2)	29.0 (1.8)[4]	22.6 (1.7)[3]	26.7 (1.3)	26.1 (5.9)	26.7 (1.3)
Heavy Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days[e]	27.2 (3.3)	21.6 (2.7)[36]	32.4 (2.4)[24]	20.7 (2.7)[36]	26.8 (2.2)	34.7 (4.1)[24]	26.9 (2.2)
Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days							
Any cigarette use	36.4 (2.6)[4]	32.5 (2.6)[6]	36.7 (3.0)[4]	28.2 (2.3)[136]	35.3 (1.9)	39.0 (1.7)[24]	35.3 (1.9)
Smokeless tobacco use	20.5 (1.3)[24]	11.7 (2.1)[13]	24.8 (2.1)[24]	14.1 (1.9)[13]	19.8 (0.9)	14.2 (5.3)	19.8 (0.9)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel with high combat exposure by Service and selected characteristics. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[d]Estimates are the percent of military personnel with high combat exposure who indicated the reason was very important or somewhat important.

[e]Defined as consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once a week during the past 30 days.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Reasons Influencing Alcohol Use, Q44; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Reasons Influencing Tobacco Use, Q68; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69; Combat Exposure, Q165).

Table 5.9 **DEPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Deployment Characteristic	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Number of Combat Deployments Since September 11, 2001							
0 combat deployments	42.4 (3.9)[6]	38.9 (4.6)[36]	48.5 (1.6)[26]	47.4 (1.8)[6]	43.6 (2.0)[6]	84.9 (1.7)[12345]	44.9 (1.9)
1 combat deployment	29.6 (2.2)[246]	21.5 (2.2)[16]	24.5 (1.6)[6]	23.4 (0.4)[16]	25.5 (1.1)[6]	8.7 (1.2)[12345]	25.0 (1.1)
2 combat deployments	17.0 (1.0)[46]	19.7 (2.0)[46]	16.3 (0.7)[46]	13.1 (0.7)[1236]	16.6 (0.7)[6]	2.3 (0.2)[12345]	16.2 (0.6)
3 or 4 combat deployments	8.8 (0.9)[26]	15.0 (1.2)[1346]	9.1 (0.6)[26]	10.1 (0.5)[26]	10.6 (0.5)[6]	2.1 (0.3)[12345]	10.4 (0.5)
5 or 6 combat deployments	1.1 (0.4)[24]	2.8 (0.2)[136]	1.0 (0.1)[24]	3.0 (0.5)[136]	2.0 (0.2)[6]	0.6 (0.2)[245]	1.9 (0.2)
7 or more combat deployments	1.0 (0.4)[4]	2.1 (0.4)[3]	0.7 (0.2)[246]	3.0 (0.5)[136]	1.7 (0.2)	1.3 (0.1)[34]	1.7 (0.2)
Number of Months on Combat Deployment in the Past 12 Months							
0 months	69.1 (5.6)[6]	63.4 (6.7)[6]	68.2 (3.6)[6]	71.7 (1.8)[6]	68.3 (2.8)[6]	94.0 (1.1)[12345]	69.1 (2.7)
1 month	1.5 (0.4)	2.3 (0.3)[36]	1.5 (0.1)[26]	1.7 (0.1)[6]	1.7 (0.2)[6]	1.1 (0.2)[2345]	1.7 (0.2)
2 months	1.8 (0.3)[36]	2.7 (0.5)[36]	1.0 (0.2)[124]	1.9 (0.4)[3]	1.9 (0.2)[6]	0.9 (0.3)[125]	1.9 (0.2)
3 or 4 months	3.4 (0.7)[46]	8.0 (2.8)[6]	2.8 (0.3)[46]	9.3 (0.8)[136]	5.9 (0.8)[6]	1.0 (0.3)[12345]	5.7 (0.7)
5 or 6 months	5.1 (0.9)[46]	10.4 (2.8)[6]	6.1 (1.3)[6]	8.2 (0.5)[16]	7.2 (0.8)[6]	1.4 (0.5)[12345]	7.1 (0.8)
7 or 8 months	4.4 (1.6)[36]	8.6 (2.6)[36]	15.0 (2.0)[1246]	4.7 (0.4)[36]	6.9 (0.9)[6]	0.5 (0.2)[12345]	6.7 (0.9)
9 or 10 months	2.3 (0.7)[6]	1.8 (0.2)[46]	1.9 (0.3)[46]	1.2 (0.1)[236]	1.9 (0.3)[6]	0.1 (0.1)[12345]	1.8 (0.3)
11 or 12 months	12.3 (2.6)[2346]	2.9 (0.6)[146]	3.4 (0.6)[146]	1.3 (0.2)[123]	6.2 (1.1)[6]	0.9 (0.1)[1235]	6.1 (1.1)
Number of Months on Non-Combat Deployment in the Past 12 Months							
0 months	70.5 (2.5)[4]	62.3 (5.4)[4]	72.3 (2.8)[6]	77.7 (1.0)[126]	70.6 (1.7)	61.7 (4.3)[34]	70.3 (1.7)
1 month	7.7 (1.2)	6.2 (1.0)[4]	7.9 (0.7)	9.4 (0.5)[26]	7.8 (0.5)	7.7 (0.7)[4]	7.8 (0.5)
2 months	5.1 (0.9)[6]	7.0 (1.0)	6.6 (1.0)	5.1 (0.5)[6]	5.7 (0.5)	7.5 (0.8)[14]	5.8 (0.4)
3 or 4 months	5.7 (0.9)	9.1 (1.6)[4]	5.7 (0.9)	4.6 (0.3)[2]	6.2 (0.5)	9.3 (2.4)	6.3 (0.5)
5 or 6 months	3.1 (0.5)[246]	7.3 (1.3)[134]	3.1 (0.5)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[1236]	3.8 (0.4)[6]	8.9 (1.8)[1345]	3.9 (0.4)
7 or 8 months	1.5 (0.2)[4]	4.6 (2.1)[4]	1.5 (0.1)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[1236]	2.0 (0.5)	2.5 (0.5)[4]	2.0 (0.5)
9 or 10 months	0.8 (0.2)[4]	1.6 (0.8)	0.7 (0.1)[4]	0.2 (0.1)[13]	0.8 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)
11 or 12 months	5.6 (0.8)[2346]	1.9 (0.6)[14]	2.3 (0.4)[14]	0.6 (0.2)[1236]	3.1 (0.4)[6]	2.0 (0.3)[145]	3.0 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.9 **DEPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, BY SERVICE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Deployment Characteristic	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Length of Longest Deployment[d]							
Less than 6 months	16.0 (2.6)[46]	25.7 (6.4)[46]	17.8 (2.2)[46]	62.0 (1.7)[1236]	29.3 (2.1)[6]	73.8 (3.1)[12345]	30.5 (2.1)
6 to 12 months	44.4 (2.7)[2346]	69.1 (6.6)[146]	70.9 (2.1)[146]	35.1 (1.7)[1236]	52.1 (2.2)[6]	21.8 (3.2)[12345]	51.2 (2.1)
More than 12 months	39.5 (4.8)[2346]	5.2 (0.9)[134]	11.4 (1.0)[1246]	2.9 (0.3)[1236]	18.7 (2.5)[6]	4.4 (0.4)[1345]	18.3 (2.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the deployment characteristic as indicated in the rows of the table. Estimates within each column group may not sum to 100 because of rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates computed among those who have ever been deployed.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Deployment, Q159-Q161, Q164).

Table 5.10 **TOBACCO USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Tobacco Measure[a]			
	Any Cigarette Use	Heavy Cigarette Use	Smokeless Tobacco Use	Cigar Use
Army				
Combat deployed	37.9 (2.6)[23]	15.7 (1.4)[23]	19.0 (1.6)[3]	11.3 (0.7)
Noncombat deployed	33.0 (1.9)[1]	11.5 (1.1)[1]	17.9 (1.3)[3]	10.2 (0.7)
Not deployed	30.0 (3.1)[1]	10.7 (1.2)[1]	13.7 (1.0)[12]	9.5 (1.1)
Total	32.9 (2.6)	12.2 (1.2)	16.2 (1.1)	9.9 (0.6)
Navy				
Combat deployed	31.7 (1.9)[3]	9.7 (1.2)[3]	9.7 (0.9)	10.1 (1.5)[3]
Noncombat deployed	33.2 (1.8)[3]	10.2 (0.8)[3]	10.3 (1.3)	10.0 (0.9)[3]
Not deployed	27.5 (1.7)[12]	6.9 (0.5)[12]	8.8 (0.9)	5.5 (0.8)[12]
Total	29.9 (1.6)	8.4 (0.7)	9.4 (0.9)	7.8 (0.9)
Marine Corps				
Combat deployed	39.5 (2.2)	13.3 (1.1)	22.2 (1.4)	11.0 (0.7)
Noncombat deployed	35.9 (3.5)	12.3 (1.8)	22.4 (1.6)	12.2 (0.8)
Not deployed	35.7 (2.9)	11.5 (1.0)	21.2 (3.0)	10.8 (0.8)
Total	36.9 (2.4)	12.1 (1.0)	21.6 (2.0)	11.0 (0.5)
Air Force				
Combat deployed	25.6 (1.2)[3]	8.1 (0.8)[23]	11.3 (1.0)[3]	7.2 (0.4)[3]
Noncombat deployed	24.1 (1.8)[3]	6.6 (0.9)[13]	11.3 (1.3)[3]	6.7 (0.7)
Not deployed	20.3 (1.1)[12]	5.0 (0.5)[12]	7.5 (0.6)[12]	5.6 (0.3)[1]
Total	22.2 (1.2)	6.1 (0.5)	8.8 (0.6)	6.1 (0.2)
DoD Services[b]				
Combat deployed	33.7 (1.4)[3]	12.1 (1.0)[23]	15.2 (0.9)[3]	10.0 (0.5)[3]
Noncombat deployed	31.8 (1.1)[3]	10.3 (0.6)[13]	14.9 (0.8)[3]	9.8 (0.4)[3]
Not deployed	27.5 (1.3)[12]	8.4 (0.5)[12]	11.9 (0.6)[12]	7.7 (0.5)[12]
Total	30.1 (1.2)	9.8 (0.5)	13.5 (0.6)	8.6 (0.3)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.10 **TOBACCO USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Tobacco Measure[a]			
	Any Cigarette Use	Heavy Cigarette Use	Smokeless Tobacco Use	Cigar Use
Coast Guard				
Combat deployed	31.0 (3.6)	10.8 (2.1)[3]	15.3 (3.7)	16.4 (3.8)[3]
Noncombat deployed	28.8 (1.2)	8.4 (0.9)	13.8 (1.4)	11.4 (1.8)
Not deployed	25.6 (1.3)	7.0 (0.8)[1]	11.4 (1.6)	7.0 (1.0)[1]
Total	26.9 (0.9)	7.6 (0.5)	12.3 (1.3)	8.8 (0.8)
All Services[c]				
Combat deployed	33.7 (1.4)[3]	12.1 (1.0)[23]	15.2 (0.9)[3]	10.1 (0.5)[3]
Noncombat deployed	31.7 (1.1)[3]	10.2 (0.6)[13]	14.9 (0.8)[3]	9.8 (0.4)[3]
Not deployed	27.4 (1.2)[12]	8.4 (0.5)[12]	11.9 (0.5)[12]	7.7 (0.5)[12]
Total	30.0 (1.2)	9.7 (0.5)	13.5 (0.5)	8.6 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and deployment status for the past 12 months who reported any cigarette use, heavy cigarette use, smokeless tobacco use, and cigar use within the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the Combat deployed, Noncombat deployed and Not deployed groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Noncombat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Not Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Q54, Q58; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69-Q71; Cigar Use, Q75; Deployment Status, Q160, Q161).

Table 5.11 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF TOBACCO USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Tobacco Measure[a]			
	Any Cigarette Use	Heavy Cigarette Use	Smokeless Tobacco Use	Cigar Use
Army				
Combat deployed	35.5 (2.9)	14.1 (1.6)	17.8 (1.4)[3]	10.9 (0.7)
Noncombat deployed	34.1 (1.7)	11.8 (1.1)	17.3 (1.4)[3]	10.2 (0.7)
Not deployed	31.8 (3.0)	11.3 (1.2)	14.3 (1.0)[12]	9.6 (1.0)
Total	32.9 (2.6)	12.2 (1.2)	16.2 (1.1)	9.9 (0.6)
Navy				
Combat deployed	31.6 (1.8)	9.7 (1.3)	10.2 (0.9)[3]	10.6 (1.7)[3]
Noncombat deployed	32.1 (1.7)	9.7 (0.8)[3]	10.1 (1.3)	10.2 (1.1)[3]
Not deployed	28.2 (1.8)	7.3 (0.5)[2]	8.7 (0.9)[1]	5.7 (0.8)[12]
Total	29.9 (1.6)	8.4 (0.7)	9.4 (0.9)	7.8 (0.9)
Marine Corps				
Combat deployed	40.7 (2.2)	13.2 (1.6)	22.8 (1.5)	10.8 (0.7)
Noncombat deployed	38.1 (3.7)	12.8 (1.9)	23.6 (1.7)	12.4 (1.1)
Not deployed	35.5 (2.9)	11.8 (1.1)	21.0 (2.7)	10.6 (0.9)
Total	36.9 (2.4)	12.1 (1.0)	21.6 (2.0)	11.0 (0.5)
Air Force				
Combat deployed	25.6 (1.6)[3]	7.6 (0.9)[3]	11.0 (0.8)[3]	7.0 (0.5)[3]
Noncombat deployed	26.5 (2.6)[3]	6.3 (0.7)	11.0 (1.6)	6.4 (0.8)
Not deployed	20.7 (1.1)[12]	5.4 (0.5)[1]	7.9 (0.6)[1]	5.4 (0.4)[1]
Total	22.2 (1.2)	6.1 (0.5)	8.8 (0.6)	6.1 (0.2)
DoD Services[b]				
Combat deployed	32.8 (1.4)[3]	11.3 (1.0)[3]	14.8 (0.9)[3]	10.0 (0.6)[3]
Noncombat deployed	32.1 (1.0)[3]	10.2 (0.5)[3]	14.7 (0.9)[3]	9.7 (0.5)[3]
Not deployed	28.4 (1.3)[12]	8.9 (0.5)[12]	12.2 (0.5)[12]	7.7 (0.5)[12]
Total	30.1 (1.2)	9.8 (0.5)	13.5 (0.6)	8.6 (0.3)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.11 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF TOBACCO USE, PAST 30 DAYS, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Tobacco Measure[a]			
	Any Cigarette Use	Heavy Cigarette Use	Smokeless Tobacco Use	Cigar Use
Coast Guard				
Combat deployed	27.5 (3.1)	11.4 (2.3)[3]	15.4 (3.3)	15.7 (4.0)[3]
Noncombat deployed	28.2 (1.3)	8.5 (0.9)	13.0 (1.4)	11.2 (1.9)
Not deployed	26.3 (1.3)	7.1 (0.8)[1]	12.0 (1.7)	7.1 (1.0)[1]
Total	26.9 (0.9)	7.6 (0.5)	12.3 (1.3)	8.8 (0.8)
All Services[c]				
Combat deployed	32.8 (1.4)[3]	11.3 (0.9)[3]	14.9 (0.9)[3]	10.0 (0.6)[3]
Noncombat deployed	31.9 (1.0)[3]	10.1 (0.5)[3]	14.6 (0.8)[3]	9.8 (0.5)[3]
Not deployed	28.3 (1.2)[12]	8.8 (0.5)[12]	12.2 (0.5)[12]	7.7 (0.4)[12]
Total	30.0 (1.2)	9.7 (0.5)	13.5 (0.5)	8.6 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and deployment status for the past 12 months who reported any cigarette use, heavy cigarette use, smokeless tobacco use, and cigar use within the past 30 days. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the three combat/deployed groups using a weight adjustment approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status were included in the standardized weights.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the Combat deployed, Noncombat deployed, and Not deployed groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Noncombat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Not Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Cigarette Use, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Q54, Q58; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Q69; Cigar Use, Q75; Deployment Status, Q160, Q161).

Table 5.12 **SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, 2008**

Substance/Service	Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001[d] 1 Time	2 Times	3+ Times	1+ Time	Not Combat Deployed	Total[c]
Past 30 Day Heavy Alcohol Use						
Army	24.6 (3.7)[5]	23.6 (2.1)	23.8 (2.3)[5]	24.1 (2.7)[5]	18.0 (2.6)[134]	21.5 (2.6)
Navy	17.4 (1.7)	16.4 (1.7)	16.6 (1.3)	16.8 (1.3)	18.8 (1.8)	17.6 (0.7)
Marine Corps	27.6 (2.2)	27.2 (1.6)	30.3 (1.6)	28.0 (1.6)	29.8 (2.0)	28.9 (1.5)
Air Force	15.0 (1.8)[5]	14.9 (1.8)	16.5 (1.9)	15.5 (1.1)[5]	12.2 (1.1)[14]	13.9 (1.0)
DoD Services[a]	21.4 (1.9)[5]	20.3 (1.1)	20.0 (1.0)	20.7 (1.2)[5]	18.4 (1.1)[14]	19.7 (1.1)
Coast Guard	21.3 (2.6)	+ (+)	22.3 (5.3)	22.7 (1.9)[5]	17.5 (1.3)[4]	18.3 (1.2)
All Services[b]	21.4 (1.9)[5]	20.3 (1.1)	20.1 (1.0)	20.7 (1.2)[5]	18.3 (1.1)[14]	19.6 (1.1)
Possible Alcohol Dependence						
Army	4.4 (1.1)	5.3 (0.9)	5.0 (1.7)	4.8 (0.9)[5]	3.5 (0.6)[4]	4.3 (0.7)
Navy	3.9 (0.8)	2.7 (0.7)	3.2 (0.7)	3.3 (0.5)	3.3 (0.7)	3.3 (0.5)
Marine Corps	6.0 (0.9)	5.6 (1.9)	6.3 (1.4)	5.9 (0.9)	6.3 (0.8)	6.1 (0.8)
Air Force	2.0 (0.5)	1.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.6)	1.9 (0.3)[5]	1.2 (0.2)[4]	1.5 (0.2)
DoD Services[a]	4.0 (0.6)	3.9 (0.5)	3.6 (0.6)	3.9 (0.4)	3.3 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)
Coast Guard	2.8 (0.5)	4.9 (2.5)	3.4 (1.4)	3.3 (0.6)[5]	2.2 (0.3)[4]	2.3 (0.3)
All Services[b]	4.0 (0.6)	3.9 (0.5)	3.6 (0.6)	3.9 (0.4)[5]	3.2 (0.3)[4]	3.6 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[e]						
Army	24.7 (1.8)	27.0 (1.8)	24.8 (2.2)	25.4 (1.6)	27.4 (2.4)	26.2 (1.4)
Navy	15.9 (1.2)[23]	19.0 (0.8)[1]	19.3 (1.0)[1]	18.0 (0.8)	17.8 (1.4)	18.0 (1.0)
Marine Corps	23.2 (1.8)[2]	20.6 (2.3)[1]	19.1 (2.4)	21.5 (1.8)	22.7 (1.0)	22.1 (1.4)
Air Force	14.8 (0.4)	14.3 (1.4)	13.9 (1.0)	14.4 (0.7)	14.1 (0.7)	14.3 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]	20.5 (1.0)	21.5 (1.0)[3]	19.4 (1.0)[2]	20.5 (0.9)	21.1 (1.0)	20.8 (0.6)
Coast Guard	17.6 (2.6)	15.1 (6.1)	19.5 (4.2)	17.7 (2.5)	15.5 (0.7)	15.9 (0.7)
All Services[b]	20.5 (1.0)	21.5 (1.0)[3]	19.4 (0.9)[2]	20.5 (0.9)	20.8 (1.0)	20.6 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[f]						
Army	6.6 (1.4)	6.8 (1.0)	5.1 (1.0)[5]	6.4 (1.0)	10.6 (2.7)[3]	8.2 (1.4)
Navy	5.3 (1.2)	3.8 (0.5)[5]	2.8 (0.4)[5]	4.0 (0.5)[5]	6.3 (0.8)[234]	4.9 (0.5)
Marine Corps	6.8 (1.6)[25]	4.3 (1.0)[15]	4.9 (0.8)[5]	5.6 (1.2)[5]	10.1 (0.7)[1234]	7.8 (0.8)
Air Force	1.5 (0.5)	1.4 (0.6)	1.7 (0.5)	1.6 (0.2)	1.9 (0.3)	1.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[a]	5.2 (0.7)[3]	4.6 (0.5)[35]	3.4 (0.4)[125]	4.6 (0.5)[5]	7.3 (1.0)[234]	5.8 (0.5)
Coast Guard	3.9 (1.5)	5.4 (3.2)	4.6 (1.3)	4.3 (1.2)	3.6 (0.6)	3.7 (0.5)
All Services[b]	5.2 (0.7)[3]	4.6 (0.5)[35]	3.4 (0.4)[125]	4.6 (0.5)[5]	7.1 (1.0)[234]	5.7 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.12 **SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Substance/Service	Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001[d] 1 Time	2 Times	3+ Times	1+ Time	Not Combat Deployed	Total[c]
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days						
Army	34.7 (3.2)	35.5 (2.2)[3]	31.2 (2.3)[2]	34.3 (2.4)	31.1 (3.5)	32.9 (2.7)
Navy	29.0 (2.4)	30.2 (2.8)	31.3 (1.5)	30.1 (1.9)	29.5 (1.5)	29.9 (1.6)
Marine Corps	39.9 (3.0)	33.3 (3.5)[5]	32.2 (3.6)[5]	36.2 (2.5)	37.9 (2.6)[23]	37.0 (2.4)
Air Force	23.7 (1.5)[35]	22.1 (1.9)	26.4 (1.3)[15]	24.1 (1.2)[5]	19.9 (1.2)[134]	22.1 (1.2)
DoD Services[a]	31.7 (1.7)[5]	31.1 (1.4)	30.0 (1.0)	31.1 (1.2)[5]	28.8 (1.4)[14]	30.1 (1.2)
Coast Guard	28.2 (3.7)	+ (+)	28.0 (4.6)	29.3 (3.6)	26.5 (1.1)	27.0 (1.0)
All Services[b]	31.7 (1.7)[5]	31.2 (1.4)[5]	30.0 (1.0)	31.1 (1.2)[5]	28.6 (1.3)[124]	30.0 (1.2)
Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days						
Army	13.3 (1.5)[5]	14.3 (1.4)[5]	12.7 (2.0)	13.5 (1.4)[5]	10.3 (1.0)[124]	12.1 (1.2)
Navy	7.7 (1.4)[3]	9.1 (1.1)[5]	10.6 (0.6)[15]	9.1 (0.9)[5]	7.3 (0.6)[234]	8.4 (0.7)
Marine Corps	14.5 (1.7)[5]	11.0 (3.3)	10.6 (1.7)	12.6 (1.6)	11.8 (0.6)[1]	12.2 (1.0)
Air Force	6.6 (1.0)[5]	6.0 (0.9)	8.7 (1.0)[5]	7.1 (0.6)[5]	4.8 (0.5)[134]	6.0 (0.5)
DoD Services[a]	10.8 (0.9)[5]	10.8 (0.8)[5]	10.7 (0.7)[5]	10.8 (0.7)[5]	8.4 (0.4)[1234]	9.8 (0.6)
Coast Guard	6.3 (1.3)	11.6 (2.9)	6.8 (3.1)	7.3 (1.2)	7.6 (0.7)	7.6 (0.5)
All Services[b]	10.8 (0.9)[5]	10.8 (0.8)[5]	10.7 (0.7)[5]	10.8 (0.7)[5]	8.4 (0.4)[1234]	9.7 (0.5)
Nicotine Dependence						
Army	6.5 (1.3)	8.3 (1.0)	5.7 (1.5)	6.9 (1.0)	6.4 (0.6)	6.7 (0.7)
Navy	3.0 (0.6)[3]	3.3 (0.7)	4.4 (0.5)[1]	3.6 (0.5)	3.9 (0.4)	3.7 (0.4)
Marine Corps	5.9 (1.0)	6.4 (2.3)	7.0 (2.5)	6.3 (1.4)	6.0 (0.6)	6.2 (0.6)
Air Force	2.6 (0.5)	2.8 (0.6)	4.2 (0.6)[5]	3.1 (0.2)	2.5 (0.4)[3]	2.8 (0.3)
DoD Services[a]	4.8 (0.7)	5.6 (0.5)	5.0 (0.6)	5.1 (0.5)	4.8 (0.3)	5.0 (0.3)
Coast Guard	3.8 (1.0)	6.8 (2.1)[3]	2.3 (1.1)[2]	3.9 (0.9)	3.0 (0.4)	3.1 (0.3)
All Services[b]	4.8 (0.7)	5.6 (0.5)	5.0 (0.5)	5.1 (0.5)	4.7 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and number of times combat deployed since September 11, 2001 that reported the substance use indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Individuals with missing deployment are not included in these estimates.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between the columns. All pairwise comparisons were conducted between the first three columns, and between the first four columns and the "Not Combat Deployed" column. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1 Time) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2 Times) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (3+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (1+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Not Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-29, Q35-37; Alcohol Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q58; Nicotine Dependence, Q61-66).

Table 5.13 SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES, 2008

Substance/Service	Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001[d] 1 Time	2 Times	3+ Times	1+ Time	Not Combat Deployed	Total[c]
Past 30 Day Heavy Alcohol Use						
Army	23.2 (3.1)[5]	24.1 (2.3)[5]	24.1 (3.3)[5]	23.6 (2.7)[5]	18.6 (2.6)[1234]	21.5 (2.6)
Navy	17.7 (1.5)	17.0 (1.6)	18.5 (1.2)	17.7 (1.1)	17.4 (1.5)	17.6 (0.7)
Marine Corps	27.8 (1.4)[3]	29.3 (1.7)[3]	35.2 (1.7)[125]	29.6 (1.3)	28.2 (1.8)[3]	28.9 (1.5)
Air Force	14.7 (1.7)[5]	15.6 (2.1)[5]	17.7 (1.8)[5]	15.7 (1.3)[5]	11.9 (0.8)[1234]	13.9 (1.0)
DoD Services[a]	20.8 (1.5)[5]	21.1 (1.2)[5]	21.8 (1.3)[5]	21.1 (1.2)[5]	17.9 (1.1)[1234]	19.7 (1.1)
Coast Guard	20.4 (2.7)	+ (+)	20.2 (4.8)	21.3 (1.9)[5]	17.7 (1.3)[4]	18.3 (1.2)
All Services[b]	20.8 (1.5)[5]	21.2 (1.2)[5]	21.8 (1.3)[5]	21.1 (1.2)[5]	17.9 (1.0)[1234]	19.6 (1.1)
Possible Alcohol Dependence						
Army	4.5 (1.0)	7.1 (1.2)[5]	6.5 (2.1)[5]	5.4 (0.9)[5]	3.0 (0.5)[234]	4.3 (0.7)
Navy	3.9 (0.7)[5]	3.0 (0.7)	4.1 (0.9)	3.7 (0.4)	2.9 (0.6)[1]	3.3 (0.5)
Marine Corps	6.2 (0.8)	6.7 (2.0)	8.6 (2.0)	6.7 (0.8)[5]	5.5 (0.9)[4]	6.1 (0.8)
Air Force	2.0 (0.5)	2.1 (0.7)	2.6 (0.7)[5]	2.2 (0.4)[5]	1.0 (0.2)[34]	1.5 (0.2)
DoD Services[a]	4.0 (0.5)[5]	4.8 (0.6)[5]	4.9 (0.8)[5]	4.4 (0.4)[5]	2.8 (0.3)[1234]	3.6 (0.3)
Coast Guard	2.7 (0.5)	4.7 (2.5)	3.3 (1.4)	3.2 (0.6)	2.2 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)
All Services[b]	4.0 (0.5)[5]	4.7 (0.6)[5]	4.8 (0.8)[5]	4.4 (0.4)[5]	2.8 (0.3)[1234]	3.6 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[e]						
Army	25.4 (1.8)	29.0 (1.8)	26.7 (2.4)	26.7 (1.5)	25.6 (1.8)	26.2 (1.4)
Navy	16.5 (1.1)[23]	20.0 (0.8)[15]	20.4 (1.5)[15]	18.8 (0.9)[5]	16.6 (1.0)[234]	18.0 (1.0)
Marine Corps	24.1 (1.4)[5]	23.4 (2.0)	22.3 (2.6)	23.5 (1.5)[5]	20.7 (1.4)[14]	22.1 (1.4)
Air Force	15.0 (0.4)	14.8 (1.3)	14.7 (0.9)	14.8 (0.6)	13.7 (0.7)	14.3 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]	21.1 (0.9)	22.8 (1.0)[35]	20.8 (1.0)[2]	21.5 (0.8)	19.9 (0.8)[2]	20.8 (0.6)
Coast Guard	17.6 (2.7)	14.7 (6.0)	18.8 (3.6)	17.5 (2.2)	15.6 (0.7)	15.9 (0.7)
All Services[b]	21.0 (0.9)	22.7 (1.0)[35]	20.8 (1.0)[2]	21.5 (0.8)	19.7 (0.8)[2]	20.6 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[f]						
Army	7.2 (1.2)	10.1 (1.4)	8.0 (1.8)	8.0 (1.0)	8.3 (1.9)	8.2 (1.4)
Navy	5.9 (1.1)	5.0 (0.5)	4.3 (0.5)	5.2 (0.6)	4.6 (0.5)	4.9 (0.5)
Marine Corps	7.7 (1.4)[2]	6.2 (1.2)[1]	7.8 (0.7)	7.3 (1.2)	8.1 (0.7)	7.8 (0.8)
Air Force	1.6 (0.5)	1.8 (0.7)	2.4 (0.8)	1.9 (0.3)	1.6 (0.2)	1.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[a]	5.7 (0.6)	6.4 (0.6)	5.2 (0.6)	5.8 (0.5)	5.7 (0.8)	5.8 (0.5)
Coast Guard	4.2 (1.7)	6.2 (3.1)	4.4 (1.1)	4.5 (1.4)	3.6 (0.6)	3.7 (0.5)
All Services[b]	5.7 (0.6)	6.4 (0.6)	5.2 (0.6)	5.8 (0.5)	5.6 (0.7)	5.7 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.13 **SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Times Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001[d]					
Substance/Service	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[c]**
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days						
Army	33.8 (2.8)	36.3 (2.1)[35]	31.8 (2.7)[2]	34.1 (2.3)	31.2 (3.4)[2]	32.9 (2.7)
Navy	29.9 (2.1)	31.5 (2.5)[5]	33.1 (1.9)[5]	31.4 (1.8)[5]	27.6 (1.4)[234]	29.9 (1.6)
Marine Corps	40.6 (2.4)[5]	36.6 (3.9)	35.7 (3.6)	38.5 (2.4)[5]	35.7 (2.5)[14]	37.0 (2.4)
Air Force	23.9 (1.6)[35]	23.0 (1.7)[5]	26.9 (1.6)[15]	24.5 (1.3)[5]	19.5 (1.1)[1234]	22.1 (1.2)
DoD Services[a]	31.7 (1.4)[5]	32.4 (1.3)[5]	31.5 (1.2)[5]	31.8 (1.2)[5]	28.0 (1.4)[1234]	30.1 (1.2)
Coast Guard	28.3 (3.0)	35.4 (7.3)	25.7 (4.4)	28.7 (3.4)	26.6 (1.0)	27.0 (1.0)
All Services[b]	31.7 (1.4)[5]	32.5 (1.3)[5]	31.5 (1.2)[5]	31.9 (1.1)[5]	27.8 (1.3)[1234]	30.0 (1.2)
Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days						
Army	12.9 (1.3)[5]	15.3 (1.8)[5]	14.0 (2.5)	13.7 (1.4)[5]	10.0 (1.0)[124]	12.1 (1.2)
Navy	7.9 (1.4)	9.0 (1.1)[5]	10.5 (0.8)[5]	9.1 (0.9)[5]	7.3 (0.7)[234]	8.4 (0.7)
Marine Corps	14.1 (1.5)[5]	11.2 (3.6)	10.8 (1.5)	12.6 (1.6)	11.9 (0.7)[1]	12.2 (1.0)
Air Force	6.6 (0.9)	5.6 (0.8)	7.5 (0.9)[5]	6.6 (0.7)[5]	5.2 (0.4)[34]	6.0 (0.5)
DoD Services[a]	10.6 (0.8)[5]	11.0 (0.9)[5]	10.9 (0.9)[5]	10.8 (0.7)[5]	8.4 (0.4)[1234]	9.8 (0.6)
Coast Guard	6.2 (1.2)	12.2 (2.6)	6.6 (2.8)	7.1 (1.1)	7.6 (0.6)	7.6 (0.5)
All Services[b]	10.6 (0.8)[5]	11.0 (0.9)[5]	10.9 (0.9)[5]	10.8 (0.7)[5]	8.4 (0.4)[1234]	9.7 (0.5)
Nicotine Dependence						
Army	6.4 (1.2)[2]	9.6 (1.3)[15]	7.1 (1.8)	7.3 (1.0)	5.8 (0.6)[2]	6.7 (0.7)
Navy	3.1 (0.5)[3]	3.5 (0.8)[3]	4.9 (0.7)[12]	3.8 (0.5)	3.6 (0.4)	3.7 (0.4)
Marine Corps	5.9 (1.0)	6.9 (2.6)	7.5 (2.9)	6.5 (1.5)	5.8 (0.7)	6.2 (0.6)
Air Force	2.6 (0.5)	2.7 (0.6)	3.6 (0.6)	2.9 (0.3)	2.7 (0.4)	2.8 (0.3)
DoD Services[a]	4.8 (0.6)	6.0 (0.6)[5]	5.5 (0.7)	5.3 (0.5)	4.5 (0.3)[2]	5.0 (0.3)
Coast Guard	3.9 (0.9)	7.1 (2.0)[35]	2.2 (1.0)[2]	3.9 (0.9)	2.9 (0.3)[2]	3.1 (0.3)
All Services[b]	4.8 (0.6)	6.1 (0.6)[5]	5.5 (0.7)	5.3 (0.5)[5]	4.4 (0.2)[24]	4.9 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and number of times combat deployed since September 11, 2001 that reported the substance use indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the combat deployed groups using a model-based approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity and marital status were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Individuals with missing deployment are not included in these estimates.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between the columns. All pairwise comparisons were conducted between the first three columns, and between the first four columns and the "Not Combat Deployed" column. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1 Time) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2 Times) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (3+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (1+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Not Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[e] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[f] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-29, Q35-37; Alcohol Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82 a-f, h-j, and Q83 a-f, h-j; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q58; Nicotine Dependence, Q61-66).

Table 5.14 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, 2008**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
High Stress at Work, Past 12 Months						
Army	30.4 (2.0)[35]	28.9 (1.8)[3]	34.6 (2.1)[125]	30.8 (1.7)[5]	25.9 (1.0)[134]	28.7 (1.1)
Navy	30.7 (1.6)	30.3 (3.5)	28.5 (2.6)	29.8 (2.3)	28.6 (2.6)	29.3 (1.7)
Marine Corps	30.0 (2.1)[2]	23.8 (1.2)[1]	25.9 (2.7)	27.2 (1.8)	27.1 (3.1)	27.1 (2.2)
Air Force	20.5 (1.3)[3]	21.8 (1.1)[3]	25.7 (1.3)[125]	22.4 (0.8)	20.4 (1.3)[3]	21.4 (0.9)
DoD Services[c]	28.2 (1.1)[5]	27.3 (1.3)	29.3 (1.2)[5]	28.2 (1.0)[5]	25.2 (0.9)[134]	26.9 (0.7)
Coast Guard	27.3 (3.6)	30.7 (3.2)	30.2 (6.3)	28.6 (3.0)	25.7 (1.0)	26.1 (1.1)
All Services[d]	28.2 (1.1)[5]	27.3 (1.3)	29.3 (1.2)[5]	28.2 (1.0)[5]	25.2 (0.8)[134]	26.8 (0.7)
High Stress in Family, Past 12 Months						
Army	21.1 (1.5)[35]	19.1 (1.7)[3]	26.2 (2.4)[125]	21.5 (1.2)[5]	17.2 (0.9)[134]	19.7 (1.0)
Navy	16.8 (0.9)	16.1 (1.7)	16.8 (0.9)	16.6 (0.9)	17.5 (0.7)	16.9 (0.6)
Marine Corps	21.8 (1.4)[5]	22.1 (1.2)	19.9 (3.3)	21.5 (1.2)[5]	19.7 (0.9)[14]	20.6 (1.0)
Air Force	12.8 (1.0)	12.0 (1.0)[5]	13.7 (1.3)	12.9 (0.8)	14.1 (0.6)[2]	13.4 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]	18.4 (0.8)[5]	17.2 (0.8)	19.1 (1.0)[5]	18.2 (0.7)[5]	16.8 (0.4)[134]	17.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	22.2 (2.2)[5]	+ (+)	18.3 (3.1)	21.2 (1.8)[5]	16.3 (1.2)[14]	17.0 (1.2)
All Services[d]	18.5 (0.8)[5]	17.3 (0.8)	19.0 (1.0)[5]	18.3 (0.7)[5]	16.8 (0.4)[134]	17.6 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation						
Army	23.8 (1.9)	24.7 (2.1)	26.9 (3.0)	24.6 (1.1)	22.2 (1.1)	23.6 (0.9)
Navy	20.8 (1.2)[5]	19.1 (1.1)[5]	18.3 (1.2)[5]	19.4 (0.7)[5]	25.7 (1.9)[1234]	21.8 (1.0)
Marine Corps	25.8 (3.1)	22.5 (2.0)[5]	22.6 (2.7)[5]	24.1 (2.3)[5]	27.5 (2.1)[234]	25.7 (2.0)
Air Force	13.6 (1.1)	10.8 (1.0)[5]	12.8 (1.3)	12.6 (0.7)[5]	15.2 (0.8)[24]	13.8 (0.5)
DoD Services[c]	21.1 (1.1)	20.1 (0.9)	19.7 (1.0)	20.5 (0.7)	21.8 (0.7)	21.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	20.7 (1.9)[5]	23.7 (5.6)	23.5 (3.7)	21.9 (1.7)[5]	17.6 (1.2)[14]	18.2 (1.3)
All Services[d]	21.1 (1.1)	20.1 (0.9)	19.7 (1.0)	20.5 (0.7)	21.6 (0.7)	21.0 (0.5)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days						
Army	17.9 (1.3)[35]	18.7 (2.2)	20.4 (1.8)[15]	18.6 (1.3)[5]	14.9 (0.8)[134]	17.1 (1.0)
Navy	12.2 (1.6)	12.3 (1.3)	12.7 (0.9)	12.4 (1.0)	13.6 (1.0)	12.9 (0.7)
Marine Corps	18.0 (2.7)	15.4 (2.6)	17.0 (2.7)	17.0 (2.1)	17.5 (1.3)	17.2 (1.6)
Air Force	8.2 (0.8)	7.0 (0.9)[35]	9.3 (0.8)[2]	8.3 (0.5)	9.5 (0.8)[2]	8.8 (0.4)
DoD Services[c]	14.6 (0.9)	14.3 (1.1)	14.5 (0.7)	14.5 (0.7)	13.6 (0.5)	14.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	12.2 (2.2)	16.0 (4.2)	12.6 (2.3)	12.9 (1.5)	9.5 (0.8)	10.1 (0.7)
All Services[d]	14.6 (0.9)	14.3 (1.1)	14.4 (0.7)	14.5 (0.7)	13.3 (0.4)	13.9 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.14 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, Past 30 Days						
Army	19.4 (1.6)[5]	20.6 (2.5)[5]	23.4 (2.8)[5]	20.5 (1.5)[5]	15.4 (0.7)[1234]	18.4 (1.1)
Navy	18.5 (1.3)[3]	16.5 (2.1)	14.5 (1.2)[15]	16.6 (1.2)	19.2 (1.6)[3]	17.6 (0.9)
Marine Corps	19.3 (2.6)[2]	15.4 (2.3)[1]	18.4 (2.1)	17.8 (2.0)	17.2 (1.2)	17.5 (1.5)
Air Force	11.5 (1.1)[3]	10.4 (1.0)[5]	9.1 (1.1)[15]	10.5 (0.9)[5]	12.8 (0.8)[234]	11.6 (0.8)
DoD Services[c]	17.4 (0.9)	16.8 (1.2)	16.0 (1.0)	16.9 (0.8)	15.8 (0.5)	16.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard	14.8 (2.4)	19.5 (5.2)	19.6 (2.4)	16.8 (1.8)	15.5 (1.0)	15.7 (1.0)
All Services[d]	17.4 (0.9)	16.8 (1.2)	16.0 (1.0)	16.9 (0.8)	15.7 (0.5)	16.4 (0.6)
Serious Psychological Distress[e], Past 12 Months						
Army	16.8 (1.7)	13.9 (1.8)	16.2 (2.6)	15.8 (1.5)	15.6 (1.1)	15.8 (1.1)
Navy	14.9 (1.1)[23]	12.2 (1.2)[15]	11.0 (0.8)[15]	12.8 (0.8)	16.3 (1.5)[23]	14.1 (0.7)
Marine Corps	16.7 (2.3)[3]	15.9 (2.0)[35]	12.2 (1.7)[125]	15.5 (1.9)[5]	20.1 (1.3)[234]	17.7 (1.5)
Air Force	9.8 (1.1)	9.0 (1.2)[5]	11.5 (1.2)	10.1 (0.8)	10.9 (0.6)[2]	10.5 (0.5)
DoD Services[c]	14.8 (0.9)[23]	12.7 (0.8)[15]	12.8 (0.9)[15]	13.7 (0.7)	15.2 (0.6)[23]	14.3 (0.5)
Coast Guard	14.8 (0.8)	14.6 (3.3)	16.4 (3.8)	15.2 (1.5)	11.8 (1.3)	12.3 (1.2)
All Services[d]	14.8 (0.9)[23]	12.7 (0.8)[15]	12.8 (0.9)[15]	13.7 (0.7)	15.0 (0.5)[23]	14.3 (0.5)
Need for Further PTSD Evaluation[f], Past 30 Days						
Army	14.2 (1.7)[35]	16.8 (1.4)[5]	19.2 (2.9)[15]	15.9 (1.4)[5]	9.7 (1.1)[1234]	13.3 (1.3)
Navy	8.9 (1.0)	8.9 (1.2)	8.7 (0.7)	8.8 (0.6)	9.3 (0.8)	9.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	15.4 (2.3)	14.6 (2.6)	16.3 (2.3)	15.3 (2.2)	14.6 (1.5)	15.0 (1.3)
Air Force	5.2 (0.6)	3.8 (0.7)[5]	5.9 (0.9)	5.1 (0.5)	5.9 (0.3)[2]	5.5 (0.3)
DoD Services[c]	11.3 (0.9)[5]	11.8 (0.8)[5]	11.8 (0.8)[5]	11.6 (0.7)[5]	9.3 (0.5)[1234]	10.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	10.5 (0.8)[5]	12.6 (4.7)	11.7 (2.4)[5]	11.1 (0.9)[5]	6.0 (0.5)[134]	6.8 (0.5)
All Services[d]	11.2 (0.9)[5]	11.8 (0.7)[5]	11.8 (0.8)[5]	11.6 (0.7)[5]	9.1 (0.5)[1234]	10.5 (0.5)
Suicidal Ideation, Past Year						
Army	5.0 (0.3)	5.2 (0.8)	4.9 (0.6)	5.0 (0.4)	4.7 (0.7)	4.9 (0.4)
Navy	5.0 (1.0)	5.0 (0.7)	4.5 (0.6)	4.8 (0.5)	5.4 (0.7)	5.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	4.4 (1.4)	4.3 (0.8)[5]	5.3 (0.5)	4.5 (0.8)[5]	6.2 (0.7)[24]	5.3 (0.6)
Air Force	3.3 (0.4)	2.4 (0.7)	3.3 (0.5)	3.1 (0.3)	3.1 (0.4)	3.1 (0.3)
DoD Services[c]	4.5 (0.3)	4.5 (0.4)	4.4 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)	4.6 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)
Coast Guard	1.7 (0.7)	4.0 (2.5)	6.1 (2.9)	3.2 (1.2)	2.7 (0.4)	2.8 (0.2)
All Services[d]	4.5 (0.3)	4.5 (0.4)	4.4 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)	4.5 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.14 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
Attempted Suicide, Past Year						
Army	1.2 (0.3)[5]	1.6 (0.4)	1.9 (0.7)	1.5 (0.3)[5]	2.7 (0.6)[14]	2.0 (0.3)
Navy	1.9 (0.3)[35]	2.6 (0.8)	3.9 (0.3)[15]	2.8 (0.2)	2.9 (0.2)[13]	2.8 (0.2)
Marine Corps	1.3 (0.3)[5]	1.4 (0.7)	2.8 (0.9)	1.7 (0.2)[5]	2.9 (0.5)[14]	2.3 (0.3)
Air Force	1.2 (0.4)	1.2 (0.4)	2.0 (0.4)	1.4 (0.2)	1.7 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)
DoD Services[c]	1.4 (0.2)[35]	1.8 (0.3)[35]	2.7 (0.3)[12]	1.8 (0.2)[5]	2.5 (0.2)[124]	2.1 (0.2)
Coast Guard	1.6 (0.8)	+ (+)	1.7 (1.1)	1.7 (0.8)	1.7 (0.4)	1.7 (0.3)
All Services[d]	1.4 (0.2)[35]	1.8 (0.3)[3]	2.7 (0.3)[12]	1.8 (0.2)[5]	2.5 (0.2)[14]	2.1 (0.2)
Possible TBI, Deployed But Not Exposed to Blast, Accident, or Head Wound						
Army	51.3 (4.9)[235]	42.4 (4.3)[15]	41.2 (6.7)[15]	46.8 (4.7)[5]	19.1 (3.2)[1234]	35.8 (3.4)
Navy	90.6 (2.2)[35]	92.8 (1.7)[35]	86.2 (2.3)[125]	89.9 (1.9)[5]	43.5 (6.7)[1234]	72.1 (2.9)
Marine Corps	60.1 (5.9)[235]	49.7 (7.3)[15]	52.6 (7.6)[15]	55.3 (6.4)[5]	20.2 (2.3)[1234]	38.6 (4.0)
Air Force	78.9 (1.4)[5]	76.1 (2.1)[5]	74.5 (2.3)[5]	76.8 (1.2)[5]	22.1 (1.0)[1234]	51.3 (1.3)
DoD Services[c]	66.5 (2.9)[5]	64.1 (2.7)[5]	66.5 (2.6)[5]	65.8 (2.5)[5]	25.4 (2.1)[1234]	48.8 (1.7)
Coast Guard	92.6 (1.9)[25]	85.1 (2.0)[15]	89.4 (4.2)[5]	90.6 (1.6)[5]	51.9 (3.7)[1234]	57.8 (3.6)
All Services[d]	66.8 (2.8)[5]	64.2 (2.6)[5]	66.6 (2.5)[5]	66.0 (2.5)[5]	27.0 (2.0)[1234]	49.0 (1.7)
Possible TBI, Exposed But No Symptoms						
Army	27.6 (2.8)[35]	32.1 (1.9)[5]	30.8 (2.2)[15]	29.5 (2.1)[5]	1.9 (0.5)[1234]	18.6 (1.5)
Navy	7.1 (1.7)[25]	5.1 (1.1)[135]	9.7 (1.9)[25]	7.3 (1.4)[5]	0.8 (0.2)[1234]	4.8 (0.8)
Marine Corps	25.1 (2.4)[25]	30.8 (2.0)[15]	27.7 (4.6)[5]	27.5 (2.4)[5]	1.3 (0.4)[1234]	15.0 (1.3)
Air Force	19.1 (1.2)[5]	19.9 (1.9)[5]	20.5 (1.6)[5]	19.7 (0.9)[5]	0.6 (0.1)[1234]	10.8 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]	21.3 (1.6)[5]	22.0 (1.4)[5]	20.6 (1.4)[5]	21.3 (1.3)[5]	1.2 (0.2)[1234]	12.9 (0.8)
Coast Guard	4.2 (1.1)[5]	8.4 (2.0)[5]	5.8 (2.3)[5]	5.3 (0.8)[5]	0.8 (0.2)[1234]	1.5 (0.3)
All Services[d]	21.1 (1.6)[5]	21.9 (1.4)[5]	20.5 (1.4)[5]	21.2 (1.3)[5]	1.2 (0.2)[1234]	12.5 (0.8)
Possible TBI, Exposed, Was Dazed But No Memory Loss						
Army	11.0 (1.3)[5]	11.4 (2.2)[5]	13.6 (2.7)[5]	11.6 (1.5)[5]	0.4 (0.2)[1234]	7.2 (1.1)
Navy	1.0 (0.5)	1.4 (0.5)	1.4 (0.5)	1.2 (0.3)	+ (+)	0.8 (0.1)
Marine Corps	7.3 (1.8)[5]	9.4 (2.6)[5]	8.3 (2.2)[5]	8.2 (2.0)[5]	0.1 (0.1)[1234]	4.3 (1.0)
Air Force	1.6 (0.3)[3]	2.2 (0.5)	3.3 (0.6)[1]	2.3 (0.2)	+ (+)	1.2 (0.1)
DoD Services[c]	6.4 (0.8)[5]	6.5 (1.0)[5]	6.2 (0.8)[5]	6.4 (0.7)[5]	0.2 (0.1)[1234]	3.8 (0.4)
Coast Guard	0.6 (0.5)	2.8 (1.4)	+ (+)	0.8 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
All Services[d]	6.3 (0.8)[5]	6.5 (1.0)[5]	6.1 (0.8)[5]	6.3 (0.7)[5]	0.2 (0.1)[1234]	3.7 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.14 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
Possible TBI, Exposed, Had Memory Loss						
Army	10.0 (1.6)[235]	14.1 (1.7)[15]	14.5 (2.7)[15]	12.1 (1.5)[5]	0.6 (0.2)[1234]	7.5 (1.1)
Navy	1.4 (0.5)[35]	0.8 (0.3)[3]	2.7 (0.4)[125]	1.6 (0.3)[5]	0.4 (0.2)[134]	1.1 (0.2)
Marine Corps	7.4 (3.2)[5]	10.1 (3.1)[5]	11.5 (3.0)[5]	9.1 (2.8)[5]	0.4 (0.1)[1234]	4.9 (1.5)
Air Force	0.5 (0.3)[23]	1.8 (0.4)[1]	1.7 (0.5)[1]	1.2 (0.3)	+ (+)	0.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[c]	5.8 (0.9)[25]	7.4 (0.9)[15]	6.7 (0.8)[5]	6.5 (0.8)[5]	0.3 (0.1)[1234]	3.9 (0.5)
Coast Guard	2.7 (1.0)	3.8 (2.2)	4.8 (2.4)	3.4 (1.3)	+ (+)	0.6 (0.2)
All Services[d]	5.8 (0.9)[25]	7.4 (0.9)[15]	6.7 (0.7)[5]	6.5 (0.8)[5]	0.3 (0.1)[1234]	3.8 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and number of times combat deployed since September 11, 2001 that reported the stress and mental health problems indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the columns. All pairwise comparisons were conducted between the first three columns, and between the first four columns and the "Not Combat Deployed" column. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1 Time) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2 Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (3+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (1+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Not Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Individuals with missing deployment are not included in these estimates.
[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[e] Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.
[f]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Attempted Suicide, Q121; Possible TBI, Q171-174).

Table 5.15 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES, 2008**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
High Stress at Work, Past 12 Months						
Army	30.2 (1.9)[35]	30.4 (1.9)[35]	37.1 (2.2)[125]	31.4 (1.6)[5]	25.0 (1.1)[1234]	28.7 (1.1)
Navy	30.1 (1.4)	31.3 (3.5)	30.3 (2.8)	30.5 (2.2)	27.5 (2.6)	29.3 (1.7)
Marine Corps	30.2 (2.3)[2]	24.7 (1.9)[1]	27.3 (3.7)	28.0 (2.3)	26.3 (2.4)	27.1 (2.2)
Air Force	20.6 (1.3)[3]	22.1 (1.3)[3]	26.3 (1.4)[125]	22.6 (0.9)[5]	20.1 (1.2)[34]	21.4 (0.9)
DoD Services[c]	28.1 (1.1)[35]	28.3 (1.4)[35]	30.8 (1.3)[125]	28.8 (1.0)[5]	24.4 (0.9)[1234]	26.9 (0.7)
Coast Guard	28.2 (4.0)	31.4 (3.0)	30.9 (6.2)	29.4 (3.2)	25.6 (1.0)	26.1 (1.1)
All Services[d]	28.1 (1.1)[35]	28.3 (1.3)[35]	30.8 (1.3)[125]	28.8 (1.0)[5]	24.5 (0.8)[1234]	26.8 (0.7)
High Stress in Family, Past 12 Months						
Army	21.4 (1.5)[35]	20.1 (1.8)[35]	27.7 (2.3)[125]	22.1 (1.2)[5]	16.4 (0.8)[1234]	19.7 (1.0)
Navy	16.5 (0.8)	16.3 (1.5)	17.5 (1.0)	16.7 (0.7)	17.2 (0.8)	16.9 (0.6)
Marine Corps	22.4 (1.4)[5]	24.4 (1.5)[5]	22.2 (3.7)	23.0 (1.4)[5]	18.4 (0.7)[124]	20.6 (1.0)
Air Force	12.6 (1.1)	12.1 (1.0)	14.1 (1.3)	12.9 (0.8)	14.0 (0.6)	13.4 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]	18.5 (0.8)[5]	18.0 (0.8)[5]	20.1 (1.1)[5]	18.7 (0.6)[5]	16.2 (0.4)[1234]	17.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	22.9 (2.2)[5]	+ (+)	18.5 (3.1)	21.6 (1.6)[5]	16.2 (1.2)[14]	17.0 (1.2)
All Services[d]	18.6 (0.8)[5]	18.0 (0.8)[5]	20.0 (1.1)[5]	18.7 (0.6)[5]	16.2 (0.4)[1234]	17.6 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation						
Army	23.8 (1.8)	26.5 (2.4)	29.0 (3.1)[5]	25.4 (1.1)[5]	21.1 (1.2)[34]	23.6 (0.9)
Navy	20.6 (1.0)	20.3 (0.9)[5]	20.0 (1.1)[5]	20.3 (0.7)[5]	24.1 (1.7)[234]	21.8 (1.0)
Marine Corps	27.1 (3.3)	26.6 (2.8)	27.3 (3.8)	27.0 (2.9)	24.6 (1.4)	25.7 (2.0)
Air Force	13.8 (1.0)	11.6 (0.9)[5]	14.2 (1.3)	13.4 (0.7)	14.3 (0.7)[2]	13.8 (0.5)
DoD Services[c]	21.4 (1.0)	21.8 (1.0)	21.8 (1.1)	21.6 (0.7)	20.4 (0.7)	21.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	21.4 (2.1)[5]	25.0 (5.2)	23.2 (4.0)	22.4 (2.0)[5]	17.5 (1.2)[14]	18.2 (1.3)
All Services[d]	21.4 (1.0)	21.9 (1.0)	21.8 (1.1)	21.6 (0.7)	20.2 (0.7)	21.0 (0.5)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days						
Army	18.1 (1.2)[35]	20.7 (2.3)[5]	23.3 (2.2)[15]	19.6 (1.3)[5]	13.7 (0.6)[1234]	17.1 (1.0)
Navy	12.0 (1.3)[3]	13.2 (1.3)	14.0 (1.1)[1]	13.0 (0.9)	12.7 (1.1)	12.9 (0.7)
Marine Corps	18.9 (2.7)	17.9 (3.4)	19.9 (3.6)	18.8 (2.6)	15.8 (1.0)	17.2 (1.6)
Air Force	8.2 (0.8)[3]	7.3 (0.9)[35]	10.0 (0.6)[12]	8.5 (0.5)	9.2 (0.6)[2]	8.8 (0.4)
DoD Services[c]	14.8 (0.8)[35]	15.6 (1.2)[5]	16.2 (0.9)[15]	15.3 (0.8)[5]	12.6 (0.4)[1234]	14.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	13.6 (2.3)	17.8 (4.6)	12.9 (2.5)	14.0 (1.5)[5]	9.4 (0.8)[4]	10.1 (0.7)
All Services[d]	14.8 (0.8)[35]	15.6 (1.2)[5]	16.2 (0.9)[15]	15.4 (0.8)[5]	12.4 (0.4)[1234]	13.9 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.15 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, Past 30 Days						
Army	19.4 (1.5)[35]	22.3 (2.6)[5]	25.5 (3.0)[15]	21.2 (1.5)[5]	14.6 (0.7)[1234]	18.4 (1.1)
Navy	18.4 (1.0)	18.1 (1.8)	16.7 (1.4)	17.8 (0.9)	17.3 (1.5)	17.6 (0.9)
Marine Corps	19.8 (2.6)[5]	17.6 (2.6)	21.4 (2.4)[5]	19.5 (2.2)[5]	15.7 (0.9)[134]	17.5 (1.5)
Air Force	11.7 (1.1)	11.2 (1.1)	10.0 (1.3)	11.1 (0.9)	12.1 (0.7)	11.6 (0.8)
DoD Services[c]	17.6 (0.9)[5]	18.2 (1.2)[5]	17.8 (1.2)[5]	17.8 (0.8)[5]	14.7 (0.5)[1234]	16.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard	16.1 (2.7)	21.5 (5.5)	20.6 (2.2)[5]	18.1 (2.1)	15.3 (1.0)[3]	15.7 (1.0)
All Services[d]	17.5 (0.9)[5]	18.3 (1.2)[5]	17.8 (1.1)[5]	17.8 (0.8)[5]	14.8 (0.5)[1234]	16.4 (0.6)
Serious Psychological Distress[e], Past 12 Months						
Army	17.0 (1.5)[5]	16.8 (2.1)	20.2 (3.1)[5]	17.4 (1.5)[5]	13.8 (0.9)[134]	15.8 (1.1)
Navy	14.6 (1.0)	13.6 (1.3)	13.2 (0.9)	13.9 (0.9)	14.5 (1.2)	14.1 (0.7)
Marine Corps	17.7 (2.3)	19.2 (2.7)[3]	15.5 (2.2)[2]	17.7 (2.2)	17.7 (1.2)	17.7 (1.5)
Air Force	10.1 (1.1)	10.0 (1.3)	13.4 (1.7)	10.9 (0.9)	10.0 (0.6)	10.5 (0.5)
DoD Services[c]	15.1 (0.9)[5]	14.8 (1.0)	15.6 (1.1)[5]	15.2 (0.8)[5]	13.4 (0.5)[134]	14.3 (0.5)
Coast Guard	16.5 (0.9)[5]	17.0 (3.1)	16.9 (3.0)	16.7 (1.3)[5]	11.6 (1.3)[14]	12.3 (1.2)
All Services[d]	15.2 (0.8)[5]	14.9 (1.0)	15.7 (1.1)[5]	15.2 (0.7)[5]	13.3 (0.5)[134]	14.3 (0.5)
Need for Further PTSD Evaluation[f], Past 30 Days						
Army	14.4 (1.7)[235]	19.0 (1.5)[15]	21.9 (3.4)[15]	16.9 (1.5)[5]	8.8 (1.0)[1234]	13.3 (1.3)
Navy	9.1 (1.0)	10.0 (1.0)	10.3 (0.8)	9.7 (0.6)	8.1 (0.7)	9.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	16.4 (2.3)[3]	17.5 (3.1)	19.8 (3.1)[15]	17.3 (2.4)	12.9 (1.1)[3]	15.0 (1.3)
Air Force	5.4 (0.6)	4.5 (0.7)[3]	7.2 (1.2)[2]	5.7 (0.5)	5.3 (0.4)	5.5 (0.3)
DoD Services[c]	11.6 (0.9)[35]	13.4 (0.8)[5]	13.8 (1.1)[15]	12.6 (0.7)[5]	8.3 (0.4)[1234]	10.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	11.7 (0.9)[5]	14.0 (5.1)	11.4 (1.8)[5]	11.9 (0.9)[5]	5.9 (0.5)[134]	6.8 (0.5)
All Services[d]	11.6 (0.9)[35]	13.4 (0.8)[5]	13.9 (1.1)[15]	12.6 (0.7)[5]	8.2 (0.4)[1234]	10.5 (0.5)
Suicidal Ideation, Past Year						
Army	5.0 (0.3)	5.3 (0.8)	5.0 (0.7)	5.1 (0.4)	4.7 (0.7)	4.9 (0.4)
Navy	5.2 (0.9)	5.6 (0.7)	5.1 (0.8)	5.3 (0.5)	4.7 (0.6)	5.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	4.7 (1.4)	5.3 (0.9)	6.9 (0.8)	5.2 (1.0)	5.4 (0.5)	5.3 (0.6)
Air Force	3.4 (0.4)	2.7 (0.7)	4.0 (0.6)	3.4 (0.3)	2.8 (0.4)	3.1 (0.3)
DoD Services[c]	4.7 (0.3)	4.9 (0.4)	4.9 (0.4)	4.8 (0.3)	4.3 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)
Coast Guard	2.0 (0.8)	4.5 (2.7)	6.3 (3.2)	3.7 (1.4)	2.7 (0.4)	2.8 (0.2)
All Services[d]	4.6 (0.3)	4.9 (0.4)	4.9 (0.4)	4.8 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)	4.5 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.15 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
Attempted Suicide, Past Year						
Army	1.3 (0.3)[5]	1.9 (0.5)	2.3 (0.8)	1.6 (0.3)	2.4 (0.5)[1]	2.0 (0.3)
Navy	2.1 (0.3)[3]	2.6 (0.7)	3.8 (0.3)[15]	2.8 (0.2)	2.9 (0.2)[3]	2.8 (0.2)
Marine Corps	1.5 (0.4)[5]	1.9 (0.9)	3.4 (1.2)	2.0 (0.3)	2.5 (0.5)[1]	2.3 (0.3)
Air Force	1.2 (0.4)	1.3 (0.5)[3]	2.4 (0.6)[2]	1.5 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)
DoD Services[c]	1.4 (0.2)[35]	1.9 (0.3)[3]	3.0 (0.3)[125]	1.9 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)[13]	2.1 (0.2)
Coast Guard	1.8 (0.9)	+ (+)	1.9 (1.3)	2.0 (0.9)	1.6 (0.4)	1.7 (0.3)
All Services[d]	1.4 (0.2)[35]	1.9 (0.3)[3]	3.0 (0.3)[125]	1.9 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)[13]	2.1 (0.2)
Deployed But Not Exposed to Blast, Accident, or Head Wound						
Army	50.6 (4.6)[235]	38.3 (4.6)[15]	37.0 (7.4)[15]	44.7 (4.8)[5]	21.3 (2.9)[1234]	35.8 (3.4)
Navy	90.3 (2.5)[35]	91.0 (2.3)[35]	81.8 (3.6)[125]	88.1 (2.4)[5]	49.4 (5.6)[1234]	72.1 (2.9)
Marine Corps	57.2 (5.5)[25]	43.0 (7.3)[15]	+ (+)	50.5 (6.3)[5]	24.3 (2.2)[124]	38.6 (4.0)
Air Force	77.2 (1.6)[235]	70.8 (2.4)[15]	67.3 (3.1)[15]	73.0 (1.7)[5]	25.3 (1.1)[1234]	51.3 (1.3)
DoD Services[c]	65.2 (2.7)[235]	59.7 (3.0)[15]	61.0 (3.3)[15]	62.7 (2.7)[5]	28.7 (2.1)[1234]	48.8 (1.7)
Coast Guard	91.6 (2.2)[25]	83.1 (2.8)[15]	89.0 (3.3)[5]	89.6 (1.6)[5]	52.3 (3.5)[1234]	57.8 (3.6)
All Services[d]	65.5 (2.7)[235]	59.7 (3.0)[15]	61.0 (3.3)[15]	62.8 (2.7)[5]	30.3 (1.9)[1234]	49.0 (1.7)
Exposed But No Symptoms						
Army	27.1 (2.9)[5]	30.5 (2.4)[5]	28.6 (2.9)[5]	28.3 (2.5)[5]	2.0 (0.6)[1234]	18.6 (1.5)
Navy	7.0 (1.6)[25]	4.8 (1.1)[135]	9.0 (2.0)[25]	6.9 (1.4)[5]	0.8 (0.3)[1234]	4.8 (0.8)
Marine Corps	24.1 (2.5)[25]	27.9 (2.5)[15]	24.5 (4.7)[5]	25.3 (2.6)[5]	1.5 (0.4)[1234]	15.0 (1.3)
Air Force	18.8 (1.1)[5]	19.2 (2.1)[5]	19.6 (1.9)[5]	19.1 (1.1)[5]	0.6 (0.1)[1234]	10.8 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]	20.8 (1.7)[5]	20.7 (1.6)[5]	19.1 (1.8)[5]	20.4 (1.5)[5]	1.3 (0.2)[1234]	12.9 (0.8)
Coast Guard	9.5 (1.9)	12.6 (2.4)[5]	11.4 (3.7)	10.5 (1.1)[5]	6.6 (0.6)[24]	7.3 (0.5)
All Services[d]	20.7 (1.7)[5]	20.7 (1.6)[5]	19.0 (1.7)[5]	20.3 (1.5)[5]	1.3 (0.2)[1234]	12.5 (0.8)
Exposed, Was Dazed But No Memory Loss						
Army	10.2 (1.2)[5]	10.6 (1.9)[5]	12.3 (2.5)[5]	10.7 (1.3)[5]	0.4 (0.2)[1234]	7.2 (1.1)
Navy	1.0 (0.5)	1.5 (0.6)	1.5 (0.7)	1.3 (0.4)[5]	+ (+)	0.8 (0.1)
Marine Corps	6.9 (1.6)[5]	8.7 (2.3)[5]	7.7 (2.0)[5]	7.6 (1.8)[5]	0.1 (0.1)[1234]	4.3 (1.0)
Air Force	1.5 (0.3)[3]	2.2 (0.4)	3.3 (0.7)[1]	2.1 (0.3)[5]	+ (+)	1.2 (0.1)
DoD Services[c]	6.1 (0.7)[5]	6.0 (0.8)[5]	5.7 (0.8)[5]	6.0 (0.6)[5]	0.2 (0.1)[1234]	3.8 (0.4)
Coast Guard	+ (+)	+ (+)	50.0 (4.8)[5]	+ (+)	25.9 (2.2)[3]	27.0 (1.5)
All Services[d]	6.0 (0.7)[5]	6.0 (0.8)[5]	5.7 (0.8)[5]	5.9 (0.6)[5]	0.2 (0.1)[1234]	3.7 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.15 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT, STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Number of Combat Deployments Since Sept 11, 2001[a]					
Stress/Mental Health	**1 Time**	**2 Times**	**3+ Times**	**1+ Time**	**Not Combat Deployed**	**Total[b]**
Exposed, Had Memory Loss						
Army	10.0 (1.6)[235]	15.4 (2.3)[15]	16.1 (3.4)[15]	12.3 (1.7)[5]	0.5 (0.2)[1234]	7.5 (1.1)
Navy	1.5 (0.6)[35]	1.0 (0.5)[3]	3.8 (0.8)[125]	1.9 (0.6)[5]	0.3 (0.1)[134]	1.1 (0.2)
Marine Corps	8.4 (3.4)[235]	13.9 (3.2)[15]	17.5 (3.9)[15]	11.0 (3.1)[5]	0.3 (0.1)[1234]	4.9 (1.5)
Air Force	5.8 (1.9)	6.9 (1.5)	7.0 (1.9)	6.4 (1.3)	5.4 (0.5)	6.0 (0.4)
DoD Services[c]	6.0 (0.9)[235]	8.3 (1.3)[15]	7.9 (1.2)[15]	6.9 (0.9)[5]	0.3 (0.1)[1234]	3.9 (0.5)
Coast Guard	9.1 (1.9)	10.5 (3.7)	10.7 (2.1)	9.7 (2.0)	6.6 (0.5)	7.1 (0.4)
All Services[d]	5.9 (0.9)[235]	8.3 (1.3)[15]	7.9 (1.2)[15]	6.9 (0.9)[5]	0.3 (0.1)[1234]	3.8 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and number of times combat deployed since September 11, 2001 that reported the stress and mental health problems indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the combat deployed groups using a model-based approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity and marital status were included in the standardization model.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the columns. All pairwise comparisons were conducted between the first three columns, and between the first four columns and the "Not Combat Deployed" column. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1 Time) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2 Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (3+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (1+ Times) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Not Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Individuals with missing deployment are not included in these estimates.

[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[e] Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[f]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Attempted Suicide, Q121; Exposed, Q171-174).

Table 5.16 SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008

Substance/Service[c]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Past 30 Day Heavy Alcohol Use				
Army	23.5 (2.7)[23]	29.4 (3.4)[13]	18.0 (2.6)[12]	21.4 (2.5)
Navy	16.8 (1.5)	16.4 (1.3)	18.8 (1.8)	17.5 (0.8)
Marine Corps	26.6 (1.7)[2]	43.0 (4.1)[13]	29.8 (2.0)[2]	28.8 (1.5)
Air Force	15.7 (1.0)[3]	13.8 (2.3)	12.2 (1.1)[1]	13.9 (1.0)
DoD Services[a]	20.6 (1.3)[3]	20.4 (1.2)	18.4 (1.1)[1]	19.6 (1.1)
Coast Guard	18.6 (2.0)[2]	26.2 (2.2)[13]	17.5 (1.3)[2]	18.3 (1.2)
All Services[b]	20.6 (1.3)[3]	20.6 (1.2)	18.3 (1.1)[1]	19.6 (1.0)
Possible Alcohol Dependence				
Army	4.2 (0.8)[2]	10.7 (2.3)[13]	3.5 (0.6)[2]	4.2 (0.7)
Navy	2.3 (0.6)[2]	5.3 (1.1)[13]	3.3 (0.7)[2]	3.2 (0.5)
Marine Corps	5.3 (1.0)[2]	11.7 (2.3)[13]	6.3 (0.8)[2]	6.0 (0.8)
Air Force	1.7 (0.3)[2]	3.0 (0.7)[13]	1.2 (0.2)[2]	1.5 (0.2)
DoD Services[a]	3.4 (0.4)[2]	6.5 (0.9)[13]	3.3 (0.3)[2]	3.6 (0.3)
Coast Guard	2.4 (1.2)	4.0 (0.7)[3]	2.2 (0.3)[2]	2.3 (0.3)
All Services[b]	3.4 (0.4)[2]	6.4 (0.8)[13]	3.2 (0.3)[2]	3.5 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[d]				
Army	24.7 (1.7)[2]	32.9 (3.3)[1]	27.4 (2.4)	26.2 (1.4)
Navy	18.0 (0.9)	18.1 (1.7)	17.8 (1.4)	17.9 (0.9)
Marine Corps	20.8 (1.7)[2]	27.9 (2.9)[13]	22.7 (1.0)[2]	22.0 (1.3)
Air Force	14.2 (0.7)	16.3 (1.3)	14.1 (0.7)	14.3 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]	20.3 (0.9)	21.9 (1.4)	21.1 (1.0)	20.8 (0.6)
Coast Guard	16.1 (3.9)	18.7 (3.0)	15.5 (0.7)	15.8 (0.7)
All Services[b]	20.3 (0.9)	21.8 (1.4)	20.8 (1.0)	20.6 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[e]				
Army	5.7 (1.0)[2]	13.4 (2.8)[1]	10.6 (2.7)	8.2 (1.4)
Navy	3.3 (0.7)[23]	6.0 (0.6)[1]	6.3 (0.8)[1]	4.9 (0.5)
Marine Corps	4.8 (1.2)[23]	15.3 (2.5)[1]	10.1 (0.7)[1]	7.8 (0.8)
Air Force	1.1 (0.2)[23]	4.6 (1.1)[13]	1.9 (0.3)[12]	1.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[a]	4.0 (0.5)[23]	8.0 (0.9)[1]	7.3 (1.0)[1]	5.8 (0.5)
Coast Guard	1.0 (0.5)[23]	6.8 (2.1)[1]	3.6 (0.6)[1]	3.8 (0.5)
All Services[b]	4.0 (0.5)[23]	8.0 (0.9)[1]	7.1 (1.0)[1]	5.7 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.16 SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Substance/Service[c]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[f]				
Army	22.2 (1.3)[2]	31.6 (3.1)[13]	22.9 (1.5)[2]	23.0 (1.0)
Navy	16.1 (0.7)	15.6 (1.6)	14.2 (1.1)	15.3 (0.8)
Marine Corps	19.0 (1.2)	22.9 (4.4)	17.6 (1.2)	18.5 (1.0)
Air Force	13.6 (0.8)	13.5 (1.4)	13.1 (0.7)	13.4 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]	18.5 (0.7)	19.4 (1.3)	17.7 (0.7)	18.2 (0.5)
Coast Guard	16.1 (3.9)	16.7 (2.3)	14.0 (0.6)	14.3 (0.6)
All Services[b]	18.5 (0.7)	19.3 (1.3)	17.5 (0.7)	18.1 (0.5)
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days				
Army	33.9 (2.6)	35.2 (2.3)	31.1 (3.5)	32.7 (2.7)
Navy	30.0 (1.9)	29.5 (2.5)	29.5 (1.5)	29.7 (1.6)
Marine Corps	36.2 (2.3)	33.9 (7.2)	37.9 (2.6)	36.9 (2.3)
Air Force	24.1 (1.3)[3]	24.8 (3.0)	19.9 (1.2)[1]	22.2 (1.2)
DoD Services[a]	31.1 (1.3)	30.2 (1.5)	28.8 (1.4)	30.0 (1.2)
Coast Guard	28.5 (6.0)	28.7 (2.6)	26.5 (1.1)	26.8 (1.0)
All Services[b]	31.1 (1.3)[3]	30.1 (1.5)	28.6 (1.3)[1]	29.9 (1.2)
Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days				
Army	13.2 (1.4)[3]	14.6 (2.2)[3]	10.3 (1.0)[12]	12.0 (1.2)
Navy	9.3 (1.2)[3]	7.7 (0.7)	7.3 (0.6)[1]	8.2 (0.7)
Marine Corps	12.3 (1.5)	16.0 (4.5)	11.8 (0.6)	12.2 (1.0)
Air Force	6.9 (0.7)[3]	8.0 (1.2)[3]	4.8 (0.5)[12]	6.0 (0.5)
DoD Services[a]	10.8 (0.8)[3]	9.9 (0.8)[3]	8.4 (0.4)[12]	9.7 (0.5)
Coast Guard	7.2 (1.8)	7.5 (1.8)	7.6 (0.7)	7.6 (0.5)
All Services[b]	10.8 (0.8)[3]	9.8 (0.7)[3]	8.4 (0.4)[12]	9.6 (0.5)
Nicotine Dependence				
Army	6.8 (1.0)	7.3 (1.6)	6.4 (0.6)	6.6 (0.7)
Navy	3.5 (0.8)	3.3 (0.4)	3.9 (0.4)	3.6 (0.4)
Marine Corps	5.9 (1.1)	10.9 (4.7)	6.0 (0.6)	6.2 (0.6)
Air Force	3.1 (0.3)	3.5 (0.9)	2.5 (0.4)	2.8 (0.3)
DoD Services[a]	5.1 (0.6)	4.8 (0.6)	4.8 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)
Coast Guard	4.4 (1.6)	3.7 (1.3)	3.0 (0.4)	3.1 (0.3)
All Services[b]	5.1 (0.6)	4.7 (0.6)	4.7 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and theater of deployment since September 11, 2001 that reported the substance use indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[c]Significance tests were conducted between all three columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:
[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001) at the 95% confidence level.
[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
[e] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.
[f]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of methamphetamine, amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-29, Q35-37; Alcohol Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q58; Nicotine Dependence, Q61-66).

Table 5.17 STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008

Substance/Service[c]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Past 30 Day Heavy Alcohol Use				
Army	22.9 (2.8)[23]	29.6 (3.4)[13]	18.6 (2.6)[12]	21.4 (2.5)
Navy	17.9 (1.4)	17.0 (1.2)	17.4 (1.5)	17.5 (0.8)
Marine Corps	28.1 (1.3)[2]	43.7 (4.2)[13]	28.3 (1.9)[2]	28.8 (1.5)
Air Force	15.8 (1.3)[3]	15.4 (2.3)	11.9 (0.8)[1]	13.9 (1.0)
DoD Services[a]	21.0 (1.3)[3]	21.4 (1.3)[3]	17.9 (1.1)[12]	19.6 (1.1)
Coast Guard	18.1 (2.1)[2]	23.9 (2.0)[13]	17.7 (1.3)[2]	18.3 (1.2)
All Services[b]	21.0 (1.3)[3]	21.4 (1.3)[3]	17.9 (1.0)[12]	19.6 (1.0)
Possible Alcohol Dependence				
Army	4.7 (0.8)[23]	11.4 (2.2)[13]	3.1 (0.5)[12]	4.2 (0.7)
Navy	2.6 (0.6)[2]	5.3 (1.1)[13]	2.9 (0.6)[2]	3.2 (0.5)
Marine Corps	6.1 (0.9)[2]	11.4 (2.2)[13]	5.6 (0.9)[2]	6.0 (0.8)
Air Force	2.0 (0.3)[23]	3.6 (0.8)[13]	1.0 (0.2)[12]	1.5 (0.2)
DoD Services[a]	3.8 (0.4)[23]	6.9 (0.9)[13]	2.8 (0.3)[12]	3.6 (0.3)
Coast Guard	2.6 (1.4)	3.7 (0.6)[3]	2.2 (0.3)[2]	2.3 (0.3)
All Services[b]	3.8 (0.4)[23]	6.8 (0.9)[13]	2.8 (0.3)[12]	3.5 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[d]				
Army	26.1 (1.6)	32.3 (3.3)	25.7 (1.8)	26.2 (1.4)
Navy	19.2 (1.0)[3]	17.8 (1.7)	16.7 (1.1)[1]	17.9 (0.9)
Marine Corps	23.0 (1.4)	27.4 (3.1)[3]	20.8 (1.4)[2]	22.0 (1.3)
Air Force	14.6 (0.6)	16.5 (1.3)	13.7 (0.7)	14.3 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]	21.5 (0.9)	21.6 (1.5)	19.9 (0.8)	20.8 (0.6)
Coast Guard	16.2 (3.9)	18.1 (2.8)	15.6 (0.7)	15.8 (0.7)
All Services[b]	21.5 (0.9)	21.5 (1.4)	19.7 (0.8)	20.6 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[e]				
Army	7.3 (1.0)[2]	14.4 (3.0)[13]	8.4 (1.9)[2]	8.2 (1.4)
Navy	4.8 (0.9)	6.1 (0.7)	4.6 (0.5)	4.9 (0.5)
Marine Corps	6.3 (1.2)[2]	15.2 (2.5)[13]	8.2 (0.7)[2]	7.8 (0.8)
Air Force	1.3 (0.3)[2]	5.4 (1.3)[13]	1.6 (0.2)[2]	1.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[a]	5.2 (0.5)[2]	8.7 (1.0)[13]	5.8 (0.8)[2]	5.8 (0.5)
Coast Guard	1.2 (0.6)[23]	6.8 (2.1)[1]	3.6 (0.6)[1]	3.8 (0.5)
All Services[b]	5.2 (0.5)[2]	8.6 (1.0)[13]	5.7 (0.7)[2]	5.7 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.17 STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF SUBSTANCE USE BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Substance/Service[c]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Any Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months[f]				
Army	23.0 (1.3)[2]	30.5 (3.1)[13]	22.2 (1.1)[2]	23.0 (1.0)
Navy	16.5 (0.8)[3]	15.3 (1.5)	14.0 (1.0)[1]	15.3 (0.8)
Marine Corps	20.5 (1.1)[3]	22.5 (4.4)	16.4 (1.3)[1]	18.5 (1.0)
Air Force	13.9 (0.7)	13.5 (1.6)	12.8 (0.7)	13.4 (0.4)
DoD Services[a]	19.1 (0.7)[3]	18.9 (1.4)	17.2 (0.6)[1]	18.2 (0.5)
Coast Guard	16.1 (3.8)	16.2 (2.1)	14.0 (0.6)	14.3 (0.6)
All Services[b]	19.1 (0.7)[3]	18.9 (1.3)	17.0 (0.6)[1]	18.1 (0.5)
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days				
Army	33.5 (2.6)	37.1 (2.5)	31.3 (3.4)	32.7 (2.7)
Navy	31.7 (1.9)[3]	30.2 (2.3)	27.5 (1.4)[1]	29.7 (1.6)
Marine Corps	38.8 (2.1)	34.5 (8.0)	35.5 (2.6)	36.9 (2.3)
Air Force	24.3 (1.4)[3]	26.7 (3.0)[3]	19.5 (1.1)[12]	22.2 (1.2)
DoD Services[a]	31.7 (1.3)[3]	31.7 (1.4)[3]	27.9 (1.4)[12]	30.0 (1.2)
Coast Guard	28.9 (5.1)	27.6 (2.6)	26.6 (1.0)	26.8 (1.0)
All Services[b]	31.7 (1.3)[3]	31.6 (1.4)[3]	27.8 (1.3)[12]	29.9 (1.2)
Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days				
Army	13.3 (1.4)[3]	16.5 (2.2)[3]	10.1 (1.0)[12]	12.0 (1.2)
Navy	9.2 (1.2)[3]	8.0 (0.6)	7.3 (0.7)[1]	8.2 (0.7)
Marine Corps	12.2 (1.5)	16.4 (4.9)	11.8 (0.7)	12.2 (1.0)
Air Force	6.3 (0.7)	8.5 (1.3)[3]	5.2 (0.4)[2]	6.0 (0.5)
DoD Services[a]	10.6 (0.8)[3]	10.9 (0.8)[3]	8.4 (0.4)[12]	9.7 (0.5)
Coast Guard	6.9 (1.4)	7.3 (1.7)	7.6 (0.6)	7.6 (0.5)
All Services[b]	10.7 (0.8)[3]	10.7 (0.8)[3]	8.4 (0.4)[12]	9.6 (0.5)
Nicotine Dependence				
Army	7.2 (1.0)	8.7 (2.0)	5.9 (0.6)	6.6 (0.7)
Navy	3.8 (0.9)	3.4 (0.5)	3.6 (0.3)	3.6 (0.4)
Marine Corps	6.0 (1.2)	11.3 (5.0)	5.9 (0.7)	6.2 (0.6)
Air Force	2.8 (0.3)	3.7 (1.0)	2.7 (0.4)	2.8 (0.3)
DoD Services[a]	5.3 (0.5)	5.3 (0.7)	4.5 (0.3)	4.9 (0.3)
Coast Guard	4.3 (1.6)	3.7 (1.3)	3.0 (0.3)	3.1 (0.3)
All Services[b]	5.3 (0.5)	5.3 (0.7)	4.4 (0.2)	4.9 (0.3)

(Table continued on next page)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and theater of deployment since September 11, 2001 that reported the substance use indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the three Combat/Theater groups using a model-based approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity and marital status were included in the standardization model.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all three columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001) at the 95% confidence level.

[d] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[e] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[f]Any prescription drug misuse is defined as the nonmedical use of methamphetamine, amphetamines/stimulants, tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives and pain relievers.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-29, Q35-37; Alcohol Dependence Symptoms, Q41, Q46–Q48; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 12 Months, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, and Q83a-f, h-j; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Heavy Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q58; Nicotine Dependence, Q61-66).

Table 5.18 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
High Stress at Work, Past 12 Months				
Army	31.3 (1.5)[3]	26.3 (3.7)	25.9 (1.0)[1]	28.8 (1.1)
Navy	29.0 (2.3)	31.8 (2.7)	28.6 (2.6)	29.3 (1.7)
Marine Corps	26.8 (1.7)	28.1 (3.0)	27.1 (3.1)	27.0 (2.1)
Air Force	22.5 (1.1)	21.6 (2.9)	20.4 (1.3)	21.4 (0.9)
DoD Services[b]	28.2 (1.0)[3]	28.2 (2.0)	25.2 (0.9)[1]	26.8 (0.7)
Coast Guard	26.7 (3.4)	30.0 (4.1)	25.7 (1.0)	26.1 (1.2)
All Services[c]	28.2 (1.0)[3]	28.3 (1.9)	25.2 (0.8)[1]	26.8 (0.7)
High Stress in Family, Past 12 Months				
Army	21.8 (1.3)[23]	18.0 (1.8)[1]	17.2 (0.9)[1]	19.7 (1.0)
Navy	16.7 (0.9)	15.8 (1.3)	17.5 (0.7)	16.9 (0.6)
Marine Corps	20.9 (1.0)[3]	25.0 (3.7)	19.7 (0.9)[1]	20.5 (1.0)
Air Force	13.0 (0.7)	12.0 (1.8)	14.1 (0.6)	13.5 (0.6)
DoD Services[b]	18.6 (0.7)[23]	16.1 (0.9)[1]	16.8 (0.4)[1]	17.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	26.7 (3.5)[23]	17.8 (2.4)[1]	16.3 (1.2)[1]	17.1 (1.2)
All Services[c]	18.6 (0.7)[23]	16.2 (0.9)[1]	16.8 (0.4)[1]	17.6 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation				
Army	24.5 (1.2)	25.1 (1.4)	22.2 (1.1)	23.5 (0.9)
Navy	17.8 (0.7)[23]	23.0 (1.7)[1]	25.7 (1.9)[1]	21.8 (1.0)
Marine Corps	23.5 (2.1)[3]	31.1 (5.5)	27.5 (2.1)[1]	25.8 (2.0)
Air Force	12.7 (0.7)[3]	12.2 (1.5)	15.2 (0.8)[1]	13.9 (0.5)
DoD Services[b]	20.2 (0.8)	21.8 (1.1)	21.8 (0.7)	21.0 (0.5)
Coast Guard	18.1 (4.1)	24.7 (3.0)[3]	17.6 (1.2)[2]	18.3 (1.3)
All Services[c]	20.2 (0.8)	21.9 (1.1)	21.6 (0.7)	21.0 (0.5)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days				
Army	18.7 (1.3)[3]	17.4 (3.0)	14.9 (0.8)[1]	17.0 (1.0)
Navy	12.0 (1.0)	13.5 (2.1)	13.6 (1.0)	12.9 (0.7)
Marine Corps	16.5 (2.0)	21.0 (4.9)	17.5 (1.3)	17.2 (1.6)
Air Force	8.4 (0.5)	7.3 (1.0)	9.5 (0.8)	8.9 (0.4)
DoD Services[b]	14.6 (0.8)	13.7 (1.3)	13.6 (0.5)	14.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	12.7 (3.2)	13.5 (1.7)	9.5 (0.8)	10.1 (0.7)
All Services[c]	14.6 (0.8)	13.6 (1.3)	13.3 (0.4)	13.9 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.18 STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, Past 30 Days				
Army	19.9 (1.6)[23]	26.2 (2.5)[13]	15.4 (0.7)[12]	18.3 (1.1)
Navy	15.2 (1.0)[2]	19.5 (1.8)[1]	19.2 (1.6)	17.6 (0.9)
Marine Corps	16.8 (2.0)[2]	28.1 (2.2)[13]	17.2 (1.2)[2]	17.5 (1.4)
Air Force	10.8 (0.9)[3]	9.5 (1.6)	12.8 (0.8)[1]	11.6 (0.8)
DoD Services[b]	16.4 (0.9)[2]	19.6 (1.2)[13]	15.8 (0.5)[2]	16.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard	10.7 (2.5)[23]	20.6 (1.5)[13]	15.5 (1.0)[12]	15.6 (1.0)
All Services[c]	16.4 (0.9)[2]	19.7 (1.2)[13]	15.7 (0.5)[2]	16.4 (0.6)
Serious Psychological Distress[d], Past 12 Months				
Army	15.5 (1.4)[2]	19.6 (3.2)[1]	15.6 (1.1)	15.8 (1.2)
Navy	12.6 (0.8)[3]	13.1 (1.7)	16.3 (1.5)[1]	14.1 (0.7)
Marine Corps	14.9 (1.8)[23]	23.0 (4.5)[1]	20.1 (1.3)[1]	17.7 (1.5)
Air Force	10.4 (0.8)	8.9 (1.6)	10.9 (0.6)	10.5 (0.5)
DoD Services[b]	13.6 (0.7)[3]	14.4 (1.3)	15.2 (0.6)[1]	14.4 (0.5)
Coast Guard	14.8 (2.3)	16.2 (1.7)	11.8 (1.3)	12.4 (1.2)
All Services[c]	13.6 (0.7)	14.5 (1.2)	15.0 (0.5)	14.3 (0.5)
Need for Further PTSD Evaluation[e], Past 30 Days				
Army	15.5 (1.5)[3]	19.4 (3.0)[3]	9.7 (1.1)[12]	13.2 (1.3)
Navy	7.9 (0.6)[2]	10.9 (1.3)[1]	9.3 (0.8)	9.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	14.5 (2.1)[2]	24.7 (4.3)[13]	14.6 (1.5)[2]	15.0 (1.3)
Air Force	5.0 (0.5)	6.1 (0.8)	5.9 (0.3)	5.5 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	11.3 (0.8)[3]	12.8 (1.1)[3]	9.3 (0.5)[12]	10.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	9.1 (2.4)	13.0 (1.8)[3]	6.0 (0.5)[2]	6.8 (0.5)
All Services[c]	11.3 (0.8)[3]	12.8 (1.1)[3]	9.1 (0.5)[12]	10.4 (0.5)
Suicidal Ideation, Past Year				
Army	4.6 (0.3)[2]	8.1 (1.1)[13]	4.7 (0.7)[2]	4.8 (0.4)
Navy	4.3 (0.6)[2]	6.0 (0.3)[1]	5.4 (0.7)	5.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	4.2 (0.8)[23]	8.7 (1.3)[13]	6.2 (0.7)[12]	5.3 (0.6)
Air Force	2.7 (0.3)[2]	6.1 (1.1)[13]	3.1 (0.4)[2]	3.1 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	4.0 (0.2)[2]	6.7 (0.4)[13]	4.6 (0.3)[2]	4.5 (0.2)
Coast Guard	0.4 (0.4)[23]	5.4 (1.9)[1]	2.7 (0.4)[1]	2.8 (0.2)
All Services[c]	4.0 (0.2)[2]	6.6 (0.4)[13]	4.5 (0.3)[2]	4.5 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.18 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Attempted Suicide, Past Year				
Army	1.2 (0.3)[3]	4.1 (1.7)	2.7 (0.6)[1]	2.0 (0.3)
Navy	2.8 (0.5)	2.6 (0.6)	2.9 (0.2)	2.8 (0.2)
Marine Corps	1.5 (0.2)[3]	3.5 (1.6)	2.9 (0.5)[1]	2.3 (0.3)
Air Force	1.4 (0.3)	1.5 (0.5)	1.7 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	1.7 (0.2)[3]	2.8 (0.5)	2.5 (0.2)[1]	2.1 (0.2)
Coast Guard	0.7 (0.6)	2.5 (1.1)	1.7 (0.4)	1.7 (0.4)
All Services[c]	1.7 (0.2)[3]	2.7 (0.5)	2.5 (0.2)[1]	2.1 (0.2)
Deployed But Not Exposed to Blast, Accident, or Head Wound				
Army	44.9 (4.7)[3]	+ (+)	19.1 (3.2)[1]	35.8 (3.4)
Navy	87.6 (2.2)[23]	95.5 (1.1)[13]	43.5 (6.7)[12]	72.0 (2.9)
Marine Corps	54.2 (6.7)[3]	+ (+)	20.2 (2.3)[1]	38.5 (4.0)
Air Force	74.3 (1.4)[23]	94.8 (0.9)[13]	22.1 (1.0)[12]	51.2 (1.3)
DoD Services[b]	62.0 (2.5)[23]	89.1 (1.6)[13]	25.4 (2.1)[12]	48.7 (1.7)
Coast Guard	87.3 (2.8)[3]	92.8 (1.7)[3]	51.9 (3.7)[12]	57.7 (3.6)
All Services[c]	62.1 (2.5)[23]	89.3 (1.6)[13]	27.0 (2.0)[12]	48.9 (1.7)
Possible TBI, Exposed But No Symptoms				
Army	30.6 (2.1)[3]	+ (+)	1.9 (0.5)[1]	18.6 (1.5)
Navy	9.2 (1.6)[23]	2.6 (0.9)[13]	0.8 (0.2)[12]	4.8 (0.8)
Marine Corps	28.8 (2.5)[3]	+ (+)	1.3 (0.4)[1]	15.1 (1.3)
Air Force	21.9 (1.2)[23]	4.3 (0.7)[13]	0.6 (0.1)[12]	10.7 (0.6)
DoD Services[b]	23.8 (1.2)[23]	5.9 (1.2)[13]	1.2 (0.2)[12]	12.9 (0.8)
Coast Guard	7.8 (1.9)[3]	3.5 (1.3)[3]	0.8 (0.2)[12]	1.5 (0.3)
All Services[c]	23.7 (1.2)[23]	5.9 (1.2)[13]	1.2 (0.2)[12]	12.5 (0.8)
Possible TBI, Exposed, Was Dazed But No Memory Loss				
Army	12.4 (1.6)[3]	+ (+)	0.4 (0.2)[1]	7.2 (1.1)
Navy	1.6 (0.3)[2]	0.4 (0.2)[1]	+ (+)	0.8 (0.1)
Marine Corps	8.7 (2.1)[3]	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)[1]	4.3 (1.0)
Air Force	2.5 (0.3)[2]	0.3 (0.3)[1]	+ (+)	1.2 (0.1)
DoD Services[b]	7.3 (0.8)[23]	0.6 (0.2)[13]	0.2 (0.1)[12]	3.8 (0.4)
Coast Guard	1.9 (0.8)	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
All Services[c]	7.3 (0.8)[23]	0.6 (0.2)[13]	0.2 (0.1)[12]	3.7 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.18 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Possible TBI, Exposed, Had Memory Loss				
Army	12.1 (1.5)[3]	+ (+)	0.6 (0.2)[1]	7.5 (1.1)
Navy	1.7 (0.5)[3]	1.5 (0.8)	0.4 (0.2)[1]	1.1 (0.2)
Marine Corps	8.3 (2.9)[3]	+ (+)	0.4 (0.1)[1]	4.9 (1.5)
Air Force	1.3 (0.3)	0.7 (0.5)	+ (+)	0.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[b]	6.9 (0.8)[23]	4.3 (0.9)[13]	0.3 (0.1)[12]	3.9 (0.5)
Coast Guard	3.0 (1.6)	3.7 (1.4)	+ (+)	0.6 (0.2)
All Services[c]	6.8 (0.8)[23]	4.3 (0.8)[13]	0.3 (0.1)[12]	3.8 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and theater of deployment since September 11, 2001 that reported the stress and mental health problems indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all three columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[d] Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[e]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Attempted Suicide, Q121; Possible TBI, Q171-174).

Table 5.19 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
High Stress at Work, Past 12 Months				
Army	31.8 (1.5)[3]	28.4 (3.7)	25.1 (1.1)[1]	28.8 (1.1)
Navy	29.8 (2.2)	32.3 (2.5)	27.5 (2.6)	29.3 (1.7)
Marine Corps	27.6 (2.3)	28.3 (3.2)	26.3 (2.4)	27.0 (2.1)
Air Force	22.7 (1.1)[3]	21.7 (2.9)	20.2 (1.2)[1]	21.4 (0.9)
DoD Services[b]	28.7 (1.0)[3]	29.0 (1.9)[3]	24.5 (0.9)[12]	26.8 (0.7)
Coast Guard	27.5 (3.5)	30.8 (4.3)	25.6 (1.0)	26.1 (1.2)
All Services[c]	28.7 (1.0)[3]	29.1 (1.8)[3]	24.6 (0.8)[12]	26.8 (0.7)
High Stress in Family, Past 12 Months				
Army	22.5 (1.3)[3]	18.8 (2.0)	16.4 (0.8)[1]	19.7 (1.0)
Navy	16.9 (0.7)	15.9 (1.2)	17.3 (0.8)	16.9 (0.6)
Marine Corps	22.4 (1.2)[3]	25.1 (3.7)	18.4 (0.7)[1]	20.5 (1.0)
Air Force	13.1 (0.7)	12.2 (2.0)	14.0 (0.6)	13.5 (0.6)
DoD Services[b]	19.1 (0.7)[23]	16.5 (0.9)[1]	16.2 (0.4)[1]	17.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	27.1 (3.3)[23]	18.4 (2.4)[1]	16.2 (1.2)[1]	17.1 (1.2)
All Services[c]	19.1 (0.7)[23]	16.5 (0.9)[1]	16.2 (0.4)[1]	17.6 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation				
Army	25.3 (1.2)[3]	26.1 (1.5)[3]	21.3 (1.2)[12]	23.5 (0.9)
Navy	18.9 (0.9)[23]	23.4 (1.7)[1]	24.1 (1.7)[1]	21.8 (1.0)
Marine Corps	26.5 (2.7)	32.1 (5.4)	24.7 (1.5)	25.8 (2.0)
Air Force	13.5 (0.7)	13.0 (1.5)	14.3 (0.7)	13.9 (0.5)
DoD Services[b]	21.4 (0.8)	22.4 (1.1)	20.5 (0.7)	21.0 (0.5)
Coast Guard	18.9 (4.1)	25.2 (3.3)[3]	17.5 (1.2)[2]	18.3 (1.3)
All Services[c]	21.4 (0.8)	22.5 (1.1)	20.2 (0.6)	21.0 (0.5)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days				
Army	19.7 (1.3)[3]	18.8 (3.0)	13.9 (0.6)[1]	17.0 (1.0)
Navy	12.7 (1.0)	13.6 (2.0)	12.8 (1.1)	12.9 (0.7)
Marine Corps	18.5 (2.4)	21.2 (5.1)	15.8 (1.0)	17.2 (1.6)
Air Force	8.6 (0.5)	7.6 (1.1)	9.2 (0.6)	8.9 (0.4)
DoD Services[b]	15.6 (0.8)[3]	14.2 (1.3)	12.6 (0.4)[1]	14.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	14.4 (3.1)	14.3 (1.7)[3]	9.4 (0.8)[2]	10.1 (0.7)
All Services[c]	15.6 (0.8)[3]	14.2 (1.3)	12.4 (0.4)[1]	13.9 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.19 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, Past 30 Days				
Army	20.5 (1.6)[23]	27.7 (2.2)[13]	14.8 (0.7)[12]	18.3 (1.1)
Navy	16.6 (0.9)[2]	20.1 (1.5)[1]	17.4 (1.5)	17.6 (0.9)
Marine Corps	18.4 (2.3)[2]	28.6 (2.1)[13]	15.8 (0.9)[2]	17.5 (1.4)
Air Force	11.4 (1.0)	10.0 (1.6)	12.0 (0.7)	11.6 (0.8)
DoD Services[b]	17.3 (0.9)[23]	20.3 (1.0)[13]	14.8 (0.5)[12]	16.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard	12.1 (2.9)[2]	21.7 (1.8)[13]	15.3 (1.0)[2]	15.6 (1.0)
All Services[c]	17.3 (0.9)[23]	20.3 (1.0)[13]	14.8 (0.5)[12]	16.4 (0.6)
Serious Psychological Distress[d], Past 12 Months				
Army	17.1 (1.4)[23]	21.7 (3.4)[13]	13.9 (0.9)[12]	15.8 (1.2)
Navy	14.1 (0.9)	13.7 (1.9)	14.4 (1.2)	14.1 (0.7)
Marine Corps	17.1 (2.0)	23.5 (4.6)	17.8 (1.2)	17.7 (1.5)
Air Force	11.2 (0.9)	9.8 (1.7)	10.1 (0.6)	10.5 (0.5)
DoD Services[b]	15.2 (0.8)[3]	15.5 (1.5)	13.5 (0.5)[1]	14.4 (0.5)
Coast Guard	17.2 (2.6)[3]	17.3 (1.5)[3]	11.6 (1.3)[12]	12.4 (1.2)
All Services[c]	15.2 (0.7)[3]	15.5 (1.4)	13.3 (0.5)[1]	14.3 (0.5)
Need for Further PTSD Evaluation[e], Past 30 Days				
Army	16.4 (1.5)[3]	20.2 (2.9)[3]	9.0 (1.0)[12]	13.2 (1.3)
Navy	8.9 (0.6)	11.2 (1.4)	8.2 (0.7)	9.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	16.5 (2.3)[2]	24.7 (4.3)[13]	13.0 (1.2)[2]	15.0 (1.3)
Air Force	5.5 (0.6)	6.9 (1.0)	5.3 (0.4)	5.5 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	12.4 (0.8)[3]	13.3 (1.2)[3]	8.4 (0.4)[12]	10.6 (0.5)
Coast Guard	10.7 (2.9)	13.3 (1.8)[3]	5.9 (0.5)[2]	6.8 (0.5)
All Services[c]	12.4 (0.8)[3]	13.3 (1.2)[3]	8.2 (0.4)[12]	10.4 (0.5)
Suicidal Ideation, Past Year				
Army	4.7 (0.3)[2]	7.8 (0.9)[13]	4.7 (0.7)[2]	4.8 (0.4)
Navy	4.8 (0.7)	6.1 (0.3)	4.8 (0.6)	5.0 (0.4)
Marine Corps	4.8 (1.0)	8.6 (1.5)[3]	5.5 (0.5)[2]	5.3 (0.6)
Air Force	2.9 (0.3)[2]	6.4 (1.2)[13]	2.8 (0.3)[2]	3.1 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	4.4 (0.3)[2]	6.7 (0.4)[13]	4.3 (0.3)[2]	4.5 (0.2)
Coast Guard	0.4 (0.5)[23]	5.9 (2.0)[1]	2.7 (0.3)[1]	2.8 (0.2)
All Services[c]	4.4 (0.3)[2]	6.6 (0.4)[13]	4.2 (0.3)[2]	4.5 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.19 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Attempted Suicide, Past Year				
Army	1.4 (0.3)[3]	4.1 (1.8)	2.5 (0.5)[1]	2.0 (0.3)
Navy	2.9 (0.5)	2.5 (0.7)	2.9 (0.3)	2.8 (0.2)
Marine Corps	1.8 (0.3)	3.4 (1.3)	2.5 (0.5)	2.3 (0.3)
Air Force	1.5 (0.3)	1.5 (0.4)	1.6 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	1.8 (0.2)[3]	2.6 (0.6)	2.4 (0.2)[1]	2.1 (0.2)
Coast Guard	0.8 (0.7)	2.9 (1.2)	1.6 (0.4)	1.7 (0.4)
All Services[c]	1.8 (0.2)[3]	2.6 (0.5)	2.3 (0.2)[1]	2.1 (0.2)
Possible TBI, Deployed But Not Exposed to Blast, Accident, or Head Wound				
Army	42.8 (4.8)[3]	+ (+)	21.0 (3.0)[1]	35.8 (3.4)
Navy	84.6 (2.7)[23]	95.2 (1.3)[13]	49.4 (5.8)[12]	72.0 (2.9)
Marine Corps	49.1 (6.6)[3]	+ (+)	24.0 (2.3)[1]	38.5 (4.0)
Air Force	70.3 (1.9)[23]	93.1 (1.3)[13]	25.2 (1.1)[12]	51.2 (1.3)
DoD Services[b]	58.4 (2.6)[23]	87.8 (2.0)[13]	28.8 (2.1)[12]	48.7 (1.7)
Coast Guard	85.1 (3.6)[3]	92.4 (1.5)[3]	52.3 (3.5)[12]	57.7 (3.6)
All Services[c]	58.4 (2.5)[23]	88.0 (1.9)[13]	30.4 (2.0)[12]	48.9 (1.7)
Possible TBI, Exposed But No Symptoms				
Army	29.4 (2.4)[3]	+ (+)	2.1 (0.6)[1]	18.6 (1.5)
Navy	8.7 (1.8)[23]	2.7 (0.9)[13]	0.8 (0.3)[12]	4.8 (0.8)
Marine Corps	26.7 (2.9)[3]	+ (+)	1.5 (0.4)[1]	15.1 (1.3)
Air Force	21.3 (1.3)[23]	4.2 (0.6)[13]	0.6 (0.1)[12]	10.7 (0.6)
DoD Services[b]	22.9 (1.5)[23]	5.9 (1.2)[13]	1.3 (0.2)[12]	12.9 (0.8)
Coast Guard	12.5 (2.5)[3]	9.0 (2.3)	6.6 (0.6)[1]	7.3 (0.4)
All Services[c]	22.9 (1.5)[23]	5.8 (1.2)[13]	1.2 (0.2)[12]	12.5 (0.8)
Possible TBI, Exposed, Was Dazed But No Memory Loss				
Army	11.4 (1.3)[3]	+ (+)	0.4 (0.2)[1]	7.2 (1.1)
Navy	1.7 (0.6)[2]	0.5 (0.3)[1]	+ (+)	0.8 (0.1)
Marine Corps	8.1 (1.8)[3]	+ (+)	0.1 (0.1)[1]	4.3 (1.0)
Air Force	2.3 (0.3)[2]	0.3 (0.3)[1]	+ (+)	1.2 (0.1)
DoD Services[b]	6.9 (0.7)[23]	0.6 (0.2)[13]	0.2 (0.1)[12]	3.8 (0.4)
Coast Guard	+ (+)	50.0 (4.4)[3]	25.9 (2.0)[2]	28.2 (1.4)
All Services[c]	6.9 (0.7)[23]	0.6 (0.2)[13]	0.2 (0.1)[12]	3.7 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.19 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, DEPLOYMENT, AND THEATER, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom	Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001	Total
Possible TBI, Exposed, Had Memory Loss				
Army	12.3 (1.7)[3]	+ (+)	0.5 (0.2)[1]	7.5 (1.1)
Navy	2.1 (0.6)[3]	1.6 (1.0)	0.3 (0.1)[1]	1.1 (0.2)
Marine Corps	10.0 (3.4)[3]	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)[1]	4.9 (1.5)
Air Force	6.5 (1.5)	6.0 (1.7)	5.4 (0.6)	6.0 (0.4)
DoD Services[b]	7.3 (1.0)[23]	4.7 (1.0)[13]	0.3 (0.1)[12]	3.9 (0.5)
Coast Guard	9.7 (3.4)	9.8 (1.6)	6.6 (0.5)	7.1 (0.4)
All Services[c]	7.3 (1.0)[23]	4.6 (0.9)[13]	0.3 (0.1)[12]	3.8 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and theater of deployment since September 11, 2001 that reported the stress and mental health problems indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the three Combat/Theater groups using a model-based approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity and marital status were included in the standardization model.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all three columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Served in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001 and Did Not Serve in Operation Iraqi or Enduring Freedom) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Not Combat Deployed Since Sept 11, 2001) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[d] Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[e]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Number of Times Deployed Since September 11, 2001, Q159; Theater of Deployment, Q169; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Attempted Suicide, Q121; Possible TBI, Q171-174).

Table 5.20 **DEPLOYMENT-RELATED CHANGE IN SUBSTANCE USE, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Substance Use/Change[b]	Service[a]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[c]	Coast Guard	All Services[d]
Alcohol							
Use more when deployed	2.7 (0.4)[2346]	20.2 (2.4)[134]	4.7 (0.4)[126]	4.5 (0.4)[126]	7.6 (0.9)[6]	15.0 (1.8)[1345]	7.9 (0.8)
Use about the same when deployed	3.3 (0.3)[2346]	14.8 (0.5)[134]	4.7 (0.5)[1246]	6.4 (0.4)[1236]	7.0 (0.4)[6]	14.0 (0.4)[1345]	7.2 (0.4)
Use less when deployed	24.7 (1.2)[6]	22.7 (0.9)[346]	25.1 (0.8)[26]	26.8 (0.9)[26]	24.8 (0.6)[6]	18.3 (1.9)[12345]	24.6 (0.5)
Don't use	38.8 (2.4)[2346]	21.5 (2.2)[1346]	28.9 (1.4)[126]	26.6 (0.9)[126]	30.3 (1.4)[6]	13.9 (0.8)[12345]	29.8 (1.3)
Never been deployed[e]	30.5 (3.3)[2]	20.7 (2.2)[1346]	36.5 (1.4)[2]	35.7 (1.3)[2]	30.2 (1.5)[6]	38.8 (3.9)[25]	30.5 (1.4)
Cigarettes							
Use more when deployed	16.3 (2.2)[46]	14.9 (1.4)[46]	17.3 (1.7)[46]	9.4 (0.5)[123]	14.4 (0.9)[6]	10.1 (1.4)[1235]	14.2 (0.9)
Use about the same when deployed	8.8 (0.8)	10.7 (1.0)[46]	8.7 (1.3)	7.3 (0.6)[2]	8.9 (0.4)[6]	7.5 (0.5)[25]	8.8 (0.4)
Use less when deployed	3.4 (0.4)[6]	4.0 (0.2)[346]	3.3 (0.2)[26]	2.9 (0.3)[26]	3.4 (0.2)[6]	1.8 (0.2)[12345]	3.4 (0.2)
Don't use	41.1 (2.1)[23]	49.6 (1.2)[1346]	34.3 (1.3)[1246]	44.7 (1.0)[23]	43.1 (0.9)	41.6 (2.6)[23]	43.1 (0.9)
Never been deployed[e]	30.4 (3.3)[2]	20.8 (2.2)[1346]	36.4 (1.4)[2]	35.8 (1.3)[2]	30.3 (1.5)[6]	38.9 (3.9)[25]	30.5 (1.4)
Smokeless Tobacco							
Use more when deployed	10.8 (1.5)[246]	6.6 (0.7)[134]	12.2 (1.0)[246]	4.3 (0.4)[123]	8.4 (0.7)[6]	5.3 (0.8)[135]	8.3 (0.7)
Use about the same when deployed	5.6 (0.5)[24]	4.1 (0.5)[13]	6.4 (0.8)[24]	3.9 (0.3)[13]	4.9 (0.3)	4.7 (0.5)	4.9 (0.2)
Use less when deployed	2.5 (0.3)[6]	2.2 (0.3)	2.9 (0.5)[6]	1.9 (0.2)	2.3 (0.1)[6]	1.7 (0.2)[135]	2.3 (0.1)
Don't use	50.5 (2.3)[23]	66.1 (2.1)[1346]	42.0 (1.3)[1246]	54.0 (1.0)[23]	54.0 (1.1)	49.2 (3.1)[23]	53.8 (1.1)
Never been deployed[e]	30.5 (3.3)[2]	21.0 (2.3)[1346]	36.5 (1.3)[2]	35.9 (1.3)[2]	30.4 (1.5)[6]	39.1 (3.9)[25]	30.7 (1.4)
Cigars							
Use more when deployed	7.3 (0.9)[4]	7.4 (0.6)[46]	8.6 (0.5)[46]	4.0 (0.4)[123]	6.7 (0.4)	5.2 (0.8)[23]	6.6 (0.4)
Use about the same when deployed	4.6 (0.4)[4]	5.3 (0.3)[34]	4.3 (0.3)[24]	3.0 (0.2)[1236]	4.3 (0.2)	5.1 (0.5)[4]	4.4 (0.2)
Use less when deployed	4.9 (0.5)[4]	5.2 (0.4)[4]	5.7 (0.4)[4]	3.4 (0.3)[123]	4.7 (0.2)	4.5 (0.5)	4.7 (0.2)
Don't use	52.5 (2.6)[23]	61.2 (2.0)[1346]	44.7 (1.7)[124]	53.7 (1.3)[236]	53.9 (1.2)[6]	46.1 (2.6)[245]	53.6 (1.2)
Never been deployed[e]	30.6 (3.3)[2]	21.0 (2.2)[1346]	36.7 (1.4)[2]	35.9 (1.3)[2]	30.4 (1.5)[6]	39.1 (3.8)[25]	30.7 (1.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported a substance use change due to deployment as indicated in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[b]Because of wording and response scale changes in the 2008 questionnaire, the data on deployment-related change in substance abuse from the 2008 survey are not comparable with data from prior survey years.
[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[e] Estimates displayed in these rows may differ across substance use categories due to different levels of item nonresponse to the deployment questions.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Change in Substance Use, Q166).

Table 5.21 **DEPLOYMENT-RELATED CHANGE IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Relationship	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Relationship with Spouse, Fiancé, Boyfriend, or Girlfriend							
Argue more/more conflict since deployment	31.3 (1.9)[246]	20.3 (0.8)[1346]	26.5 (1.7)[246]	15.9 (0.9)[123]	24.2 (0.9)[6]	16.3 (1.4)[1235]	24.0 (0.9)
Get along about the same since deployment	55.8 (2.2)[246]	64.2 (0.9)[146]	59.7 (2.8)[46]	74.1 (0.9)[123]	62.7 (1.0)[6]	71.0 (1.6)[1235]	63.0 (1.0)
Argue less/get along better since deployment	12.9 (0.9)[4]	15.5 (1.1)[4]	13.8 (1.4)[4]	10.0 (0.4)[1236]	13.0 (0.5)	12.6 (1.0)[4]	13.0 (0.5)
Divorced or Separated from Spouse, Fiancé, Boyfriend, or Girlfriend Since Deployment							
Yes	23.0 (1.0)[246]	16.9 (0.7)[136]	22.6 (0.9)[246]	15.8 (1.1)[13]	19.7 (0.6)[6]	13.5 (1.3)[1235]	19.5 (0.6)
No	77.0 (1.0)[246]	83.1 (0.7)[136]	77.4 (0.9)[246]	84.2 (1.1)[13]	80.3 (0.6)[6]	86.5 (1.3)[1235]	80.5 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported a relationship change due to deployment as indicated in the rows of the table. Only those personnel who were ever deployed and who indicated they had a spouse, fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend were considered in these estimates. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Change in Relationship; Q167; Divorced or Separated, Q168).

Table 5.22 **JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Job Satisfaction Measure[a]: Likely / Very Likely to Stay on Active Duty	Likely / Very Likely to Choose to Serve in Military at Least 20 Years[b]	Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Current Assignment
Army			
Combat deployed	51.4 (3.9)	50.2 (4.5)	65.6 (3.0)[3]
Noncombat deployed	53.1 (2.7)	54.4 (3.0)	68.3 (3.1)
Not deployed	55.6 (2.6)	53.6 (2.5)	71.9 (3.2)[1]
Total	53.8 (2.6)	52.8 (2.7)	69.7 (2.9)
Navy			
Combat deployed	54.7 (3.0)	53.9 (3.4)	67.1 (2.1)[3]
Noncombat deployed	52.8 (1.5)[3]	50.6 (1.2)[3]	67.6 (1.6)[3]
Not deployed	57.7 (1.5)[2]	56.8 (1.5)[2]	74.2 (1.6)[12]
Total	55.7 (1.5)	54.1 (1.3)	71.0 (1.6)
Marine Corps			
Combat deployed	48.6 (2.4)	45.0 (3.1)	66.7 (2.1)
Noncombat deployed	51.4 (1.7)[3]	50.0 (2.5)[3]	68.4 (2.2)
Not deployed	43.8 (2.2)[2]	39.4 (1.5)[2]	68.3 (2.2)
Total	46.7 (1.1)	43.1 (1.4)	68.2 (1.7)
Air Force			
Combat deployed	61.2 (1.8)[2]	63.0 (1.7)[2]	67.2 (1.3)[23]
Noncombat deployed	65.4 (0.6)[1]	69.7 (1.8)[13]	73.2 (1.3)[1]
Not deployed	64.4 (1.2)	63.9 (1.3)[2]	73.5 (1.0)[1]
Total	63.8 (1.0)	64.6 (1.2)	71.9 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]			
Combat deployed	54.1 (1.9)	53.3 (2.2)	66.5 (1.3)[23]
Noncombat deployed	55.1 (1.2)	55.5 (1.4)	69.0 (1.4)[13]
Not deployed	57.0 (1.1)	55.2 (1.1)	72.3 (1.3)[12]
Total	55.8 (1.1)	54.6 (1.2)	70.3 (1.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.22 **JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Job Satisfaction Measure[a]: Likely / Very Likely to Stay on Active Duty	Likely / Very Likely to Choose to Serve in Military at Least 20 Years[b]	Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Current Assignment
Coast Guard			
Combat deployed	57.4 (5.0)[23]	58.5 (3.0)[23]	72.5 (1.5)
Noncombat deployed	66.2 (1.6)[1]	66.3 (1.7)[1]	75.8 (2.5)
Not deployed	66.8 (1.2)[1]	65.0 (1.2)[1]	75.0 (0.8)
Total	66.5 (0.9)	65.4 (1.2)	75.3 (0.8)
All Services[d]			
Combat deployed	54.1 (1.9)	53.3 (2.2)	66.6 (1.3)[23]
Noncombat deployed	55.6 (1.1)	55.9 (1.4)	69.3 (1.3)[13]
Not deployed	57.3 (1.1)	55.5 (1.0)	72.4 (1.2)[12]
Total	56.1 (1.1)	54.9 (1.2)	70.5 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and deployment status for the past 12 months who reported the job satisfaction measure as indicated in the columns of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the Combat deployed, Noncombat deployed and Not deployed groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Noncombat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Not Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Personnel with 20 or more years of service were excluded from the estimates.

[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Job Satisfaction, Q176-Q178; Deployment Status, Q160, Q161).

Table 5.23 STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Job Satisfaction Measure[a]: Likely / Very Likely to Stay on Active Duty	Likely / Very Likely to Choose to Serve in Military at Least 20 Years[b]	Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Current Assignment
Army			
Combat deployed	51.4 (3.8)	49.7 (4.4)	66.8 (2.9)
Noncombat deployed	51.8 (2.7)	52.5 (2.9)	68.1 (3.1)
Not deployed	55.7 (2.5)	54.3 (2.4)	71.1 (3.2)
Total	53.8 (2.6)	52.8 (2.7)	69.7 (2.9)
Navy			
Combat deployed	53.5 (2.7)	52.7 (3.2)	66.8 (2.2)[3]
Noncombat deployed	53.3 (1.5)[3]	51.4 (1.3)[3]	68.0 (1.7)[3]
Not deployed	57.4 (1.4)[2]	56.5 (1.4)[2]	73.6 (1.4)[12]
Total	55.7 (1.5)	54.1 (1.3)	71.0 (1.6)
Marine Corps			
Combat deployed	45.6 (2.6)	42.0 (2.9)[2]	63.2 (2.0)[3]
Noncombat deployed	48.6 (1.7)	47.1 (2.5)[13]	67.1 (2.5)[3]
Not deployed	45.8 (1.8)	42.0 (1.4)[2]	69.3 (2.0)[12]
Total	46.7 (1.1)	43.1 (1.4)	68.2 (1.7)
Air Force			
Combat deployed	60.2 (2.3)[3]	62.5 (2.1)	67.8 (1.5)[3]
Noncombat deployed	61.7 (1.0)[3]	64.9 (1.7)	71.4 (1.2)
Not deployed	65.7 (1.1)[12]	65.7 (1.1)	73.3 (1.0)[1]
Total	63.8 (1.0)	64.6 (1.2)	71.9 (0.6)
DoD Services[c]			
Combat deployed	53.1 (1.8)[3]	52.2 (2.2)[3]	66.6 (1.3)[23]
Noncombat deployed	53.6 (1.2)[3]	53.7 (1.4)	68.7 (1.4)[13]
Not deployed	57.6 (1.1)[12]	56.2 (1.0)[1]	72.1 (1.3)[12]
Total	55.8 (1.1)	54.6 (1.2)	70.3 (1.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.23 **STANDARDIZED ESTIMATES OF JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE AND DEPLOYMENT STATUS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service/Deployment Status in Past 12 Months	Job Satisfaction Measure[a]: Likely / Very Likely to Stay on Active Duty	Likely / Very Likely to Choose to Serve in Military at Least 20 Years[b]	Satisfied / Very Satisfied with Current Assignment
Coast Guard			
Combat deployed	58.8 (5.9)	61.5 (4.2)	76.7 (1.4)
Noncombat deployed	66.4 (1.4)	66.4 (1.5)	76.1 (2.3)
Not deployed	66.5 (1.1)	64.7 (1.3)	74.8 (0.8)
Total	66.5 (0.9)	65.4 (1.2)	75.3 (0.8)
All Services[d]			
Combat deployed	53.2 (1.8)[3]	52.3 (2.2)[3]	66.7 (1.3)[23]
Noncombat deployed	54.1 (1.2)[3]	54.2 (1.4)	69.0 (1.3)[13]
Not deployed	57.9 (1.0)[12]	56.5 (1.0)[1]	72.2 (1.2)[12]
Total	56.1 (1.1)	54.9 (1.2)	70.5 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and deployment status for the past 12 months who reported the job satisfaction measure as indicated in the columns of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. For each Service grouping, estimates have been standardized between the three combat/deployed groups using a weight adjustment approach. The main effects of gender, age group, education, race/ethnicity, and marital status were included in the standardized weights.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between the Combat deployed, Noncombat deployed, and Not deployed groups within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Combat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Noncombat Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Not Deployed) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]Personnel with 20 or more years of service were excluded from the estimates.

[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Job Satisfaction, Q176-Q178; Deployment Status, Q160, Q161).

Table 5.24 STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE AND ASSOCIATION WITH HURRICANE RELIEF, 2008

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Served in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Did Not Serve in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Total
High Stress at Work, Past 12 Months			
Army	36.9 (4.4)[2]	28.5 (1.1)[1]	28.7 (1.1)
Navy	33.3 (2.9)	29.1 (1.7)	29.4 (1.8)
Marine Corps	32.4 (7.8)	27.2 (2.2)	27.2 (2.1)
Air Force	30.6 (2.7)[2]	21.0 (0.9)[1]	21.4 (0.9)
DoD Services[b]	33.4 (1.8)[2]	26.6 (0.7)[1]	26.9 (0.7)
Coast Guard	35.6 (3.3)[2]	25.2 (1.2)[1]	26.4 (1.2)
All Services[c]	33.6 (1.7)[2]	26.6 (0.7)[1]	26.9 (0.7)
High Stress in Family, Past 12 Months			
Army	31.5 (3.9)[2]	19.2 (1.0)[1]	19.6 (1.0)
Navy	15.3 (2.1)	16.7 (0.5)	16.6 (0.6)
Marine Corps	18.0 (5.8)	20.7 (1.0)	20.6 (1.0)
Air Force	10.3 (1.5)	13.6 (0.6)	13.4 (0.6)
DoD Services[b]	18.3 (1.6)	17.5 (0.5)	17.5 (0.5)
Coast Guard	18.6 (1.5)	16.9 (1.2)	17.1 (1.2)
All Services[c]	18.3 (1.4)	17.5 (0.5)	17.5 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation			
Army	26.6 (5.0)	23.4 (1.0)	23.5 (1.0)
Navy	21.4 (1.8)	21.8 (1.1)	21.7 (1.0)
Marine Corps	20.2 (5.4)	25.8 (2.0)	25.7 (2.0)
Air Force	13.3 (3.2)	13.9 (0.4)	13.8 (0.5)
DoD Services[b]	20.5 (1.7)	21.0 (0.6)	21.0 (0.5)
Coast Guard	16.9 (2.1)	18.2 (1.3)	18.1 (1.2)
All Services[c]	20.2 (1.6)	21.0 (0.6)	20.9 (0.5)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days			
Army	23.3 (3.1)[2]	17.0 (1.1)[1]	17.2 (1.1)
Navy	14.5 (1.3)	12.7 (0.7)	12.8 (0.7)
Marine Corps	23.4 (4.7)	17.2 (1.7)	17.3 (1.6)
Air Force	10.9 (2.3)	8.7 (0.5)	8.8 (0.4)
DoD Services[b]	16.4 (1.3)	14.0 (0.6)	14.1 (0.5)
Coast Guard	11.7 (1.7)	9.8 (0.7)	10.0 (0.6)
All Services[c]	16.0 (1.2)	13.9 (0.6)	14.0 (0.5)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.24 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, AND ASSOCIATION WITH HURRICANE RELIEF, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Served in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Did Not Serve in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Total
Poor Mental Health Limited Usual Activities, Past 30 Days			
Army	21.8 (4.2)	18.3 (1.2)	18.4 (1.1)
Navy	14.0 (2.7)	17.7 (1.0)	17.5 (1.0)
Marine Corps	12.2 (4.0)	17.8 (1.5)	17.7 (1.5)
Air Force	9.5 (2.1)	11.7 (0.8)	11.6 (0.8)
DoD Services[b]	14.8 (1.7)	16.5 (0.6)	16.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard	13.0 (1.8)	16.0 (1.1)	15.6 (1.0)
All Services[c]	14.6 (1.6)	16.5 (0.6)	16.4 (0.6)
Serious Psychological Distress[d], Past 12 Months			
Army	16.1 (3.3)	15.8 (1.2)	15.8 (1.2)
Navy	12.6 (1.0)	14.3 (0.8)	14.2 (0.8)
Marine Corps	15.6 (2.3)	17.7 (1.5)	17.7 (1.5)
Air Force	10.4 (1.8)	10.6 (0.5)	10.5 (0.5)
DoD Services[b]	13.1 (1.1)	14.4 (0.6)	14.4 (0.6)
Coast Guard	10.5 (1.8)	12.5 (1.3)	12.3 (1.2)
All Services[c]	12.9 (1.0)	14.4 (0.6)	14.3 (0.5)
Need for Further PTSD Evaluation[e], Past 30 Days			
Army	19.6 (2.7)[2]	13.1 (1.3)[1]	13.2 (1.3)
Navy	9.9 (1.5)	9.0 (0.4)	9.1 (0.4)
Marine Corps	17.7 (2.7)	15.0 (1.3)	15.1 (1.3)
Air Force	8.0 (1.5)	5.4 (0.2)	5.5 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	12.4 (1.1)	10.5 (0.6)	10.6 (0.6)
Coast Guard	6.2 (1.7)	6.7 (0.4)	6.7 (0.5)
All Services[c]	11.9 (1.0)	10.4 (0.6)	10.5 (0.5)
Suicidal Ideation, Past Year			
Army	9.5 (3.9)	4.8 (0.4)	4.9 (0.3)
Navy	5.5 (2.0)	5.1 (0.4)	5.1 (0.4)
Marine Corps	4.0 (2.3)	5.5 (0.7)	5.5 (0.7)
Air Force	2.9 (0.9)	3.1 (0.3)	3.1 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	5.8 (1.4)	4.5 (0.2)	4.6 (0.2)
Coast Guard	1.5 (0.6)[2]	2.9 (0.3)[1]	2.7 (0.2)
All Services[c]	5.4 (1.3)	4.5 (0.2)	4.5 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.24 STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, AND ASSOCIATION WITH HURRICANE RELIEF, 2008 (CONTINUED)

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Served in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Did Not Serve in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Total
Attempted Suicide, Past Year			
Army	4.5 (2.5)	2.0 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)
Navy	2.5 (0.9)	2.9 (0.2)	2.9 (0.2)
Marine Corps	0.8 (0.7)[2]	2.4 (0.3)[1]	2.4 (0.3)
Air Force	2.2 (0.9)	1.5 (0.3)	1.5 (0.3)
DoD Services[b]	2.9 (0.8)	2.1 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)
Coast Guard	1.3 (0.6)	1.8 (0.3)	1.7 (0.4)
All Services[c]	2.7 (0.7)	2.1 (0.1)	2.1 (0.2)
Deployed But Not Exposed to Blast, Accident, or Head Wound			
Army	54.3 (5.0)[2]	35.7 (3.4)[1]	36.2 (3.4)
Navy	89.7 (3.2)[2]	71.1 (2.7)[1]	72.4 (2.9)
Marine Corps	53.4 (5.5)[2]	38.4 (3.9)[1]	38.6 (3.9)
Air Force	73.8 (3.7)[2]	50.5 (1.3)[1]	51.5 (1.3)
DoD Services[b]	74.1 (3.3)[2]	47.9 (1.7)[1]	49.0 (1.7)
Coast Guard	96.9 (1.0)[2]	52.5 (4.5)[1]	57.9 (3.6)
All Services[c]	76.1 (2.9)[2]	48.1 (1.6)[1]	49.2 (1.7)
Exposed But No Symptoms			
Army	20.4 (3.6)	18.7 (1.6)	18.8 (1.5)
Navy	7.1 (2.8)	4.7 (0.8)	4.8 (0.8)
Marine Corps	34.9 (6.1)[2]	14.9 (1.4)[1]	15.2 (1.4)
Air Force	19.1 (3.0)[2]	10.5 (0.6)[1]	10.9 (0.6)
DoD Services[b]	15.4 (2.3)	12.9 (0.8)	13.0 (0.8)
Coast Guard	2.7 (1.1)	1.3 (0.2)	1.4 (0.3)
All Services[c]	14.3 (2.0)	12.6 (0.8)	12.6 (0.8)
Exposed, Was Dazed But No Memory Loss			
Army	13.3 (2.6)[2]	7.1 (1.1)[1]	7.3 (1.1)
Navy	1.0 (0.5)	0.8 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)
Marine Corps	8.2 (3.6)	4.3 (1.0)	4.4 (1.0)
Air Force	5.5 (1.3)[2]	1.0 (0.1)[1]	1.2 (0.1)
DoD Services[b]	5.9 (1.1)	3.7 (0.5)	3.8 (0.5)
Coast Guard	0.4 (0.3)	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)
All Services[c]	5.4 (1.0)	3.6 (0.5)	3.7 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 5.24 **STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS BY SERVICE, AND ASSOCIATION WITH HURRICANE RELIEF, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Stress/Mental Health[a]	Served in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Did Not Serve in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)	Total
Exposed, Had Memory Loss			
Army	12.0 (2.8)	7.4 (1.1)	7.5 (1.1)
Navy	2.2 (0.7)	1.2 (0.3)	1.2 (0.3)
Marine Corps	3.5 (2.1)	5.1 (1.6)	5.1 (1.6)
Air Force	1.6 (1.2)	0.6 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)
DoD Services[b]	4.7 (0.9)	4.0 (0.5)	4.0 (0.5)
Coast Guard	+ (+)	0.7 (0.3)	0.6 (0.3)
All Services[c]	4.3 (0.8)	3.9 (0.5)	3.9 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and Hurricane Relief Mission that reported the stress and mental health problems indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all three columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Served in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Did Not Serve in Hurricane Relief Mission(s)) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[d] Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Serious Psychological Distress in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of the survey.

[e]PTSD means posttraumatic stress disorder. Meeting screening criteria suggests a need for further evaluation; not a clinical diagnosis.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Served in Hurricane Relief Mission, Q169; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Psychological Distress, Q123; PTSD Symptoms, Q125; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Attempted Suicide, Q121; Exposed, Q171-174).

APPENDIX D:
WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND FITNESS TABLES

APPENDIX D:
LIST OF TABLES

Number		Page
6.1	BMI Levels for Obesity, Overweight, and Healthy Weight, by Service, 2008	491
6.2	BMI Level by Service, 2008	492
6.3	Trends in BMI Level, by Age Group and Service, 1995-2008	493
6.4	Healthy Weight as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 2008	496
6.5	Trends in Healthy Weight as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 1995-2008	497
6.6	Underweight as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 2008	502
6.7	Trends in Underweight as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 1995-2008	503
6.8	Percent with BMI > 25, by Age Group and Service, 1995-2008	508
6.9	Overweight as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 2008	509
6.10	Trends in Overweight as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender and Age, 1995-2008	510
6.11	Obese as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 2008	515
6.12	Trends in Obese as Measured by BMI, by Service, Gender, and Age, 1995-2008	516
6.13	Prevalence and Duration of Involvement in Moderatea and Vigorousb Physical Activity, by Service, 2008	521
6.14	Prevalence and Duration of Involvement in Moderatea and Vigorousb Physical Activity, by Service, 2005-2008	522
6.15	Weight Loss History, by Service and Gender, 2008	524
6.16	Frequency of Food Intake Less Than Three Times Per Week, by Service, Food Category, and Gender, 2008	525
6.17	Frequency of Food Intake Greater Than or Equal to Three Times Per Day, by Service, Food Category, and Gender, 2008	527
6.18	Location and Frequency of Breakfast Consumed, by Service and Gender, 2008	529
6.19	Location and Frequency of Lunch Consumed, by Service and Gender, 2008	530
6.20	Location and Frequency of Dinner Consumed, by Service and Gender, 2008	531
6.21	Different Health Conditions, by Service, 2008	532

Table 6.1 **BMI LEVELS FOR OBESITY, OVERWEIGHT, AND HEALTHY WEIGHT, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
BMI Level	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
BMI ≥ 30 (Obese)	12.9 (0.7)[3]	14.3 (0.5)[3]	6.1 (0.4)[1246]	13.8 (0.5)[3]	12.6 (0.3)[6]	14.1 (0.6)[35]	12.6 (0.3)
25.0 ≤ BMI < 30 (Overweight)	48.2 (0.9)[4]	48.3 (0.8)[4]	49.0 (1.2)[4]	45.1 (0.6)[1236]	47.6 (0.4)	48.8 (0.9)[4]	47.6 (0.4)
BMI < 25.0 (Healthy Weight[d])	38.9 (1.5)[3]	37.4 (1.1)[34]	44.9 (1.2)[1246]	41.1 (0.6)[236]	39.9 (0.7)[6]	37.1 (1.1)[345]	39.8 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each BMI group. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 within each column due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in that column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]In this table, Healthy Weight includes those people who are considered underweight (BMI < 18.5).

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (BMI, Q133-Q134).

Table 6.2 **BMI LEVEL BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
BMI Level	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
BMI ≥ 30	12.9 (0.7)[3]	14.3 (0.5)[3]	6.1 (0.4)[1246]	13.8 (0.5)[3]	12.6 (0.3)[6]	14.1 (0.6)[35]	12.6 (0.3)
BMI 27.0-29.9	24.4 (0.8)[3]	24.3 (0.3)[34]	22.2 (0.5)[126]	22.6 (0.4)[26]	23.7 (0.4)[6]	25.4 (0.7)[345]	23.7 (0.3)
BMI 26.0-26.9	10.1 (0.4)[34]	10.5 (0.4)[4]	11.5 (0.5)[14]	9.0 (0.3)[123]	10.1 (0.2)	10.4 (0.6)	10.1 (0.2)
BMI 25.0-25.9	13.6 (0.6)	13.6 (0.4)	15.3 (0.9)[6]	13.4 (0.5)	13.8 (0.3)	13.0 (0.6)[3]	13.8 (0.3)
BMI < 25.0	38.9 (1.5)[3]	37.4 (1.1)[34]	44.9 (1.2)[1246]	41.1 (0.6)[236]	39.9 (0.7)[6]	37.1 (1.1)[345]	39.8 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each BMI group. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 within each column due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in that column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (BMI, Q133-Q134).

Table 6.3 **TRENDS IN BMI LEVEL, BY AGE GROUP AND SERVICE, 1995-2008**

BMI Level	Age Group by Year[c] < 20					Age Group by Year[c] ≥ 20				
	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008	1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army										
BMI ≥ 30	1.6 (1.1)	1.3 (0.9)	1.7 (1.1)	4.4 (2.0)	3.6 (1.2)	4.1 (0.5)[2345]	5.5 (0.4)[1345]	9.7 (0.5)[125]	10.7 (0.9)[125]	13.6 (0.7)[1234]
BMI 27.0-29.9	8.6 (1.9)[4]	8.5 (3.7)[4]	6.0 (1.8)[4]	21.0 (3.1)[1235]	10.0 (2.2)[4]	18.3 (0.7)[345]	20.2 (0.7)[45]	21.7 (1.1)[15]	24.1 (0.9)[12]	25.4 (0.9)[123]
BMI 26.0-26.9	4.8 (1.9)	10.4 (2.3)[4]	7.0 (2.3)	5.4 (1.1)[2]	7.6 (2.3)	11.5 (0.7)	11.7 (0.6)[5]	11.4 (0.7)	10.2 (0.6)	10.3 (0.4)[2]
BMI 25.0-25.9	10.9 (2.5)	13.4 (3.4)	16.6 (1.9)	14.9 (4.9)	12.6 (1.4)	16.1 (0.9)[5]	16.4 (0.5)[5]	15.9 (1.0)	15.1 (1.3)	13.7 (0.7)[12]
BMI < 25.0	74.1 (2.7)[4]	66.3 (4.4)	68.6 (2.8)[4]	54.3 (5.8)[13]	66.1 (3.2)	50.1 (1.4)[2345]	46.2 (0.9)[1345]	41.3 (1.5)[125]	39.8 (1.9)[12]	37.0 (1.3)[123]
Navy										
BMI ≥ 30	2.4 (1.8)[4]	2.2 (1.7)[4]	7.4 (3.8)	17.2 (6.6)[125]	2.7 (0.9)[4]	7.9 (0.6)[2345]	10.4 (0.7)[145]	11.6 (1.2)[145]	18.5 (0.7)[1235]	14.8 (0.5)[1234]
BMI 27.0-29.9	9.3 (3.9)	13.0 (5.2)	11.5 (3.1)	9.6 (3.9)	16.7 (2.1)	22.2 (0.5)[235]	24.4 (0.9)[1]	24.9 (0.8)[1]	23.6 (1.0)	24.7 (0.3)[1]
BMI 26.0-26.9	6.2 (2.0)[3]	7.7 (1.9)	13.2 (2.1)[1]	+ (+)	11.6 (2.9)	9.3 (0.7)[23]	11.5 (0.7)[1]	11.3 (0.3)[1]	10.6 (0.8)	10.4 (0.5)
BMI 25.0-25.9	11.9 (2.7)	13.6 (4.6)	+ (+)	11.8 (2.5)	11.0 (1.8)	15.1 (0.5)[345]	14.6 (0.7)	13.4 (0.4)[1]	13.1 (0.4)[1]	13.7 (0.4)[1]
BMI < 25.0	70.3 (3.2)[345]	63.5 (3.3)	55.2 (6.8)[1]	52.4 (7.6)[1]	58.0 (3.2)[1]	45.7 (0.6)[2345]	39.1 (1.3)[14]	38.8 (2.3)[1]	34.2 (1.4)[12]	36.4 (1.1)[1]
Marine Corps										
BMI ≥ 30	1.7 (0.8)	+ (+)	+ (+)	3.7 (2.7)	1.4 (0.3)	1.8 (0.2)[345]	2.5 (0.3)[345]	4.4 (0.4)[1245]	7.7 (0.8)[123]	6.8 (0.5)[123]
BMI 27.0-29.9	7.1 (2.1)[4]	8.6 (1.6)[4]	8.9 (2.4)[4]	20.5 (3.9)[1235]	10.3 (1.9)[4]	16.7 (1.0)[45]	17.6 (0.7)[45]	19.9 (1.4)[5]	21.1 (0.9)[125]	23.8 (0.7)[1234]
BMI 26.0-26.9	8.5 (1.9)	8.4 (1.7)	6.2 (2.1)	+ (+)	9.5 (2.3)	13.3 (1.1)	14.7 (0.7)[345]	11.4 (1.0)[2]	12.0 (0.9)[2]	11.8 (0.5)[2]
BMI 25.0-25.9	17.2 (2.6)	14.6 (3.1)	18.5 (2.3)[5]	15.8 (4.2)	11.9 (2.1)[3]	18.1 (0.9)[45]	16.9 (0.8)[4]	16.1 (0.7)	14.5 (0.8)[12]	15.8 (0.8)[1]
BMI < 25.0	65.5 (3.9)	68.4 (2.4)	66.5 (5.9)	+ (+)	66.8 (3.4)	50.1 (0.8)[45]	48.4 (0.9)[45]	48.2 (1.0)[45]	44.8 (0.9)[1235]	41.9 (1.1)[1234]
Air Force										
BMI ≥ 30	+ (+)	2.3 (1.7)	3.3 (2.1)	4.1 (2.6)	3.3 (1.8)	4.5 (0.4)[345]	5.2 (0.3)[345]	8.3 (0.5)[1245]	13.9 (0.5)[123]	14.1 (0.5)[123]
BMI 27.0-29.9	7.2 (1.6)	11.8 (3.5)	7.1 (3.2)	+ (+)	7.4 (1.8)	19.7 (0.5)[245]	21.7 (0.6)[1]	22.4 (1.3)	23.9 (1.0)[1]	23.2 (0.5)[1]
BMI 26.0-26.9	7.7 (2.1)[2]	2.4 (1.5)[1]	9.0 (4.5)	+ (+)	9.0 (3.6)	10.2 (0.6)	10.8 (0.6)[5]	11.1 (0.3)[5]	9.9 (0.6)	9.0 (0.3)[23]
BMI 25.0-25.9	9.2 (3.0)	7.3 (3.1)	22.0 (7.0)	7.6 (4.2)	11.1 (2.7)	15.8 (0.5)[45]	15.4 (0.6)[5]	16.1 (1.3)	14.0 (0.8)[1]	13.5 (0.4)[12]
BMI < 25.0	75.9 (4.3)[3]	76.3 (5.0)[3]	58.6 (4.5)[12]	+ (+)	69.2 (3.7)	49.7 (1.1)[345]	46.9 (1.0)[345]	42.1 (0.5)[1245]	38.4 (1.2)[123]	40.2 (0.5)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.3 TRENDS IN BMI LEVEL, BY AGE GROUP AND SERVICE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)

	Age Group by Year[c]																	
	< 20									≥ 20								
BMI Level	1995		1998		2002		2005		2008	1995		1998		2002		2005		2008
DoD Services[a]																		
BMI ≥ 30	1.6	(0.7)[4]	1.3	(0.6)[4]	2.8	(1.0)	7.4	(2.3)[12]	2.8 (0.6)	5.1	(0.3)[2345]	6.4	(0.3)[1345]	9.1	(0.4)[1245]	13.4	(0.5)[123]	13.2 (0.3)[123]
BMI 27.0-29.9	8.3	(1.4)[4]	9.8	(1.9)[4]	7.9	(1.3)[4]	17.0	(2.3)[1235]	11.0 (1.1)[4]	19.6	(0.3)[2345]	21.4	(0.4)[145]	22.4	(0.6)[15]	23.5	(0.5)[12]	24.5 (0.4)[123]
BMI 26.0-26.9	6.4	(1.0)	7.9	(1.1)	8.4	(1.3)	7.7	(1.9)	9.0 (1.4)	10.7	(0.4)[2]	11.7	(0.3)[145]	11.3	(0.3)[5]	10.4	(0.4)[2]	10.2 (0.2)[23]
BMI 25.0-25.9	12.1	(1.4)[3]	12.5	(1.8)	17.3	(2.1)[15]	13.3	(2.3)	11.9 (1.0)[3]	15.9	(0.4)[45]	15.7	(0.3)[45]	15.4	(0.5)[5]	14.2	(0.5)[12]	13.9 (0.3)[123]
BMI < 25.0	71.7	(1.7)[345]	68.4	(2.2)[4]	63.6	(2.2)[14]	54.6	(3.7)[1235]	65.2 (1.8)[14]	48.7	(0.6)[2345]	44.8	(0.5)[1345]	41.8	(0.8)[1245]	38.5	(0.9)[123]	38.2 (0.6)[123]
Coast Guard																		
BMI ≥ 30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 (1.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6 (0.5)
BMI 27.0-29.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 (3.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.1 (0.7)
BMI 26.0-26.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 (1.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7 (0.6)
BMI 25.0-25.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.3 (3.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.0 (0.6)
BMI < 25.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71.3 (4.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.6 (1.0)
All Services[b]																		
BMI ≥ 30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 (0.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.2 (0.3)
BMI 27.0-29.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.0 (1.1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.5 (0.4)
BMI 26.0-26.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.9 (1.4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.2 (0.2)
BMI 25.0-25.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0 (0.9)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.9 (0.3)
BMI < 25.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.3 (1.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.2 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel in each BMI group, by year. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 within each column due to rounding. Estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented elsewhere because of small changes made to the editing of the height and weight variables. Changes in the editing were made to maintain consistency between years.

[*]Estimate should be interpreted with caution and should be suppressed.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995, 1998, 2002, 2005 and 2008 (2008 Questions: Q133-Q134).

Table 6.4 **HEALTHY WEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Gender/Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Males							
Under 20	63.6 (3.2)[2]	54.8 (3.1)[146]	62.6 (2.5)	67.3 (3.7)[2]	62.1 (1.7)	73.7 (5.9)[2]	62.4 (1.7)
20-25	45.5 (1.3)	45.0 (1.2)	46.6 (1.6)	47.4 (1.3)	46.0 (0.7)	44.8 (2.1)	46.0 (0.7)
26-34	26.9 (1.3)[34]	27.4 (1.4)[3]	31.0 (0.8)[126]	30.9 (1.4)[1]	28.4 (0.8)	27.0 (1.5)[3]	28.4 (0.7)
35 or older	20.9 (2.2)	21.0 (1.2)	19.8 (1.8)	23.5 (1.2)[6]	21.6 (0.9)	19.7 (1.5)[4]	21.5 (0.9)
Total males	34.8 (1.6)[3]	33.3 (0.9)[3]	41.4 (1.1)[1246]	35.6 (0.7)[3]	35.6 (0.7)	33.5 (1.2)[3]	35.5 (0.7)
Females							
Under 20	69.2 (7.5)[3]	+ (+)	88.0 (4.0)[14]	67.6 (6.9)[3]	69.1 (4.3)	+ (+)	68.6 (4.2)
20-25	63.6 (2.7)[3]	57.1 (3.7)[3]	73.4 (1.0)[124]	63.2 (1.1)[3]	62.4 (1.5)	65.8 (5.7)	62.4 (1.5)
26-34	53.7 (2.4)[3]	45.3 (5.9)[3]	70.1 (4.1)[1246]	56.7 (2.0)[3]	53.7 (2.0)	54.2 (2.2)[3]	53.7 (1.9)
35 or older	43.3 (2.3)[3]	46.7 (4.1)[3]	72.8 (5.3)[1246]	49.1 (2.5)[3]	46.8 (1.8)	39.9 (5.1)[3]	46.7 (1.8)
Total females	56.6 (2.2)[3]	52.7 (2.4)[34]	74.6 (1.7)[1246]	58.3 (0.8)[23]	57.3 (1.1)	56.6 (3.1)[3]	57.3 (1.1)
Total							
Under 20	64.6 (3.6)	56.0 (3.4)[46]	64.4 (2.9)	67.4 (3.7)[2]	63.3 (1.9)	69.2 (4.2)[2]	63.4 (1.8)
20-25	48.3 (1.0)[4]	47.5 (1.5)[4]	48.5 (1.5)	51.0 (0.8)[12]	48.7 (0.6)	48.0 (2.1)	48.7 (0.6)
26-34	30.1 (1.4)[4]	29.6 (1.6)[4]	33.1 (0.8)[4]	36.3 (1.3)[1236]	31.9 (0.8)	30.6 (1.5)[4]	31.8 (0.8)
35 or older	23.9 (2.5)	23.4 (1.1)[4]	22.5 (1.7)[4]	27.2 (1.1)[236]	24.6 (1.0)	21.3 (1.4)[4]	24.5 (1.0)
All personnel	37.8 (1.4)[3]	36.2 (1.1)[34]	43.5 (1.1)[1246]	40.1 (0.5)[236]	38.7 (0.6)	36.4 (1.1)[34]	38.7 (0.6)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who meet the criteria for being a healthy weight. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Healthy weight is defined as BMI between 18.5 and 25.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Healthy Weight, Q133-Q134).

Table 6.5 **TRENDS IN HEALTHY WEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army					
Males					
Under 20	68.9 (2.5)[4]	59.0 (5.7)	65.6 (2.8)[4]	47.0 (6.2)[135]	63.6 (3.2)[4]
20-25	54.9 (1.8)[345]	52.0 (1.2)[45]	48.4 (1.6)[1]	45.7 (2.5)[12]	45.5 (1.3)[12]
26-34	42.4 (2.3)[345]	39.6 (2.0)[345]	32.7 (1.6)[125]	31.3 (1.6)[125]	26.9 (1.3)[1234]
35 or older	33.2 (1.6)[345]	29.4 (1.4)[345]	22.5 (1.4)[12]	22.9 (2.0)[12]	20.9 (2.2)[12]
Total	47.2 (1.5)[2345]	42.8 (0.9)[1345]	37.8 (1.8)[12]	36.8 (2.1)[12]	34.8 (1.6)[12]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	85.1 (5.1)	70.7 (5.4)	+ (+)	69.2 (7.5)
20-25	77.5 (2.8)[45]	72.1 (2.4)[45]	69.2 (4.0)	58.5 (5.3)[12]	63.6 (2.7)[12]
26-34	73.4 (3.9)[345]	71.3 (2.2)[345]	58.2 (4.2)[12]	56.5 (4.7)[12]	53.7 (2.4)[12]
35 or older	67.7 (3.1)[345]	59.1 (3.5)[45]	52.1 (3.6)[15]	43.2 (4.1)[12]	43.3 (2.3)[123]
Total	74.4 (1.9)[345]	70.1 (2.0)[345]	63.1 (2.9)[12]	56.6 (3.0)[12]	56.6 (2.2)[12]
Total					
Under 20	70.6 (2.5)[4]	64.7 (4.6)	66.8 (2.8)[4]	51.4 (6.2)[13]	64.6 (3.6)
20-25	57.9 (1.5)[345]	55.0 (1.1)[45]	52.6 (1.7)[15]	47.7 (2.7)[12]	48.3 (1.0)[123]
26-34	46.5 (2.2)[345]	44.0 (1.7)[345]	36.6 (1.8)[125]	34.4 (0.9)[125]	30.1 (1.4)[1234]
35 or older	37.3 (1.6)[345]	33.2 (1.4)[345]	26.3 (1.1)[12]	25.7 (1.8)[12]	23.9 (2.5)[12]
Total	50.8 (1.2)[2345]	46.7 (0.8)[1345]	42.2 (1.7)[125]	39.7 (1.8)[12]	37.8 (1.4)[123]
Navy					
Males					
Under 20	68.0 (3.7)[5]	62.4 (3.7)	+ (+)	+ (+)	54.8 (3.1)[1]
20-25	51.0 (1.3)[345]	47.7 (2.8)	45.9 (1.9)[1]	42.0 (1.9)[1]	45.0 (1.2)[1]
26-34	39.8 (1.0)[2345]	33.3 (2.2)[15]	29.6 (4.2)[1]	28.5 (2.1)[1]	27.4 (1.4)[12]
35 or older	30.4 (0.8)[345]	27.6 (1.2)[345]	21.9 (2.1)[12]	19.6 (1.3)[12]	21.0 (1.2)[12]
Total	42.7 (0.6)[2345]	35.9 (1.5)[1]	35.1 (1.6)[1]	32.2 (1.4)[1]	33.3 (0.9)[1]
Females					
Under 20	75.7 (4.9)[3]	+ (+)	59.5 (4.5)[1]	+ (+)	+ (+)
20-25	71.4 (2.9)[345]	64.5 (2.3)[34]	56.8 (2.2)[12]	52.5 (1.8)[12]	57.1 (3.7)[1]
26-34	74.1 (2.0)[2345]	62.2 (3.0)[145]	53.8 (3.9)[1]	44.8 (4.1)[12]	45.3 (5.9)[12]
35 or older	64.6 (5.9)[345]	53.5 (2.4)[4]	49.0 (5.0)[1]	41.5 (3.5)[12]	46.7 (4.1)[1]
Total	71.5 (1.5)[2345]	61.2 (1.7)[1345]	54.9 (2.2)[124]	47.9 (1.7)[123]	52.7 (2.4)[12]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.5 **TRENDS IN HEALTHY WEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Total					
Under 20	69.8 (3.1)[345]	63.1 (3.3)	53.6 (6.9)[1]	50.5 (7.3)[1]	56.0 (3.4)[1]
20-25	53.4 (1.4)[345]	50.6 (2.4)[4]	47.9 (1.9)[1]	43.8 (1.6)[12]	47.5 (1.5)[1]
26-34	43.3 (1.1)[2345]	36.4 (2.1)[145]	33.0 (3.8)[1]	30.7 (1.9)[12]	29.6 (1.6)[12]
35 or older	33.4 (0.9)[2345]	30.0 (1.2)[145]	24.8 (2.6)[1]	22.0 (1.6)[12]	23.4 (1.1)[12]
Total	45.9 (0.8)[2345]	38.9 (1.3)[14]	38.2 (1.8)[1]	34.5 (1.5)[12]	36.2 (1.1)[1]
Marine Corps					
Males					
Under 20	64.0 (4.0)[4]	66.5 (2.4)[4]	61.1 (4.9)	46.3 (7.9)[125]	62.6 (2.5)[4]
20-25	56.1 (1.6)[45]	53.0 (1.5)[5]	51.0 (2.3)	48.6 (1.8)[1]	46.6 (1.6)[12]
26-34	37.4 (2.0)[5]	40.6 (1.5)[345]	34.2 (2.2)[2]	35.0 (2.0)[2]	31.0 (0.8)[12]
35 or older	33.9 (1.9)[345]	29.5 (1.8)[345]	24.2 (1.0)[125]	24.3 (1.6)[12]	19.8 (1.8)[123]
Total	49.0 (0.6)[45]	47.4 (1.0)[45]	44.5 (2.3)	42.2 (1.4)[12]	41.4 (1.1)[12]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	88.8 (3.0)	93.2 (4.1)	+ (+)	88.0 (4.0)
20-25	88.6 (1.6)[345]	84.3 (2.6)[5]	81.7 (3.0)[15]	78.1 (2.7)[1]	73.4 (1.0)[123]
26-34	86.0 (2.9)[45]	90.8 (2.5)[45]	78.3 (6.8)	69.2 (3.6)[12]	70.1 (4.1)[12]
35 or older	81.0 (4.0)[4]	84.4 (3.9)[4]	+ (+)	64.6 (4.1)[12]	72.8 (5.3)
Total	87.8 (1.2)[45]	86.3 (1.7)[45]	81.6 (3.9)	75.3 (2.8)[12]	74.6 (1.7)[12]
Total					
Under 20	65.5 (3.9)	68.0 (2.5)	63.9 (6.0)	+ (+)	64.4 (2.9)
20-25	57.7 (1.7)[45]	54.9 (1.7)[5]	55.0 (1.0)[45]	50.6 (1.7)[13]	48.5 (1.5)[123]
26-34	40.1 (2.2)[5]	43.4 (1.6)[45]	39.2 (2.0)[5]	36.7 (1.8)[2]	33.1 (0.8)[123]
35 or older	35.6 (1.8)[345]	32.1 (1.6)[45]	27.3 (1.9)[1]	26.2 (1.6)[12]	22.5 (1.7)[12]
Total	50.8 (0.7)[45]	49.6 (0.9)[45]	48.7 (1.1)[45]	44.2 (1.3)[123]	43.5 (1.1)[123]
Air Force					
Males					
Under 20	71.2 (5.2)[3]	73.5 (5.8)[3]	51.4 (6.6)[125]	+ (+)	67.3 (3.7)[3]
20-25	56.8 (1.5)[345]	53.6 (2.2)[345]	42.9 (0.9)[125]	43.8 (2.4)[12]	47.4 (1.3)[123]
26-34	39.8 (2.4)[45]	37.4 (1.4)[45]	34.8 (0.8)[5]	31.3 (2.2)[12]	30.9 (1.4)[123]
35 or older	32.6 (1.4)[345]	30.8 (1.8)[345]	22.1 (2.8)[12]	22.3 (1.8)[12]	23.5 (1.2)[12]
Total	43.9 (1.0)[2345]	40.3 (0.6)[1345]	33.6 (1.1)[12]	32.9 (1.1)[125]	35.6 (0.7)[124]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.5 **TRENDS IN HEALTHY WEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Females					
Under 20	81.9 (6.1)[3]	73.2 (5.6)	64.2 (2.8)[1]	+ (+)	67.6 (6.9)
20-25	84.4 (1.9)[345]	80.2 (2.1)[345]	70.3 (1.4)[125]	66.6 (1.9)[12]	63.2 (1.1)[123]
26-34	76.8 (2.9)[45]	75.7 (3.1)[45]	72.9 (3.0)[45]	53.1 (3.1)[123]	56.7 (2.0)[123]
35 or older	70.5 (4.2)[45]	70.6 (3.3)[45]	61.3 (6.3)	46.7 (4.8)[12]	49.1 (2.5)[12]
Total	78.7 (1.1)[345]	76.1 (1.7)[345]	68.4 (2.1)[1245]	58.7 (1.6)[123]	58.3 (0.8)[123]
Total					
Under 20	73.8 (4.5)[3]	73.5 (4.8)[3]	54.6 (4.3)[125]	+ (+)	67.4 (3.7)[3]
20-25	62.1 (1.5)[345]	59.9 (1.8)[345]	50.0 (0.9)[12]	48.9 (1.9)[12]	51.0 (0.8)[12]
26-34	45.0 (2.0)[45]	43.6 (1.7)[45]	42.4 (1.3)[45]	35.6 (2.2)[123]	36.3 (1.3)[123]
35 or older	37.5 (1.8)[345]	35.8 (1.9)[45]	28.8 (3.3)[1]	25.5 (1.8)[12]	27.2 (1.1)[12]
Total	49.4 (1.1)[2345]	46.5 (0.8)[1345]	41.0 (0.6)[124]	38.0 (1.0)[123]	40.1 (0.5)[12]
DoD Services[a]					
Male					
Under 20	68.0 (1.8)[345]	64.3 (2.6)[4]	59.2 (2.5)[14]	48.9 (3.9)[1235]	62.1 (1.7)[14]
20-25	54.5 (0.9)[2345]	51.7 (0.9)[1345]	47.2 (0.9)[12]	44.9 (1.2)[12]	46.0 (0.7)[12]
26-34	40.4 (1.1)[2345]	37.2 (1.0)[1345]	32.7 (1.2)[125]	31.0 (1.1)[125]	28.4 (0.8)[1234]
35 or older	32.2 (0.7)[2345]	29.3 (0.8)[1345]	22.4 (1.2)[12]	21.8 (1.0)[12]	21.6 (0.9)[12]
Total	45.2 (0.6)[2345]	40.9 (0.5)[1345]	37.0 (0.9)[12]	35.3 (0.9)[12]	35.6 (0.7)[12]
Female					
Under 20	79.5 (3.9)[3]	79.7 (3.2)[35]	68.4 (2.9)[12]	68.2 (5.6)	69.1 (4.3)[2]
20-25	79.1 (1.5)[2345]	74.0 (1.3)[1345]	68.1 (1.6)[1245]	61.1 (2.0)[123]	62.4 (1.5)[123]
26-34	75.3 (1.8)[345]	71.5 (1.6)[345]	64.1 (2.2)[1245]	52.4 (2.1)[123]	53.7 (2.0)[123]
35 or older	68.4 (2.5)[345]	62.9 (2.0)[45]	56.5 (3.6)[145]	44.6 (2.5)[123]	46.8 (1.8)[123]
Total	75.8 (0.9)[2345]	71.0 (1.1)[1345]	64.8 (1.5)[1245]	56.1 (1.2)[123]	57.3 (1.1)[123]
Total					
Under 20	70.0 (1.6)[345]	67.1 (2.2)[4]	61.2 (2.3)[1]	52.9 (3.8)[125]	63.3 (1.9)[14]
20-25	57.7 (0.8)[2345]	55.2 (0.8)[1345]	51.3 (0.8)[1245]	47.5 (1.1)[123]	48.7 (0.6)[123]
26-34	44.6 (1.0)[2345]	41.6 (1.0)[1345]	37.8 (1.2)[1245]	34.0 (1.0)[123]	31.9 (0.8)[123]
35 or older	36.1 (0.8)[2345]	33.0 (0.9)[1345]	26.9 (1.4)[12]	24.5 (1.0)[12]	24.6 (1.0)[12]
Total	49.0 (0.6)[2345]	45.0 (0.5)[1345]	41.8 (0.8)[1245]	38.4 (0.8)[123]	38.7 (0.6)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.5 **TRENDS IN HEALTHY WEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008
Coast Guard									
Males									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73.7 (5.9)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.8 (2.1)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.0 (1.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.7 (1.5)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.5 (1.2)
Females									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.8 (5.7)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2 (2.2)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.9 (5.1)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.6 (3.1)
Total									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.2 (4.2)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.0 (2.1)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.6 (1.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.3 (1.4)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.4 (1.1)
All Services[b]									
Male									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.4 (1.7)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.0 (0.7)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.4 (0.7)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.5 (0.9)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.5 (0.7)
Female									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.6 (4.2)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.4 (1.5)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.7 (1.9)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7 (1.8)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.3 (1.1)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.5 **TRENDS IN HEALTHY WEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008	
Total										
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.4	(1.8)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.7	(0.6)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.8	(0.8)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.5	(1.0)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.7	(0.6)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, age group, and year that meet the criteria for being a healthy weight. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented elsewhere because of small changes made to the editing of the height and weight variables. Healthy weight is defined as BMI between 18.5 and 25.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Q133-Q134).

Table 6.6 **UNDERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Gender/Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Males							
Under 20	0.5 (0.5)	1.4 (1.0)	2.6 (1.3)	1.1 (1.1)	1.4 (0.5)	+ (+)	1.3 (0.5)
20-25	0.9 (0.3)	1.3 (0.5)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.4)	1.1 (0.2)	0.8 (0.4)	1.1 (0.2)
26-34	1.1 (0.4)	0.7 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)[6]	0.9 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)[6]	0.4 (0.2)[35]	0.9 (0.2)
35 or older	0.8 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)[4]	0.6 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)[2]	0.5 (0.2)	+ (+)	0.5 (0.1)
Total males	0.9 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)[6]	1.2 (0.2)[46]	0.7 (0.2)[3]	0.9 (0.1)[6]	0.4 (0.2)[235]	0.9 (0.1)
Females							
Under 20	6.0 (2.5)	4.4 (2.5)	+ (+)	+ (+)	4.4 (1.5)	+ (+)	4.6 (1.5)
20-25	2.2 (0.4)[3]	3.4 (0.6)	3.9 (0.7)[1]	3.4 (0.8)	3.0 (0.4)	3.4 (1.6)	3.0 (0.3)
26-34	3.2 (1.0)[6]	1.9 (0.5)	5.5 (1.7)[46]	1.6 (0.2)[3]	2.4 (0.4)[6]	0.7 (0.5)[135]	2.3 (0.4)
35 or older	0.5 (0.3)	0.5 (0.3)	1.2 (0.7)	0.8 (0.5)	0.6 (0.2)	1.3 (0.5)	0.7 (0.2)
Total females	2.4 (0.4)	2.6 (0.4)	3.4 (0.4)[4]	2.3 (0.4)[3]	2.5 (0.2)	2.8 (0.8)	2.5 (0.2)
Total							
Under 20	1.5 (0.7)	2.0 (1.0)	2.4 (1.2)	1.8 (1.3)	1.9 (0.5)	2.1 (1.2)	1.9 (0.5)
20-25	1.1 (0.3)	1.7 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)	1.6 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)
26-34	1.3 (0.4)[6]	0.9 (0.2)[36]	1.4 (0.2)[26]	1.1 (0.2)[6]	1.2 (0.2)[6]	0.5 (0.1)[12345]	1.1 (0.2)
35 or older	0.8 (0.3)[6]	0.6 (0.1)[46]	0.6 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)[2]	0.6 (0.1)[6]	0.1 (0.1)[125]	0.5 (0.1)
All personnel	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)[6]	1.4 (0.2)[6]	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)[6]	0.7 (0.2)[235]	1.1 (0.1)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who meet the criteria for being underweight. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Underweight is defined as BMI < 18.5.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Underweight, Q133-Q134).

Table 6.7 **TRENDS IN UNDERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army					
Males					
Under 20	2.3 (1.6)	1.3 (0.7)	1.2 (1.2)	3.2 (1.5)	0.5 (0.5)
20-25	0.7 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	1.0 (0.5)	0.9 (0.3)
26-34	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.6 (0.2)	1.4 (0.5)	1.1 (0.4)
35 or older	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.6 (0.3)	0.8 (0.4)
Total	0.4 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)[345]	0.6 (0.1)[2]	1.2 (0.4)[2]	0.9 (0.2)[2]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	2.7 (1.6)	3.6 (2.3)	1.1 (1.0)	6.0 (2.5)
20-25	3.3 (0.9)	2.4 (0.7)	1.6 (0.6)	3.5 (0.9)	2.2 (0.4)
26-34	1.8 (0.9)	1.6 (0.8)	2.7 (0.9)	5.1 (1.8)	3.2 (1.0)
35 or older	+ (+)	0.6 (0.6)	+ (+)	2.3 (1.3)	0.5 (0.3)
Total	2.6 (0.6)	1.8 (0.4)[4]	1.8 (0.4)[4]	3.4 (0.5)[23]	2.4 (0.4)
Total					
Under 20	3.5 (1.9)	1.6 (0.6)	1.8 (1.0)	2.9 (1.4)	1.5 (0.7)
20-25	1.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	1.4 (0.5)	1.1 (0.3)
26-34	0.2 (0.1)[345]	0.3 (0.1)[345]	0.9 (0.2)[12]	1.9 (0.5)[12]	1.3 (0.4)[12]
35 or older	+ (+)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)
Total	0.7 (0.2)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[345]	0.8 (0.1)[24]	1.5 (0.3)[123]	1.1 (0.2)[2]
Navy					
Males					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.8 (0.7)	+ (+)	1.4 (1.0)
20-25	1.2 (0.3)	1.4 (0.9)	1.9 (0.1)[4]	0.9 (0.3)[3]	1.3 (0.5)
26-34	0.9 (0.3)[2]	0.2 (0.1)[15]	0.5 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)[2]
35 or older	0.7 (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	0.5 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)
Total	0.9 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)[3]	1.1 (0.1)[24]	0.5 (0.2)[3]	0.9 (0.2)
Females					
Under 20	2.0 (1.3)	+ (+)	3.9 (1.8)	9.6 (3.9)	4.4 (2.5)
20-25	2.6 (1.1)	1.8 (0.8)	3.5 (0.7)	2.0 (0.4)	3.4 (0.6)
26-34	1.9 (0.7)	2.1 (0.6)	2.8 (1.7)	3.4 (1.3)	1.9 (0.5)
35 or older	1.7 (1.1)	2.6 (1.3)	1.1 (0.7)	0.7 (0.4)	0.5 (0.3)
Total	2.1 (0.5)	2.1 (0.5)	2.9 (0.7)	2.8 (0.7)	2.6 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.7 **TRENDS IN UNDERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Total					
Under 20	0.5 (0.3)	0.4 (0.5)	1.6 (0.7)	1.9 (1.0)	2.0 (1.0)
20-25	1.4 (0.3)[3]	1.5 (0.8)	2.2 (0.2)[14]	1.1 (0.3)[3]	1.7 (0.3)
26-34	1.0 (0.3)[2]	0.4 (0.2)[15]	0.8 (0.5)	0.8 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)[2]
35 or older	0.8 (0.4)	0.5 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Total	1.1 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[2]	0.9 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)
Marine Corps					
Males					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	2.8 (1.0)	+ (+)	2.6 (1.3)
20-25	0.6 (0.1)[25]	0.3 (0.1)[135]	1.0 (0.3)[2]	0.8 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)[12]
26-34	0.5 (0.4)	0.7 (0.4)	0.1 (0.1)[45]	1.3 (0.6)[3]	1.2 (0.1)[3]
35 or older	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.6 (0.4)
Total	0.5 (0.1)[5]	0.4 (0.1)[345]	0.9 (0.2)[2]	0.8 (0.2)[2]	1.2 (0.2)[12]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	6.8 (3.0)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)
20-25	4.9 (1.1)	4.4 (1.6)	2.9 (0.8)	3.6 (0.9)	3.9 (0.7)
26-34	3.1 (1.3)	2.3 (1.3)	1.5 (1.2)	1.0 (1.0)[5]	5.5 (1.7)[4]
35 or older	2.4 (1.7)	1.0 (1.0)	+ (+)	+ (+)	1.2 (0.7)
Total	3.7 (0.6)	3.7 (1.2)	2.2 (0.7)	2.5 (0.8)	3.4 (0.4)
Total					
Under 20	+ (+)	0.5 (0.2)[3]	2.6 (0.9)[2]	+ (+)	2.4 (1.2)
20-25	0.8 (0.1)[5]	0.5 (0.1)[35]	1.3 (0.3)[2]	1.0 (0.3)	1.3 (0.2)[12]
26-34	0.7 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)[5]	1.3 (0.6)	1.4 (0.2)[3]
35 or older	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.6 (0.4)
Total	0.6 (0.1)[5]	0.6 (0.1)[35]	1.0 (0.2)[2]	0.9 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)[12]
Air Force					
Males					
Under 20	0.6 (0.6)	+ (+)	4.2 (2.9)	+ (+)	1.1 (1.1)
20-25	1.6 (0.4)	1.3 (0.4)	1.6 (0.5)	2.2 (0.6)	1.1 (0.4)
26-34	0.4 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)[5]	1.0 (0.5)	0.6 (0.4)	0.9 (0.2)[2]
35 or older	0.4 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.6 (0.3)	0.6 (0.2)[5]	0.1 (0.1)[4]
Total	0.8 (0.1)	0.6 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.7 **TRENDS IN UNDERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Females					
Under 20	6.8 (3.5)	10.7 (4.9)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)
20-25	4.5 (0.9)	6.3 (1.0)[45]	6.0 (0.9)[5]	3.9 (0.7)[2]	3.4 (0.8)[23]
26-34	2.2 (0.8)	3.3 (0.8)[5]	3.9 (1.4)	2.2 (0.9)	1.6 (0.2)[2]
35 or older	1.7 (0.9)	1.6 (0.8)	+ (+)	1.0 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)
Total	3.2 (0.5)	4.4 (0.6)[45]	4.1 (0.8)	2.4 (0.5)[2]	2.3 (0.4)[2]
Total					
Under 20	2.1 (1.0)	2.9 (1.2)	3.9 (2.1)	+ (+)	1.8 (1.3)
20-25	2.1 (0.3)	2.5 (0.4)	2.8 (0.7)	2.6 (0.4)	1.6 (0.3)
26-34	0.7 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	1.6 (0.6)	0.9 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)
35 or older	0.5 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)[5]	0.2 (0.1)[4]
Total	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.8 (0.4)	1.3 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)
DoD Services[a]					
Male					
Under 20	0.9 (0.6)	0.5 (0.2)	2.1 (0.8)	1.5 (0.9)	1.4 (0.5)
20-25	1.0 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)	1.2 (0.1)	1.2 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)
26-34	0.5 (0.1)[5]	0.2 (0.1)[345]	0.6 (0.2)[2]	0.9 (0.2)[2]	1.0 (0.2)[12]
35 or older	0.4 (0.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)
Total	0.7 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)[345]	0.9 (0.1)[2]	0.9 (0.2)[2]	0.9 (0.1)[2]
Female					
Under 20	5.7 (2.0)	5.5 (1.7)	3.3 (1.4)	2.7 (1.1)	4.4 (1.5)
20-25	3.6 (0.5)	3.8 (0.5)	3.5 (0.4)	3.3 (0.4)	3.0 (0.4)
26-34	2.0 (0.5)	2.4 (0.4)	3.1 (0.7)	3.2 (0.7)	2.4 (0.4)
35 or older	1.1 (0.5)	1.5 (0.5)	0.9 (0.7)	1.3 (0.5)	0.6 (0.2)
Total	2.7 (0.3)	2.9 (0.3)	2.9 (0.4)	2.8 (0.3)	2.5 (0.2)
Total					
Under 20	1.8 (0.7)	1.4 (0.4)	2.4 (0.6)	1.8 (0.8)	1.9 (0.5)
20-25	1.4 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)
26-34	0.6 (0.1)[45]	0.5 (0.1)[345]	1.0 (0.2)[2]	1.2 (0.2)[12]	1.2 (0.2)[12]
35 or older	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Total	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)[345]	1.2 (0.1)[2]	1.2 (0.1)[2]	1.2 (0.1)[2]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.7 **TRENDS IN UNDERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008
Coast Guard									
Males									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8 (0.4)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4 (0.2)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4 (0.2)
Females									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 (1.6)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7 (0.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 (0.5)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 (0.8)
Total									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 (1.2)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 (0.3)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5 (0.1)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1 (0.1)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7 (0.2)
All Services[b]									
Male									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 (0.5)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 (0.2)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9 (0.2)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5 (0.1)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9 (0.1)
Female									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 (1.5)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 (0.3)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 (0.4)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7 (0.2)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.7 **TRENDS IN UNDERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008	
Total										
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	(0.5)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	(0.2)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	(0.2)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	(0.1)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	(0.1)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, age group, and year that meet the criteria for being underweight. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented elsewhere because of small changes made to the editing of the height and weight variables. Underweight is defined as BMI < 18.5.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Q133-Q134).

Table 6.8 **PERCENT WITH BMI ≥ 25, BY AGE GROUP AND SERVICE, 1995-2008**

	Age Group by Year[c]																	
	< 20										≥ 20									
BMI Level	**1995**		**1998**		**2002**		**2005**		**2008**		**1995**		**1998**		**2002**		**2005**		**2008**	
Army	25.9	(2.7)[4]	33.7	(4.4)	31.4	(2.8)[4]	45.7	(5.8)[13]	33.9	(3.2)	49.9	(1.4)[2345]	53.8	(0.9)[1345]	58.7	(1.5)[125]	60.2	(1.9)[12]	63.0	(1.3)[123]
Navy	29.7	(3.2)[345]	36.5	(3.3)	44.8	(6.8)[1]	47.6	(7.6)[1]	42.0	(3.2)[1]	54.3	(0.6)[2345]	60.9	(1.3)[14]	61.2	(2.3)[1]	65.8	(1.4)[12]	63.6	(1.1)[1]
Marine Corps	34.5	(3.9)	31.6	(2.4)[4]	33.5	(5.9)	51.2	(8.2)[*25]	33.2	(3.4)[4]	49.9	(0.8)[45]	51.6	(0.9)[45]	51.8	(1.0)[45]	55.2	(0.9)[1235]	58.1	(1.1)[1234]
Air Force	24.1	(4.3)[3]	23.7	(5.0)[3]	41.4	(4.5)[12]	32.9	(9.4)[*]	30.8	(3.7)	50.3	(1.1)[345]	53.1	(1.0)[345]	57.9	(0.5)[1245]	61.6	(1.2)[123]	59.8	(0.5)[123]
DoD Services[a]	28.3	(1.7)[345]	31.6	(2.2)[4]	36.4	(2.2)[14]	45.4	(3.7)[1235]	34.8	(1.8)[14]	51.3	(0.6)[2345]	55.2	(0.5)[1345]	58.2	(0.8)[1245]	61.5	(0.9)[123]	61.8	(0.6)[123]
Coast Guard	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.7	(4.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.4	(1.0)
All Services[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.7	(1.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.8	(0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel with BMI ≥ 25, by year. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented elsewhere because of small changes made to the editing of the height and weight variables. Changes in the editing were made to maintain consistency between years.

[*]Estimate should be interpreted with caution and should be suppressed.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995, 1998, 2002, 2005 and 2008 (2008 Questions: Q133-Q134).

Table 6.9 **OVERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 2008**

Gender/Age Group	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Males							
Under 20	35.8 (3.2)	43.8 (3.2)[346]	34.8 (3.2)[2]	31.6 (3.9)[2]	36.5 (1.8)	26.3 (5.9)[2]	36.3 (1.7)
20-25	53.5 (1.3)	53.7 (1.2)	52.3 (1.5)	51.5 (1.3)	52.9 (0.7)	54.4 (2.0)	52.9 (0.7)
26-34	72.0 (1.5)[3]	71.9 (1.4)[3]	67.9 (0.8)[126]	68.2 (1.4)[6]	70.6 (0.8)	72.5 (1.5)[34]	70.7 (0.8)
35 or older	78.3 (2.4)	78.4 (1.3)	79.6 (1.7)	76.4 (1.2)[6]	77.9 (1.0)	80.3 (1.5)[4]	77.9 (1.0)
Total males	64.3 (1.7)[3]	65.7 (0.9)[3]	57.4 (1.3)[1246]	63.7 (0.7)[3]	63.5 (0.7)	66.1 (1.1)[3]	63.6 (0.7)
Females							
Under 20	24.7 (6.1)	+ (+)	12.0 (4.0)[4]	28.9 (5.5)[3]	26.5 (3.7)	+ (+)	26.8 (3.7)
20-25	34.2 (2.7)[3]	39.5 (4.3)[3]	22.6 (1.2)[124]	33.4 (1.7)[3]	34.6 (1.7)	30.8 (6.1)	34.5 (1.6)
26-34	43.0 (2.0)[3]	52.7 (5.7)[3]	24.5 (3.9)[1246]	41.7 (2.0)[3]	43.9 (1.8)	45.1 (2.2)[3]	44.0 (1.8)
35 or older	56.2 (2.4)[3]	52.8 (4.0)[3]	26.0 (4.9)[1246]	50.1 (2.6)[3]	52.5 (1.9)	58.8 (5.0)[3]	52.7 (1.9)
Total females	41.0 (2.3)[3]	44.6 (2.6)[3]	21.9 (1.9)[1246]	39.4 (0.8)[3]	40.2 (1.2)	40.7 (3.2)[3]	40.2 (1.1)
Total							
Under 20	33.9 (3.2)	42.0 (3.2)[46]	33.2 (3.4)	30.8 (3.7)[2]	34.8 (1.8)	28.7 (4.0)[2]	34.7 (1.8)
20-25	50.6 (1.1)[4]	50.8 (1.5)[4]	50.2 (1.5)	47.4 (0.8)[12]	49.9 (0.6)	50.8 (2.1)	49.9 (0.6)
26-34	68.6 (1.5)[4]	69.5 (1.7)[34]	65.4 (0.8)[26]	62.6 (1.3)[126]	67.0 (0.8)	68.9 (1.5)[34]	67.0 (0.8)
35 or older	75.3 (2.7)	76.0 (1.2)[4]	76.9 (1.8)[4]	72.6 (1.1)[236]	74.8 (1.1)[6]	78.6 (1.4)[45]	74.9 (1.1)
All personnel	61.1 (1.5)[3]	62.6 (1.1)[34]	55.1 (1.2)[1246]	58.9 (0.6)[236]	60.1 (0.7)[6]	62.9 (1.1)[345]	60.2 (0.6)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who meet the criteria for being overweight. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Overweight is defined as BMI $\geq$ 25.0.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Overweight, Q133-Q134).

Table 6.10 **TRENDS IN OVERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER AND AGE, 1995-2008**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army					
Males					
Under 20	28.8 (2.6)[4]	39.6 (5.7)	33.2 (2.8)[4]	49.7 (6.0)[135]	35.8 (3.2)[4]
20-25	44.3 (1.9)[345]	47.6 (1.1)[45]	51.1 (1.6)[1]	53.3 (2.5)[12]	53.5 (1.3)[12]
26-34	57.6 (2.3)[345]	60.4 (2.0)[345]	66.7 (1.7)[125]	67.3 (1.7)[125]	72.0 (1.5)[1234]
35 or older	66.8 (1.5)[345]	70.4 (1.4)[345]	77.0 (1.5)[12]	76.5 (2.0)[12]	78.3 (2.4)[12]
Total	52.4 (1.6)[2345]	56.9 (0.9)[1345]	61.6 (1.7)[12]	61.9 (2.3)[12]	64.3 (1.7)[12]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	12.3 (4.2)[3]	25.7 (5.2)[2]	+ (+)	24.7 (6.1)
20-25	19.3 (2.2)[345]	25.5 (2.5)[45]	29.2 (3.6)[1]	37.9 (5.7)[12]	34.2 (2.7)[12]
26-34	24.8 (4.1)[345]	27.1 (2.0)[345]	39.0 (4.9)[12]	38.4 (3.7)[12]	43.0 (2.0)[12]
35 or older	32.3 (3.1)[345]	40.4 (3.7)[45]	47.9 (3.6)[1]	54.5 (4.1)[12]	56.2 (2.4)[12]
Total	22.9 (1.7)[2345]	28.2 (2.0)[1345]	35.1 (2.9)[12]	40.0 (3.0)[12]	41.0 (2.3)[12]
Total					
Under 20	25.9 (2.7)[4]	33.7 (4.4)	31.4 (2.8)[4]	45.7 (5.8)[13]	33.9 (3.2)
20-25	41.0 (1.6)[345]	44.3 (1.1)[45]	46.7 (1.6)[1]	50.9 (2.7)[12]	50.6 (1.1)[12]
26-34	53.2 (2.2)[345]	55.7 (1.8)[345]	62.5 (1.9)[125]	63.7 (1.1)[125]	68.6 (1.5)[1234]
35 or older	62.6 (1.6)[345]	66.5 (1.4)[345]	73.2 (1.2)[12]	73.5 (1.8)[12]	75.3 (2.7)[12]
Total	48.5 (1.2)[2345]	52.8 (0.8)[1345]	57.1 (1.6)[12]	58.8 (2.0)[12]	61.1 (1.5)[12]
Navy					
Males					
Under 20	32.0 (3.7)[5]	37.6 (3.7)	+ (+)	+ (+)	43.8 (3.2)[1]
20-25	47.8 (1.3)[45]	50.9 (2.5)[4]	52.2 (2.0)	57.2 (1.9)[12]	53.7 (1.2)[1]
26-34	59.3 (1.0)[2345]	66.5 (2.2)[15]	69.9 (4.4)[1]	71.1 (1.9)[1]	71.9 (1.4)[12]
35 or older	68.9 (0.7)[2345]	72.1 (1.3)[1345]	77.6 (2.1)[12]	80.1 (1.2)[12]	78.4 (1.3)[12]
Total	56.4 (0.6)[2345]	63.6 (1.5)[1]	63.9 (1.6)[1]	67.3 (1.3)[1]	65.7 (0.9)[1]
Females					
Under 20	22.3 (4.6)[3]	+ (+)	36.5 (4.7)[1]	+ (+)	+ (+)
20-25	26.0 (2.4)[2345]	33.7 (2.4)[14]	39.7 (2.6)[1]	45.5 (1.5)[12]	39.5 (4.3)[1]
26-34	24.0 (1.8)[2345]	35.7 (3.0)[145]	43.4 (5.1)[1]	51.8 (4.4)[12]	52.7 (5.7)[12]
35 or older	33.7 (5.5)[345]	43.9 (2.6)[4]	49.9 (5.5)[1]	57.8 (3.7)[12]	52.8 (4.0)[1]
Total	26.4 (1.4)[2345]	36.7 (1.7)[145]	42.2 (2.7)[14]	49.3 (1.6)[123]	44.6 (2.6)[12]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.10 **TRENDS IN OVERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Total					
Under 20	29.7 (3.2)[345]	36.5 (3.3)	44.8 (6.8)[1]	47.6 (7.6)[1]	42.0 (3.2)[1]
20-25	45.2 (1.4)[45]	47.9 (2.1)[4]	49.9 (2.0)[4]	55.2 (1.6)[1235]	50.8 (1.5)[14]
26-34	55.7 (1.0)[2345]	63.2 (2.1)[15]	66.2 (4.2)[1]	68.5 (1.8)[1]	69.5 (1.7)[12]
35 or older	65.8 (0.7)[2345]	69.5 (1.3)[145]	74.7 (2.6)[1]	77.7 (1.6)[12]	76.0 (1.2)[12]
Total	53.1 (0.7)[2345]	60.3 (1.3)[14]	60.5 (1.9)[1]	64.7 (1.4)[12]	62.6 (1.1)[1]
Marine Corps					
Males					
Under 20	36.0 (4.0)[4]	33.5 (2.4)[4]	36.1 (4.9)	53.7 (7.9)[125]	34.8 (3.2)[4]
20-25	43.2 (1.6)[45]	46.7 (1.5)[5]	48.0 (2.3)	50.6 (1.6)[1]	52.3 (1.5)[12]
26-34	62.1 (2.1)[5]	58.7 (1.6)[345]	65.7 (2.1)[2]	63.7 (2.0)[2]	67.9 (0.8)[12]
35 or older	66.0 (1.9)[345]	70.0 (1.7)[345]	75.6 (1.1)[125]	75.3 (1.7)[12]	79.6 (1.7)[123]
Total	50.5 (0.6)[45]	52.2 (1.0)[45]	54.6 (2.4)	57.0 (1.3)[12]	57.4 (1.3)[12]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	6.8 (4.1)	+ (+)	12.0 (4.0)
20-25	6.5 (1.4)[345]	11.2 (2.7)[5]	15.4 (3.1)[15]	18.2 (2.5)[1]	22.6 (1.2)[123]
26-34	10.9 (1.9)[45]	6.9 (2.1)[345]	20.2 (6.5)[2]	29.8 (3.7)[12]	24.5 (3.9)[12]
35 or older	16.6 (3.6)[4]	14.6 (4.1)[4]	+ (+)	34.6 (4.3)[12]	26.0 (4.9)
Total	8.6 (1.1)[45]	9.9 (1.8)[45]	16.2 (3.9)	22.2 (2.6)[12]	21.9 (1.9)[12]
Total					
Under 20	34.5 (3.9)	31.6 (2.4)	33.5 (5.9)	+ (+)	33.2 (3.4)
20-25	41.5 (1.7)[45]	44.6 (1.7)[5]	43.7 (1.0)[45]	48.4 (1.6)[13]	50.2 (1.5)[123]
26-34	59.2 (2.1)[5]	55.9 (1.6)[45]	60.5 (1.9)[5]	62.0 (1.8)[2]	65.4 (0.8)[123]
35 or older	64.2 (1.9)[345]	67.4 (1.6)[345]	72.6 (1.9)[12]	73.4 (1.7)[12]	76.9 (1.8)[12]
Total	48.5 (0.7)[45]	49.8 (0.9)[45]	50.2 (1.1)[45]	54.9 (1.2)[123]	55.1 (1.2)[123]
Air Force					
Males					
Under 20	28.2 (5.4)[3]	26.5 (5.8)[3]	44.5 (6.3)[12]	+ (+)	31.6 (3.9)
20-25	41.6 (1.6)[345]	45.1 (2.2)[345]	55.5 (0.9)[125]	54.1 (2.3)[12]	51.5 (1.3)[123]
26-34	59.8 (2.5)[45]	62.2 (1.5)[45]	64.3 (0.7)[5]	68.1 (2.4)[12]	68.2 (1.4)[123]
35 or older	67.0 (1.4)[345]	68.9 (1.9)[345]	77.3 (2.8)[12]	77.1 (1.9)[12]	76.4 (1.2)[12]
Total	55.3 (1.0)[2345]	59.1 (0.7)[1345]	65.3 (1.1)[12]	66.0 (1.3)[12]	63.7 (0.7)[12]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.10 **TRENDS IN OVERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	32.6 (2.3)	+ (+)	28.9 (5.5)
20-25	11.1 (1.6)[345]	13.5 (1.8)[345]	23.7 (1.5)[1245]	29.5 (1.5)[123]	33.4 (1.7)[123]
26-34	21.0 (3.1)[45]	21.0 (3.1)[45]	23.3 (3.0)[45]	44.7 (2.9)[123]	41.7 (2.0)[123]
35 or older	27.8 (4.4)[45]	27.8 (3.3)[45]	37.3 (5.5)[45]	52.3 (5.1)[123]	50.1 (2.6)[123]
Total	18.1 (1.4)[345]	19.5 (1.5)[345]	27.6 (2.0)[1245]	38.9 (1.5)[123]	39.4 (0.8)[123]
Total					
Under 20	24.1 (4.3)[3]	23.7 (5.0)[3]	41.4 (4.5)[12]	+ (+)	30.8 (3.7)
20-25	35.7 (1.6)[345]	37.6 (1.8)[345]	47.2 (1.3)[12]	48.5 (2.0)[12]	47.4 (0.8)[12]
26-34	54.4 (2.1)[45]	55.5 (1.7)[45]	56.0 (1.1)[45]	63.5 (2.3)[123]	62.6 (1.3)[123]
35 or older	62.0 (1.9)[345]	63.7 (2.0)[45]	70.5 (3.1)[1]	73.9 (1.9)[12]	72.6 (1.1)[12]
Total	49.5 (1.1)[2345]	52.2 (0.9)[1345]	57.3 (0.5)[1245]	60.7 (1.1)[123]	58.9 (0.6)[123]
DoD Services[a]					
Male					
Under 20	31.1 (1.8)[345]	35.2 (2.6)[4]	38.7 (2.4)[14]	49.6 (3.9)[1235]	36.5 (1.8)[14]
20-25	44.5 (0.9)[2345]	47.6 (0.8)[1345]	51.7 (0.9)[12]	53.9 (1.1)[12]	52.9 (0.7)[12]
26-34	59.2 (1.1)[2345]	62.6 (1.0)[1345]	66.6 (1.3)[125]	68.2 (1.1)[12]	70.6 (0.8)[123]
35 or older	67.4 (0.7)[2345]	70.4 (0.8)[1345]	77.1 (1.2)[12]	77.7 (1.0)[12]	77.9 (1.0)[12]
Total	54.1 (0.6)[2345]	58.7 (0.5)[1345]	62.1 (0.9)[12]	63.8 (1.0)[12]	63.5 (0.7)[12]
Female					
Under 20	14.8 (3.6)[345]	14.8 (3.0)[345]	28.3 (2.8)[12]	29.2 (5.4)[12]	26.5 (3.7)[12]
20-25	17.3 (1.3)[2345]	22.3 (1.3)[1345]	28.3 (1.6)[1245]	35.6 (2.1)[123]	34.6 (1.7)[123]
26-34	22.7 (1.9)[345]	26.2 (1.6)[345]	32.8 (2.5)[1245]	44.4 (2.0)[123]	43.9 (1.8)[123]
35 or older	30.4 (2.5)[345]	35.7 (2.1)[45]	42.6 (3.3)[145]	54.1 (2.6)[123]	52.5 (1.9)[123]
Total	21.5 (0.9)[2345]	26.1 (1.1)[1345]	32.3 (1.5)[1245]	41.1 (1.2)[123]	40.2 (1.2)[123]
Total					
Under 20	28.3 (1.7)[345]	31.6 (2.2)[4]	36.4 (2.2)[14]	45.4 (3.7)[1235]	34.8 (1.8)[14]
20-25	40.9 (0.9)[2345]	43.6 (0.8)[1345]	47.1 (0.8)[1245]	51.0 (1.1)[123]	49.9 (0.6)[123]
26-34	54.8 (1.0)[2345]	57.8 (1.0)[1345]	61.2 (1.3)[1245]	64.8 (1.0)[123]	67.0 (0.8)[123]
35 or older	63.5 (0.8)[2345]	66.6 (0.9)[1345]	72.6 (1.4)[12]	74.9 (1.0)[12]	74.8 (1.1)[12]
Total	50.1 (0.6)[2345]	54.2 (0.5)[1345]	57.0 (0.8)[1245]	60.4 (0.9)[123]	60.1 (0.7)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.10 **TRENDS IN OVERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008
Coast Guard									
Males									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.3 (5.9)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.4 (2.0)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.5 (1.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.3 (1.5)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.1 (1.1)
Females									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.8 (6.1)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.1 (2.2)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.8 (5.0)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40.7 (3.2)
Total									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.7 (4.0)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.8 (2.1)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.9 (1.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78.6 (1.4)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.9 (1.1)
All Services[b]									
Male									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.3 (1.7)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9 (0.7)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.7 (0.8)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.9 (1.0)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6 (0.7)
Female									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.8 (3.7)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.5 (1.6)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.0 (1.8)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.7 (1.9)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40.2 (1.1)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.10 **TRENDS IN OVERWEIGHT AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008	
Total										
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.7	(1.8)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.9	(0.6)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.0	(0.8)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.9	(1.1)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60.2	(0.6)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, age group, and year that meet the criteria for being overweight. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented elsewhere because of small changes made to the editing of the height and weight variables. Overweight is defined as BMI $\geq$ 25.0

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Q133-Q134).

Table 6.11 **OBESE AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Gender/Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Males							
Under 20	4.1 (1.5)	2.8 (1.3)	1.5 (0.3)	4.2 (2.6)	3.1 (0.7)	3.7 (2.1)	3.1 (0.7)
20-25	10.4 (0.9)[3]	10.5 (0.8)[3]	5.3 (0.2)[1246]	10.0 (0.7)[3]	9.4 (0.4)	9.0 (0.8)[3]	9.3 (0.4)
26-34	16.2 (1.0)[3]	16.9 (0.6)[3]	9.7 (1.1)[1246]	16.7 (1.0)[3]	15.8 (0.5)	16.7 (1.1)[3]	15.8 (0.5)
35 or older	19.0 (1.5)[36]	22.2 (1.4)[3]	9.9 (2.1)[1246]	22.2 (1.1)[3]	20.0 (0.8)[6]	23.3 (1.0)[135]	20.2 (0.8)
Total males	13.9 (0.8)[3]	15.4 (0.5)[3]	6.4 (0.4)[1246]	15.6 (0.6)[3]	13.6 (0.4)[6]	15.2 (0.6)[35]	13.6 (0.4)
Females							
Under 20	1.5 (1.1)	2.5 (1.7)	0.8 (0.7)	1.1 (1.1)	1.5 (0.7)	+ (+)	1.6 (0.7)
20-25	4.7 (0.6)[3]	5.9 (0.7)[3]	1.7 (0.7)[124]	4.4 (0.9)[3]	4.7 (0.4)	3.2 (1.7)	4.7 (0.4)
26-34	8.1 (1.7)[3]	11.9 (2.4)[3]	1.5 (0.8)[1246]	7.3 (1.3)[3]	8.4 (0.9)	8.2 (1.8)[3]	8.4 (0.9)
35 or older	10.2 (1.7)[3]	11.1 (2.3)[3]	1.7 (0.9)[1246]	9.1 (1.5)[3]	9.7 (1.0)	15.4 (3.4)[3]	9.9 (1.0)
Total females	6.6 (0.7)[3]	8.0 (0.8)[3]	1.5 (0.4)[1246]	6.2 (0.6)[3]	6.5 (0.4)	6.9 (1.3)[3]	6.5 (0.4)
Total							
Under 20	3.6 (1.2)	2.7 (0.9)	1.4 (0.3)	3.3 (1.8)	2.8 (0.6)	3.7 (1.8)	2.9 (0.6)
20-25	9.5 (0.7)[3]	9.5 (0.7)[3]	5.0 (0.2)[1246]	8.7 (0.5)[3]	8.6 (0.3)	8.1 (0.8)[3]	8.6 (0.3)
26-34	15.2 (1.0)[3]	16.3 (0.7)[3]	9.2 (1.1)[1246]	14.7 (0.9)[3]	14.7 (0.5)	15.6 (0.9)[3]	14.8 (0.5)
35 or older	17.8 (1.4)[36]	21.2 (1.4)[3]	9.5 (1.9)[1246]	20.3 (0.9)[3]	18.8 (0.7)[6]	22.7 (1.1)[135]	18.9 (0.7)
All personnel	12.9 (0.7)[3]	14.3 (0.5)[3]	6.1 (0.4)[1246]	13.8 (0.5)[3]	12.6 (0.3)[6]	14.1 (0.6)[35]	12.6 (0.3)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who meet the criteria for being obese. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Obese is defined as BMI $\geq$ 30.0.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Obese, Q133-Q134).

Table 6.12 **TRENDS IN OBESE AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army					
Males					
Under 20	1.9 (1.3)	1.7 (1.2)	1.7 (1.1)	5.3 (2.3)	4.1 (1.5)
20-25	3.5 (0.7)[345]	4.7 (0.8)[45]	7.0 (1.2)[15]	8.0 (0.9)[12]	10.4 (0.9)[123]
26-34	4.5 (1.0)[345]	7.0 (0.9)[345]	12.5 (1.5)[125]	12.6 (1.3)[125]	16.2 (1.0)[1234]
35 or older	6.5 (1.1)[345]	7.3 (0.7)[345]	13.9 (1.7)[125]	15.2 (2.1)[12]	19.0 (1.5)[123]
Total	4.4 (0.6)[2345]	5.9 (0.5)[1345]	10.2 (0.5)[125]	10.6 (1.0)[125]	13.9 (0.8)[1234]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	1.5 (1.1)
20-25	0.3 (0.3)[345]	1.0 (0.6)[45]	3.2 (1.2)[1]	5.9 (1.9)[12]	4.7 (0.6)[12]
26-34	1.0 (0.8)[35]	1.4 (0.8)[5]	6.2 (2.3)[1]	6.0 (2.4)	8.1 (1.7)[12]
35 or older	5.0 (1.4)[45]	4.2 (1.3)[45]	6.1 (1.0)[45]	14.4 (3.3)[123]	10.2 (1.7)[123]
Total	1.4 (0.4)[345]	1.7 (0.4)[345]	4.5 (1.0)[12]	7.0 (1.3)[12]	6.6 (0.7)[12]
Total					
Under 20	1.6 (1.1)	1.3 (0.9)	1.7 (1.1)	4.4 (2.0)	3.6 (1.2)
20-25	3.1 (0.7)[345]	4.1 (0.7)[45]	6.3 (0.9)[15]	7.7 (0.9)[12]	9.5 (0.7)[123]
26-34	4.0 (0.9)[345]	6.2 (0.8)[345]	11.5 (1.4)[125]	11.7 (1.3)[125]	15.2 (1.0)[1234]
35 or older	6.3 (1.1)[345]	6.9 (0.6)[345]	12.9 (1.4)[125]	15.1 (1.8)[12]	17.8 (1.4)[123]
Total	4.0 (0.5)[2345]	5.3 (0.4)[1345]	9.2 (0.4)[125]	10.1 (0.9)[125]	12.9 (0.7)[1234]
Navy					
Males					
Under 20	3.1 (2.2)[4]	+ (+)	10.1 (4.1)	20.2 (7.2)[15]	2.8 (1.3)[4]
20-25	6.1 (0.5)[45]	9.3 (1.6)[4]	8.3 (1.6)[4]	13.6 (0.7)[1235]	10.5 (0.8)[14]
26-34	9.7 (1.5)[45]	12.0 (1.4)[45]	13.2 (2.3)[4]	21.9 (1.8)[1235]	16.9 (0.6)[124]
35 or older	10.6 (1.2)[345]	13.0 (1.3)[345]	17.9 (1.1)[1245]	23.1 (1.5)[123]	22.2 (1.4)[123]
Total	8.4 (0.6)[2345]	11.4 (0.8)[145]	12.4 (1.4)[145]	19.2 (1.0)[1235]	15.4 (0.5)[1234]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	2.5 (1.7)
20-25	1.1 (0.7)[345]	1.2 (0.8)[345]	6.1 (1.4)[124]	13.0 (1.3)[1235]	5.9 (0.7)[124]
26-34	2.4 (0.8)[345]	1.9 (1.1)[345]	9.0 (1.5)[124]	17.9 (4.1)[123]	11.9 (2.4)[12]
35 or older	0.9 (0.7)[345]	2.6 (1.1)[345]	7.3 (1.8)[12]	12.6 (2.9)[12]	11.1 (2.3)[12]
Total	1.4 (0.3)[345]	1.9 (0.6)[345]	6.5 (0.7)[124]	13.7 (1.0)[1235]	8.0 (0.8)[124]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.12 **TRENDS IN OBESE AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Total					
Under 20	2.4 (1.8)[4]	2.2 (1.7)[4]	7.4 (3.8)	17.2 (6.6)[125]	2.7 (0.9)[4]
20-25	5.5 (0.5)[45]	7.9 (1.4)[4]	7.9 (1.6)[4]	13.5 (0.6)[1235]	9.5 (0.7)[14]
26-34	9.0 (1.4)[45]	10.9 (1.2)[45]	12.6 (2.1)[4]	21.4 (1.5)[1235]	16.3 (0.7)[124]
35 or older	9.7 (1.2)[345]	12.0 (1.2)[345]	16.7 (1.2)[1245]	22.0 (1.4)[123]	21.2 (1.4)[123]
Total	7.6 (0.6)[2345]	10.2 (0.7)[145]	11.5 (1.3)[145]	18.4 (1.0)[1235]	14.3 (0.5)[1234]
Marine Corps					
Males					
Under 20	1.8 (0.8)	+ (+)	+ (+)	4.0 (2.9)	1.5 (0.3)
20-25	1.1 (0.3)[345]	1.9 (0.4)[345]	4.3 (0.5)[124]	7.0 (1.1)[123]	5.3 (0.2)[12]
26-34	2.6 (1.0)[345]	3.4 (0.7)[345]	6.5 (1.1)[125]	9.1 (1.8)[12]	9.7 (1.1)[123]
35 or older	3.6 (0.5)[45]	3.6 (0.7)[45]	4.9 (1.4)[45]	10.6 (1.6)[123]	9.9 (2.1)[123]
Total	1.9 (0.2)[345]	2.4 (0.3)[345]	4.5 (0.4)[1245]	7.7 (0.8)[123]	6.4 (0.4)[123]
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.8 (0.7)
20-25	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.3 (0.3)[4]	2.8 (1.2)[3]	1.7 (0.7)
26-34	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	1.5 (0.8)
35 or older	+ (+)	+ (+)	0.7 (0.4)	2.9 (1.7)	1.7 (0.9)
Total	0.2 (0.2)[45]	+ (+)	0.2 (0.2)[45]	1.9 (0.7)[13]	1.5 (0.4)[13]
Total					
Under 20	1.7 (0.8)	+ (+)	+ (+)	3.7 (2.7)	1.4 (0.3)
20-25	1.0 (0.3)[345]	1.8 (0.4)[345]	3.8 (0.4)[1245]	6.7 (1.0)[123]	5.0 (0.2)[123]
26-34	2.5 (0.9)[345]	3.2 (0.7)[45]	5.8 (1.2)[15]	8.6 (1.7)[12]	9.2 (1.1)[123]
35 or older	3.4 (0.5)[45]	3.4 (0.7)[45]	4.6 (1.2)[45]	10.2 (1.5)[123]	9.5 (1.9)[123]
Total	1.8 (0.2)[345]	2.2 (0.2)[345]	4.0 (0.3)[1245]	7.3 (0.8)[123]	6.1 (0.4)[123]
Air Force					
Males					
Under 20	+ (+)	3.1 (2.4)	+ (+)	+ (+)	4.2 (2.6)
20-25	2.8 (0.6)[245]	4.7 (0.7)[145]	5.0 (1.0)[45]	9.7 (0.9)[123]	10.0 (0.7)[123]
26-34	4.5 (1.0)[345]	5.4 (0.7)[345]	10.1 (0.8)[1245]	15.2 (1.3)[123]	16.7 (1.0)[123]
35 or older	8.4 (1.0)[345]	7.9 (0.6)[345]	14.3 (1.4)[1245]	21.6 (0.7)[123]	22.2 (1.1)[123]
Total	4.9 (0.4)[2345]	6.0 (0.3)[1345]	9.7 (0.4)[1245]	15.3 (0.5)[123]	15.6 (0.6)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.12 **TRENDS IN OBESE AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Females					
Under 20	+ (+)	+ (+)	+ (+)	1.0 (1.0)	1.1 (1.1)
20-25	1.8 (0.7)[45]	+ (+)	1.6 (1.0)[45]	5.2 (1.1)[13]	4.4 (0.9)[13]
26-34	0.8 (0.5)[45]	1.4 (0.8)[45]	1.9 (1.5)[45]	7.2 (1.7)[123]	7.3 (1.3)[123]
35 or older	1.0 (0.8)[45]	1.6 (0.9)[45]	2.9 (1.4)[45]	9.0 (2.0)[123]	9.1 (1.5)[123]
Total	1.2 (0.3)[45]	0.8 (0.4)[345]	2.1 (0.5)[245]	6.3 (1.2)[123]	6.2 (0.6)[123]
Total					
Under 20	+ (+)	2.3 (1.7)	3.3 (2.1)	4.1 (2.6)	3.3 (1.8)
20-25	2.6 (0.5)[45]	3.6 (0.5)[45]	4.2 (1.0)[45]	8.7 (0.9)[123]	8.7 (0.5)[123]
26-34	4.0 (0.9)[345]	4.7 (0.7)[345]	8.5 (0.9)[1245]	13.6 (1.1)[123]	14.7 (0.9)[123]
35 or older	7.5 (1.0)[345]	7.1 (0.5)[345]	12.4 (1.3)[1245]	19.9 (0.7)[123]	20.3 (0.9)[123]
Total	4.4 (0.4)[345]	5.1 (0.3)[345]	8.1 (0.4)[1245]	13.5 (0.6)[123]	13.8 (0.5)[123]
DoD Services[a]					
Male					
Under 20	1.9 (0.8)[4]	1.4 (0.7)[4]	3.1 (1.2)	9.0 (2.8)[125]	3.1 (0.7)[4]
20-25	3.6 (0.3)[2345]	5.1 (0.5)[145]	6.4 (0.6)[145]	9.6 (0.5)[123]	9.4 (0.4)[123]
26-34	6.0 (0.6)[2345]	7.7 (0.5)[1345]	11.3 (0.9)[1245]	15.5 (0.8)[123]	15.8 (0.5)[123]
35 or older	8.2 (0.6)[345]	9.0 (0.5)[345]	14.4 (0.8)[1245]	19.6 (0.8)[123]	20.0 (0.8)[123]
Total	5.4 (0.3)[2345]	6.9 (0.3)[1345]	9.8 (0.4)[1245]	13.8 (0.6)[123]	13.6 (0.4)[123]
Female					
Under 20	+ (+)	0.7 (0.5)	1.6 (1.1)	1.6 (1.3)	1.5 (0.7)
20-25	1.0 (0.3)[345]	0.6 (0.3)[345]	3.1 (0.6)[1245]	7.3 (0.9)[1235]	4.7 (0.4)[1234]
26-34	1.3 (0.4)[345]	1.5 (0.5)[345]	4.7 (1.1)[1245]	9.4 (1.4)[123]	8.4 (0.9)[123]
35 or older	2.3 (0.6)[345]	2.7 (0.6)[45]	4.7 (0.9)[145]	11.6 (1.5)[123]	9.7 (1.0)[123]
Total	1.3 (0.2)[345]	1.4 (0.2)[345]	3.8 (0.5)[1245]	8.2 (0.6)[1235]	6.5 (0.4)[1234]
Total					
Under 20	1.6 (0.7)[4]	1.3 (0.6)[4]	2.8 (1.0)	7.4 (2.3)[12]	2.8 (0.6)
20-25	3.3 (0.3)[345]	4.4 (0.4)[45]	5.7 (0.6)[145]	9.2 (0.5)[123]	8.6 (0.3)[123]
26-34	5.4 (0.6)[2345]	6.9 (0.5)[1345]	10.3 (0.8)[1245]	14.7 (0.8)[123]	14.7 (0.5)[123]
35 or older	7.5 (0.6)[345]	8.3 (0.5)[345]	13.1 (0.7)[1245]	18.6 (0.7)[123]	18.8 (0.7)[123]
Total	4.9 (0.3)[2345]	6.2 (0.3)[1345]	8.7 (0.4)[1245]	13.0 (0.5)[123]	12.6 (0.3)[123]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.12 **TRENDS IN OBESE AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008
Coast Guard									
Males									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 (2.1)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.0 (0.8)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.7 (1.1)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.3 (1.0)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.2 (0.6)
Females									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ (+)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 (1.7)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 (1.8)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.4 (3.4)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9 (1.3)
Total									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 (1.8)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 (0.8)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.6 (0.9)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.7 (1.1)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.1 (0.6)
All Services[b]									
Male									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 (0.7)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 (0.4)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.8 (0.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.2 (0.8)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6 (0.4)
Female									
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 (0.7)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 (0.4)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4 (0.9)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.9 (1.0)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 (0.4)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 6.12 **TRENDS IN OBESE AS MEASURED BY BMI, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 1995-2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service, Gender, and Age Group	Year of Survey[c] 1995		1998		2002		2005		2008	
Total										
Under 20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9	(0.6)
20-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6	(0.3)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.8	(0.5)
35 or older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.9	(0.7)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.6	(0.3)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service, gender, age group, and year that meet the criteria for being obese. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates displayed in this table may differ from estimates presented elsewhere because of small changes made to the editing of the height and weight variables. Obese is defined as BMI $\geq$ 30.0.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Q133-Q134).

Table 6.13 **PREVALENCE AND DURATION OF INVOLVEMENT IN MODERATE[a] AND VIGOROUS[b] PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Physical Activity	Service[e]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[c]	Coast Guard	All Services[d]
Moderate Physical Activity[a], Past 30 Days							
20 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	78.3 (0.8)[2346]	68.3 (1.3)[134]	74.0 (0.6)[126]	72.3 (0.9)[126]	73.9 (0.6)[6]	69.5 (0.8)[1345]	73.8 (0.5)
30 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	71.0 (0.7)[2346]	58.2 (1.3)[134]	67.1 (0.7)[1246]	62.7 (1.0)[123]	65.4 (0.6)[6]	60.2 (1.4)[135]	65.3 (0.6)
60 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	37.2 (0.9)[246]	28.3 (0.9)[134]	37.5 (0.9)[246]	24.0 (1.1)[1236]	31.9 (0.6)	31.6 (1.7)[134]	31.9 (0.6)
Vigorous Physical Activity[b], Past 30 Days							
20 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	70.5 (1.4)[246]	52.9 (1.9)[1346]	69.7 (2.0)[246]	60.7 (1.2)[1236]	63.8 (0.9)[6]	47.9 (1.2)[12345]	63.3 (0.9)
30 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	63.2 (1.7)[246]	45.3 (1.8)[134]	64.0 (2.1)[246]	51.8 (1.1)[1236]	56.3 (1.0)[6]	42.2 (1.1)[1345]	55.8 (1.0)
60 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	29.4 (0.9)[246]	19.7 (0.8)[134]	31.5 (1.1)[246]	17.3 (0.9)[1236]	24.4 (0.6)[6]	20.4 (1.1)[1345]	24.3 (0.6)
Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity, Past 30 Days							
20 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	87.2 (0.8)[246]	76.0 (1.3)[134]	84.8 (1.1)[246]	81.8 (0.9)[1236]	82.9 (0.6)[6]	75.4 (0.6)[1345]	82.7 (0.6)
30 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	81.5 (1.0)[246]	67.8 (1.3)[134]	80.2 (1.3)[246]	73.1 (0.9)[1236]	76.0 (0.7)[6]	67.4 (0.9)[1345]	75.7 (0.7)
60 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	44.6 (1.0)[246]	34.0 (0.9)[134]	47.0 (1.3)[246]	29.6 (1.1)[1236]	38.8 (0.6)	37.0 (1.7)[134]	38.7 (0.6)

Note: Table displays percentage of military personnel by Service that were involved in moderate or vigorous physical activity. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Moderate physical activity is defined in the survey as any activity that burns 3.5 to 7 kcal/min or the equivalent of 3 to 6 metabolic equivalents (METs) and results in achieving 60% to 73% of peak heart rate. Examples of moderate physical activity include walking briskly, mowing the lawn, dancing, swimming, and bicycling on level terrain. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.

[b]Vigorous physical activity is defined as any activity that burns more than 7 kcal/min or the equivalent of 6 or more METs and results in achieving 74% to 88% of peak heart rate. Examples of vigorous physical activity include jogging, mowing the lawn with a nonmotorized push mower, chopping wood, participating in high-impact aerobic dancing, swimming continuous laps, or bicycling uphill. A person should find it difficult to carry on a conversation during the activity. Definitions follow those in the *2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DHHS & USDA, 2005).

[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[e]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Physical Activity, Q102 and Q103).

Table 6.14 **PREVALENCE AND DURATION OF INVOLVEMENT IN MODERATE[a] AND VIGOROUS[b] PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, BY SERVICE, 2005-2008**

	Service and Year[d]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[c]	
Physical Activity	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Moderate Physical Activity[a], Past 30 Days										
20 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	74.3 (1.6)[2]	78.3 (0.8)[1]	64.3 (1.8)	68.3 (1.3)	72.8 (1.3)	74.0 (0.6)	69.9 (0.8)	72.3 (0.9)	70.2 (0.8)[2]	73.9 (0.6)[1]
30 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	66.6 (1.0)[2]	71.0 (0.7)[1]	54.2 (1.8)	58.2 (1.3)	65.1 (1.3)	67.1 (0.7)	59.4 (1.0)[2]	62.7 (1.0)[1]	61.1 (0.8)[2]	65.4 (0.6)[1]
60 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	34.8 (1.2)	37.2 (0.9)	24.4 (0.7)[2]	28.3 (0.9)[1]	34.0 (1.2)[2]	37.5 (0.9)[1]	23.2 (0.9)	24.0 (1.1)	28.6 (0.7)[2]	31.9 (0.6)[1]
Vigorous Physical Activity[b], Past 30 Days										
20 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	63.3 (1.5)[2]	70.5 (1.4)[1]	48.5 (2.0)	52.9 (1.9)	64.6 (1.7)	69.7 (2.0)	56.4 (0.7)[2]	60.7 (1.2)[1]	57.6 (1.0)[2]	63.8 (0.9)[1]
30 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	55.3 (1.5)[2]	63.2 (1.7)[1]	40.8 (1.9)	45.3 (1.8)	57.3 (1.3)[2]	64.0 (2.1)[1]	45.9 (0.9)[2]	51.8 (1.1)[1]	49.0 (1.1)[2]	56.3 (1.0)[1]
60 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	26.2 (1.2)[2]	29.4 (0.9)[1]	17.6 (0.9)	19.7 (0.8)	27.8 (1.1)[2]	31.5 (1.1)[1]	15.8 (0.9)	17.3 (0.9)	21.1 (0.7)[2]	24.4 (0.6)[1]
Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity, Past 30 Days										
20 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	80.2 (1.4)[2]	87.2 (0.8)[1]	69.5 (1.8)[2]	76.0 (1.3)[1]	80.4 (0.9)[2]	84.8 (1.1)[1]	77.0 (0.9)[2]	81.8 (0.9)[1]	76.5 (0.8)[2]	82.9 (0.6)[1]
30 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	73.6 (1.1)[2]	81.5 (1.0)[1]	60.4 (1.9)[2]	67.8 (1.3)[1]	74.3 (0.8)[2]	80.2 (1.3)[1]	66.9 (0.9)[2]	73.1 (0.9)[1]	68.3 (0.9)[2]	76.0 (0.7)[1]
60 minutes or more for 3 or more days per week	40.4 (1.2)[2]	44.6 (1.0)[1]	28.7 (1.1)[2]	34.0 (0.9)[1]	41.5 (1.1)[2]	47.0 (1.3)[1]	27.3 (0.6)	29.6 (1.1)	33.7 (0.8)[2]	38.8 (0.6)[1]

Note: Table displays percentage of military personnel by Service that were involved in moderate or vigorous physical activity. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Moderate physical activity is defined in the survey as any activity that burns 3.5 to 7 kcal/min or the equivalent of 3 to 6 metabolic equivalents (METs) and results in achieving 60% to 73% of peak heart rate. Examples of moderate physical activity include walking briskly, mowing the lawn, dancing, swimming, and bicycling on level terrain. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.

[b]Vigorous physical activity is defined as any activity that burns more than 7 kcal/min or the equivalent of 6 or more METs and results in achieving 74% to 88% of peak heart rate. Examples of vigorous physical activity include jogging, mowing the lawn with a nonmotorized push mower, chopping wood, participating in high-impact aerobic dancing, swimming continuous laps, or bicycling uphill. A person should find it difficult to carry on a conversation during the activity. Definitions follow those in the *2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DHHS & USDA, 2005).

[c]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[d]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Physical Activity, Q102 and Q103).

Table 6.15 **WEIGHT LOSS HISTORY, BY SERVICE AND GENDER, 2008**

Weight Loss History	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Had to Lose Weight to Join Military							
Males	10.4 (0.3)[234]	9.1 (0.4)[13]	13.4 (0.6)[1246]	9.4 (0.3)[13]	10.3 (0.2)	8.9 (0.8)[3]	10.3 (0.2)
Females	14.2 (2.4)	14.9 (1.6)	17.0 (1.6)	13.5 (1.0)	14.3 (1.0)	13.5 (1.9)	14.3 (1.0)
Total	10.9 (0.5)[3]	10.0 (0.5)[3]	13.6 (0.6)[1246]	10.2 (0.3)[3]	10.9 (0.3)	9.5 (0.9)[3]	10.8 (0.3)
Difficulty Meeting Service Weight and/or Body Fat Standards							
Males	15.8 (0.9)[46]	14.0 (0.6)[3]	16.8 (0.7)[246]	13.6 (0.5)[13]	15.0 (0.4)[6]	12.7 (0.9)[135]	14.9 (0.4)
Females	20.6 (1.2)	20.2 (1.8)	22.6 (1.2)[4]	18.6 (0.8)[3]	19.9 (0.7)	17.7 (2.2)	19.9 (0.6)
Total	16.4 (0.9)[46]	14.9 (0.5)[3]	17.2 (0.8)[246]	14.6 (0.4)[13]	15.7 (0.4)[6]	13.3 (0.9)[135]	15.6 (0.4)
Passed Most Recent Physical Fitness Test							
Males	92.3 (1.0)[2346]	96.8 (0.5)[1]	97.6 (0.3)[16]	96.8 (0.3)[1]	95.2 (0.4)	95.9 (0.4)[13]	95.2 (0.4)
Females	90.8 (3.0)[4]	94.9 (0.7)[4]	96.1 (0.7)	96.8 (0.4)[126]	94.1 (1.1)	91.4 (2.6)[4]	94.1 (1.1)
Total	92.1 (1.1)[2346]	96.5 (0.5)[1]	97.5 (0.3)[16]	96.8 (0.2)[16]	95.0 (0.4)	95.4 (0.5)[134]	95.0 (0.4)
Currently Enrolled in Mandatory Weight Control Program							
Males	4.0 (0.6)[4]	3.6 (0.5)[4]	3.6 (0.3)[4]	2.2 (0.2)[1236]	3.4 (0.3)	4.0 (0.2)[4]	3.5 (0.3)
Females	5.4 (1.1)[4]	4.7 (0.4)[4]	4.4 (0.6)[4]	2.0 (0.4)[1236]	4.1 (0.4)	5.1 (0.9)[4]	4.1 (0.4)
Total	4.2 (0.6)[4]	3.8 (0.4)[4]	3.7 (0.3)[4]	2.1 (0.2)[1236]	3.5 (0.3)	4.1 (0.3)[4]	3.6 (0.3)

Note: Table entries are percentages of military personnel by Service who reported the weight loss history indicated. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Weight Loss History, Q135-Q140).

Table 6.16 **FREQUENCY OF FOOD INTAKE LESS THAN THREE TIMES PER WEEK, BY SERVICE, FOOD CATEGORY, AND GENDER, 2008**

Food Category /Gender	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Fruit[d]							
Males	28.6 (1.0)[6]	27.4 (1.4)	30.2 (1.8)[6]	26.5 (1.2)	28.1 (0.7)[6]	25.1 (1.3)[135]	28.0 (0.6)
Females	27.8 (1.7)[46]	23.3 (2.2)	26.9 (1.7)[46]	19.0 (1.7)[13]	23.7 (1.1)[6]	19.0 (1.3)[135]	23.6 (1.0)
Total	28.5 (1.1)[46]	26.8 (1.5)	30.0 (1.8)[46]	25.0 (1.0)[13]	27.4 (0.7)[6]	24.3 (1.2)[135]	27.3 (0.6)
Vegetables[e]							
Males	17.7 (0.9)	17.5 (0.8)[3]	20.4 (1.1)[246]	15.8 (0.8)[3]	17.6 (0.5)[6]	15.3 (1.0)[35]	17.5 (0.5)
Females	18.6 (1.2)[46]	17.1 (2.1)[4]	20.9 (1.9)[46]	11.3 (0.9)[123]	16.0 (0.8)	13.9 (1.7)[13]	15.9 (0.8)
Total	17.8 (0.8)[346]	17.4 (0.9)[34]	20.4 (1.1)[1246]	14.9 (0.7)[123]	17.4 (0.4)[6]	15.1 (0.9)[135]	17.3 (0.4)
Whole Grains[f]							
Males	15.3 (0.2)[46]	14.1 (0.6)	14.1 (0.6)	13.2 (0.7)[1]	14.4 (0.2)[6]	12.2 (1.1)[15]	14.3 (0.2)
Females	22.4 (1.8)[246]	16.2 (1.1)[14]	19.6 (1.7)[46]	13.4 (0.8)[123]	17.7 (1.0)[6]	13.7 (1.5)[135]	17.6 (1.0)
Total	16.3 (0.4)[2346]	14.4 (0.6)[1]	14.5 (0.6)[1]	13.3 (0.6)[1]	14.9 (0.3)[6]	12.4 (1.0)[15]	14.8 (0.3)
Dairy[g]							
Males	16.7 (0.7)[46]	17.6 (0.7)[46]	18.1 (0.7)[46]	14.7 (0.6)[123]	16.7 (0.4)[6]	12.9 (1.3)[1235]	16.5 (0.4)
Females	22.3 (1.9)[46]	17.4 (1.6)[46]	21.4 (1.4)[46]	12.9 (0.7)[123]	17.9 (1.1)[6]	10.1 (1.5)[1235]	17.7 (1.0)
Total	17.5 (0.7)[46]	17.6 (0.6)[46]	18.3 (0.7)[46]	14.4 (0.5)[123]	16.9 (0.4)[6]	12.6 (1.2)[1235]	16.7 (0.4)
Lean Protein[h]							
Males	11.0 (0.4)[246]	9.4 (0.5)[1]	9.7 (0.8)	8.2 (0.7)[1]	9.8 (0.3)[6]	7.7 (0.9)[15]	9.7 (0.3)
Females	14.0 (1.4)[46]	12.3 (0.8)[346]	14.7 (0.8)[246]	8.9 (1.0)[123]	12.0 (0.6)[6]	8.6 (1.0)[1235]	11.9 (0.6)
Total	11.4 (0.4)[246]	9.8 (0.4)[146]	10.0 (0.8)[6]	8.3 (0.7)[12]	10.1 (0.3)[6]	7.8 (0.8)[1235]	10.0 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and gender who reported intake of the food categories (fruit, whole grains, other grains, etc.) less than 3 times per week. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]All types: fresh, frozen, canned, or dried, or 100% fruit juices.
[e]All types: fresh, frozen, canned, cooked, or raw.
[f]Examples given in the survey include rye, whole wheat, or heavily seeded bread; popcorn; brown or wild rice; whole wheat pasta or crackers; oatmeal; corn tacos; etc.
[g]Low-fat dairy products; examples given in the survey include low- or reduced-fat milk (2%, 1%, 1/2%, or skim), yogurt, cottage cheese, low-fat cheese, frozen low-fat yogurt, soy milk.
[h]Examples given in the survey include baked or broiled chicken breasts (no skin) or fish; baked or broiled lean pork, beef, and other seafood; eggs; natural peanut butter; nuts; cooked or dried beans; other legumes; tofu; turkey- or chicken-based hot dogs; sausage; ground meat; or lunch meat products.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Frequency of Food Intake, Q143).

Table 6.17 **FREQUENCY OF FOOD INTAKE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THREE TIMES PER DAY, BY SERVICE, FOOD CATEGORY, AND GENDER, 2008**

Food Categories /Gender	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Fruit[d]							
Males	12.2 (1.0)	13.2 (1.0)[36]	10.3 (0.8)[2]	11.3 (0.6)	12.0 (0.5)	10.7 (0.8)[2]	11.9 (0.5)
Females	17.2 (2.0)[3]	17.4 (1.8)[3]	12.6 (0.5)[1246]	16.5 (0.8)[3]	16.7 (0.9)	17.7 (1.0)[3]	16.8 (0.9)
Total	12.9 (1.0)	13.8 (0.8)[36]	10.4 (0.8)[24]	12.3 (0.6)[3]	12.7 (0.5)	11.6 (0.7)[2]	12.6 (0.5)
Vegetables[e]							
Males	14.2 (0.7)[3]	14.7 (1.0)[3]	12.2 (0.5)[12]	13.0 (0.6)	13.8 (0.4)	13.3 (0.6)	13.7 (0.4)
Females	17.1 (1.8)[3]	16.9 (1.5)[3]	12.5 (0.5)[1246]	17.3 (0.7)[3]	16.8 (0.8)	16.5 (1.2)[3]	16.8 (0.8)
Total	14.6 (0.8)[3]	15.1 (0.8)[3]	12.2 (0.5)[1246]	13.9 (0.6)[3]	14.2 (0.4)	13.7 (0.5)[3]	14.2 (0.4)
Whole Grains[f]							
Males	19.7 (1.1)[4]	19.1 (0.8)	18.1 (0.5)	17.1 (0.6)[1]	18.7 (0.5)	17.6 (1.1)	18.7 (0.5)
Females	20.8 (2.0)[3]	19.5 (1.1)[3]	14.9 (0.9)[1246]	20.2 (1.2)[3]	19.9 (0.9)	20.5 (1.5)[3]	20.0 (0.8)
Total	19.9 (1.2)	19.1 (0.8)	17.8 (0.5)	17.7 (0.6)	18.9 (0.5)	18.0 (1.1)	18.9 (0.5)
Dairy[g]							
Males	19.1 (1.1)[234]	16.3 (0.7)[1]	15.6 (0.7)[1]	15.1 (0.7)[1]	17.0 (0.4)	16.4 (1.3)	17.0 (0.4)
Females	19.3 (2.5)	18.4 (1.8)	15.1 (0.8)[46]	19.9 (1.2)[3]	19.0 (1.1)	19.9 (1.9)[3]	19.0 (1.1)
Total	19.2 (1.2)[34]	16.6 (0.8)	15.6 (0.7)[1]	16.1 (0.7)[1]	17.3 (0.5)	16.8 (1.3)	17.3 (0.5)
Lean Protein[h]							
Males	23.3 (1.3)[46]	22.2 (0.4)[346]	24.7 (0.9)[246]	19.8 (0.7)[123]	22.4 (0.5)[6]	19.6 (0.9)[1235]	22.3 (0.5)
Females	19.0 (1.8)[3]	15.0 (1.9)	14.1 (1.5)[1]	15.9 (1.2)	16.7 (0.9)	15.6 (1.1)	16.7 (0.8)
Total	22.7 (1.3)[46]	21.1 (0.5)[346]	24.0 (0.8)[246]	19.0 (0.7)[123]	21.6 (0.5)[6]	19.1 (0.9)[1235]	21.5 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and gender who reported intake of the food categories (fruit, whole grains, other grains, etc.) greater than or equal to 3 times per day. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
[d]All types: fresh, frozen, canned, or dried, or 100% fruit juices.
[e]All types: fresh, frozen, canned, cooked, or raw.
[f]Examples given in the survey include rye, whole wheat, or heavily seeded bread; popcorn; brown or wild rice; whole wheat pasta or crackers; oatmeal; corn tacos; etc.
[g]Low-fat dairy products; examples given in the survey include low- or reduced-fat milk (2%, 1%, 1/2%, or skim), yogurt, cottage cheese, low-fat cheese, frozen low-fat yogurt, soy milk.
[h]Examples given in the survey include baked or broiled chicken breasts (no skin) or fish; baked or broiled lean pork, beef, and other seafood; eggs; natural peanut butter; nuts; cooked or dried beans; other legumes; tofu; turkey- or chicken-based hot dogs; sausage; ground meat; or lunch meat products.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Frequency of Food Intake, Q143).

Table 6.18 **LOCATION AND FREQUENCY OF BREAKFAST CONSUMED, BY SERVICE AND GENDER, 2008**

Location and Frequency of Meals/Gender	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
At Home or Food Brought from Home							
Males	55.9 (3.3)[4]	55.9 (2.0)[34]	49.3 (2.1)[246]	66.9 (1.6)[1236]	57.4 (1.4)	57.4 (1.0)[34]	57.4 (1.4)
Females	61.1 (4.7)[46]	64.0 (2.7)[46]	65.4 (2.5)[46]	74.5 (1.4)[123]	66.5 (1.9)[6]	72.6 (2.1)[1235]	66.6 (1.8)
Total	56.6 (3.4)[4]	57.0 (2.0)[34]	50.4 (2.1)[246]	68.4 (1.4)[1236]	58.7 (1.5)	59.3 (0.9)[34]	58.7 (1.4)
In Military Dining Facility or Take Out from Military Dining Facility							
Males	30.8 (4.0)[4]	24.9 (2.4)[46]	26.5 (2.6)[46]	13.6 (1.5)[1236]	24.9 (1.7)[6]	34.0 (2.7)[2345]	25.2 (1.7)
Females	25.5 (5.6)[3]	19.5 (4.2)	13.5 (1.6)[16]	13.5 (2.6)	19.4 (2.4)	19.1 (1.4)[3]	19.4 (2.4)
Total	30.1 (4.2)[4]	24.1 (2.6)[46]	25.7 (2.5)[4]	13.6 (1.7)[1236]	24.1 (1.8)[6]	32.1 (2.4)[245]	24.3 (1.7)
In Restaurant or Restaurant Take Out							
Males	16.2 (1.3)	16.8 (0.6)[6]	15.5 (1.2)	15.1 (0.7)	16.0 (0.6)	15.0 (0.6)[2]	16.0 (0.6)
Females	17.2 (1.7)[346]	15.5 (1.1)[4]	12.3 (1.5)[1]	12.5 (1.0)[12]	14.9 (0.8)	13.0 (1.2)[1]	14.9 (0.8)
Total	16.3 (1.3)	16.6 (0.6)[46]	15.3 (1.2)	14.6 (0.6)[2]	15.8 (0.6)	14.7 (0.6)[2]	15.8 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and gender who reported eating breakfast at least twice in the past week in the locations indicated. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Frequency of Food Intake, Q142).

Table 6.19 **LOCATION AND FREQUENCY OF LUNCH CONSUMED, BY SERVICE AND GENDER, 2008**

Location and Frequency of Meals/Gender	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
At Home or Food Brought from Home							
Males	47.5 (2.8)[46]	47.1 (2.3)[46]	45.4 (1.9)[46]	57.7 (1.8)[123]	49.4 (1.3)[6]	55.5 (1.2)[1235]	49.6 (1.3)
Females	47.7 (3.8)[46]	53.2 (4.1)	52.9 (1.7)[6]	56.8 (1.6)[1]	52.4 (1.8)[6]	61.5 (2.2)[135]	52.6 (1.8)
Total	47.5 (2.9)[46]	48.0 (2.5)[46]	45.8 (1.9)[46]	57.5 (1.7)[123]	49.8 (1.3)[6]	56.2 (1.2)[1235]	50.0 (1.3)
In Military Dining Facility or Take Out from Military Dining Facility							
Males	30.6 (4.0)[36]	39.2 (3.3)[4]	39.8 (2.0)[14]	25.1 (2.2)[236]	32.8 (1.9)[6]	45.9 (2.9)[145]	33.2 (1.8)
Females	31.6 (5.5)	30.6 (6.9)	25.5 (2.4)[6]	23.8 (2.9)[6]	28.4 (2.8)	33.7 (2.6)[34]	28.6 (2.7)
Total	30.7 (4.1)[6]	37.9 (3.7)[4]	38.9 (2.0)[4]	24.9 (2.3)[236]	32.1 (1.9)[6]	44.4 (2.7)[145]	32.5 (1.9)
In Restaurant or Restaurant Take Out							
Males	40.0 (2.7)[3]	37.0 (2.2)[4]	33.5 (1.8)[14]	45.2 (0.8)[236]	39.5 (1.2)[6]	35.2 (1.5)[45]	39.4 (1.2)
Females	42.2 (3.5)	36.3 (3.4)[4]	37.7 (1.8)[4]	44.7 (2.1)[23]	41.3 (1.7)	38.7 (3.8)	41.3 (1.7)
Total	40.3 (2.7)[3]	36.9 (2.2)[4]	33.8 (1.6)[14]	45.1 (0.9)[236]	39.8 (1.2)[6]	35.6 (1.7)[45]	39.6 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and gender who reported eating lunch at least twice in the past week in the locations indicated. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Frequency of Food Intake, Q142).

Table 6.20 **LOCATION AND FREQUENCY OF DINNER CONSUMED, BY SERVICE AND GENDER, 2008**

Location and Frequency of Meals/Gender	Service[c]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
At Home or Food Brought from Home							
Males	63.0 (3.1)[46]	66.3 (2.3)[346]	56.3 (2.3)[246]	73.5 (1.9)[123]	65.2 (1.4)[6]	72.9 (1.2)[1235]	65.4 (1.4)
Females	64.7 (4.9)[46]	70.7 (3.1)	64.0 (2.0)[46]	76.8 (1.7)[13]	70.1 (2.0)[6]	77.1 (1.6)[135]	70.3 (1.9)
Total	63.2 (3.2)[46]	67.0 (2.3)[346]	56.8 (2.3)[246]	74.1 (1.8)[123]	65.9 (1.4)[6]	73.4 (1.1)[1235]	66.1 (1.4)
In Military Dining Facility or Take Out from Military Dining Facility							
Males	21.1 (4.3)	16.0 (2.1)[3]	25.7 (1.7)[24]	12.0 (2.0)[36]	18.5 (1.8)	21.5 (3.0)[4]	18.6 (1.8)
Females	17.0 (6.3)	7.6 (2.2)	12.5 (1.4)	8.9 (1.6)	11.8 (2.4)	13.1 (1.8)	11.8 (2.3)
Total	20.6 (4.5)	14.7 (2.1)[3]	24.8 (1.6)[24]	11.4 (1.9)[36]	17.5 (1.9)	20.4 (2.8)[4]	17.6 (1.8)
In Restaurant or Restaurant Take Out							
Males	36.7 (2.4)[2346]	45.7 (1.3)[1]	42.5 (1.6)[1]	43.9 (1.3)[1]	41.3 (1.0)[6]	46.3 (1.5)[15]	41.5 (1.0)
Females	38.6 (2.6)[36]	44.1 (2.2)	47.9 (1.8)[14]	42.9 (1.4)[3]	41.9 (1.1)	47.0 (2.4)[1]	42.0 (1.1)
Total	36.9 (2.4)[2346]	45.5 (1.3)[1]	42.9 (1.5)[1]	43.7 (1.2)[1]	41.4 (1.0)[6]	46.4 (1.5)[15]	41.6 (1.0)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service and gender who reported eating dinner at least twice in the past week in the locations indicated. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Frequency of Food Intake, Q142).

Table 6.21 **DIFFERENT HEALTH CONDITIONS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Health Condition/Recency	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
High Blood Pressure							
Before entering military	2.6 (0.3)[46]	2.1 (0.3)[4]	2.6 (0.1)[46]	1.2 (0.1)[123]	2.2 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)[13]	2.1 (0.1)
Since entering military	16.5 (1.3)[3]	16.8 (0.6)[3]	12.8 (0.3)[124]	18.2 (0.6)[36]	16.5 (0.5)	14.9 (1.2)[4]	16.4 (0.5)
Never been told I had a problem	66.5 (0.9)[246]	69.8 (0.8)[14]	68.0 (1.2)[4]	73.0 (0.8)[123]	69.0 (0.5)	71.7 (1.9)[1]	69.1 (0.5)
Never had this checked	1.7 (0.3)[246]	1.0 (0.2)[134]	2.1 (0.2)[246]	0.4 (0.1)[123]	1.3 (0.1)[6]	0.7 (0.2)[135]	1.3 (0.1)
Don't know/don't remember	12.7 (0.9)[4]	10.4 (0.9)[34]	14.5 (1.2)[246]	7.2 (0.3)[1236]	11.0 (0.5)	11.0 (1.0)[34]	11.0 (0.4)
High Blood Sugar							
Before entering military	0.6 (0.1)	0.7 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
Since entering military	2.9 (0.2)[34]	3.2 (0.3)[34]	1.9 (0.2)[12]	1.7 (0.2)[126]	2.5 (0.1)	2.6 (0.4)[4]	2.5 (0.1)
Never been told I had a problem	78.0 (1.3)[246]	81.7 (1.0)[134]	77.4 (1.7)[246]	87.5 (0.5)[1236]	81.1 (0.6)	83.3 (1.4)[134]	81.2 (0.6)
Never had this checked	3.4 (0.3)[246]	2.5 (0.3)[136]	3.4 (0.4)[246]	2.0 (0.3)[13]	2.8 (0.2)[6]	1.6 (0.3)[1235]	2.8 (0.2)
Don't know/don't remember	15.1 (1.1)[246]	12.0 (0.8)[134]	16.7 (1.2)[246]	8.5 (0.4)[1236]	12.9 (0.5)	12.1 (1.0)[134]	12.9 (0.5)
High Cholesterol							
Before entering military	1.5 (0.2)[4]	1.7 (0.4)	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.1)[1]	1.4 (0.1)	1.1 (0.2)	1.4 (0.1)
Since entering military	12.7 (1.7)[234]	18.6 (1.9)[13]	8.2 (0.5)[1246]	17.4 (1.0)[13]	14.6 (0.8)	15.6 (1.0)[3]	14.7 (0.8)
Never been told I had a problem	69.1 (1.1)[4]	67.4 (1.2)[34]	71.1 (1.3)[2]	72.8 (1.0)[12]	69.8 (0.6)	71.0 (1.6)	69.9 (0.6)
Never had this checked	3.0 (0.3)[246]	1.7 (0.2)[13]	3.7 (0.3)[246]	1.3 (0.1)[13]	2.4 (0.1)[6]	1.3 (0.3)[135]	2.4 (0.1)
Don't know/don't remember	13.7 (1.0)[246]	10.6 (1.0)[134]	15.9 (1.2)[246]	7.5 (0.3)[1236]	11.7 (0.5)	10.9 (0.9)[134]	11.7 (0.5)
Low HDL Cholesterol (Good Cholesterol)							
Before entering military	0.9 (0.2)	0.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.8 (0.2)	0.8 (0.1)
Since entering military	6.6 (0.9)[2346]	10.0 (1.1)[13]	3.8 (0.3)[1246]	10.2 (0.8)[13]	7.9 (0.5)[6]	11.4 (0.9)[135]	8.0 (0.5)
Never been told I had a problem	73.3 (0.9)[4]	74.0 (1.0)[4]	74.5 (1.4)[4]	78.0 (0.8)[1236]	74.8 (0.5)	73.4 (1.7)[4]	74.7 (0.5)
Never had this checked	3.1 (0.3)[246]	1.7 (0.2)[13]	3.8 (0.3)[246]	1.4 (0.1)[13]	2.4 (0.2)[6]	1.4 (0.3)[135]	2.4 (0.1)
Don't know/don't remember	16.2 (1.0)[246]	13.5 (0.9)[134]	17.2 (1.2)[246]	9.8 (0.5)[1236]	14.1 (0.5)	13.0 (1.1)[134]	14.1 (0.5)
High Triglycerides (Blood Fat)							
Before entering military	0.8 (0.1)[46]	0.6 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)[1]	0.6 (0.1)[6]	0.3 (0.1)[15]	0.6 (0.1)
Since entering military	4.6 (0.5)[2346]	8.3 (0.9)[13]	2.8 (0.1)[1246]	7.9 (0.5)[13]	6.1 (0.3)[6]	7.9 (0.8)[135]	6.1 (0.3)
Never been told I had a problem	74.7 (0.8)[4]	75.2 (1.0)[4]	75.2 (1.5)[4]	80.2 (0.7)[1236]	76.2 (0.5)	76.6 (1.5)[4]	76.2 (0.5)
Never had this checked	3.8 (0.3)[246]	2.3 (0.2)[13]	4.0 (0.4)[246]	1.8 (0.2)[13]	3.0 (0.2)[6]	1.6 (0.3)[135]	2.9 (0.2)
Don't know/don't remember	16.2 (1.0)[4]	13.6 (1.0)[34]	17.4 (1.2)[246]	9.7 (0.4)[1236]	14.1 (0.5)	13.6 (0.9)[34]	14.1 (0.5)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had the indicated health condition within the recency categories listed in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 within each column due to rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Health Conditions, Q144).

APPENDIX E:
HEALTHY PEOPLE OBJECTIVES AND OTHER HEALTH BEHAVIOR TABLES

APPENDIX E:
LIST OF TABLES

Number		Page
7.1	Achievement of Selected Healthy People 2010 Health Promotion Objectives, DoD Services and All Services, 1995–2008	539
7.2	Seat Belt Use, by Gender, Age, and Service, 2008	541
7.3	Condom Use at Last Encounter among Sexually Active Unmarried Personnel, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008	542
7.4	Condom Use at Last Encounter among Sexually Active Unmarried Personnel, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2005 and 2008	544
7.5	Sexually Transmitted Disease in Men and Women, by Sexual Behavior, Past 12 Months, 2008	546
7.6	Average Number of Hours of Sleep per Night in Past 6 Months, by Selected Sociodemographic Characteristics, 2008	548
7.7	Limited Usual Activities Because of Poor Physical Health, Past Month, by Service, Gender, and Age, 2008	550
7.8	Selected Health Behaviors, Past 12 Months, by Risk-Taking Disposition, 2008	553
7.9	Estimates of Exposure to Loud Noises and Use of Hearing Protection, Past 12 Months, by Service, 2008	555
7.10	Overall Satisfaction With Job Designator, by Gender, Age, and Service 2008	557
7.11	Trends in Overall Job Satisfaction, by Service, Gender, and Age	558
7.12	Intention to Remain on Active Duty, by Service, 2008	562
7.13	Selected Health Behavior and Stress Measures among People with High, Medium, and Low Religiosity/Spirituality, 2008	563
7.14	Experience with Gangs, by Service, 2008	566
7.15	Frequency of Brushing and Flossing Teeth, by Service, 2008	567

Table 7.1 **ACHIEVEMENT OF SELECTED *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010* HEALTH PROMOTION OBJECTIVES, DOD SERVICES[a] AND ALL SERVICES, 1995–2008**

Characteristic/Group	2010 Objective[b]	Civilian Estimates[b]	DoD Services[a] Year of Survey 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008	All Services
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	≤12.0%	24.0%	31.9 (0.9)	29.9 (0.8)	33.8 (1.3)	32.2 (1.1)	30.6 (1.2)	30.5 (1.2)
Smokeless Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days								
Males aged 18-24	NA	NA	21.9 (1.0)	19.0 (0.8)	17.2 (1.5)	21.6 (1.1)	19.0 (1.0)	19.0 (0.9)
All personnel	≤0.4%	2.6%	13.2 (0.7)	11.7 (0.6)	12.2 (0.8)	14.5 (0.7)	13.6 (0.6)	13.6 (0.6)
Binge Drinking, Past 30 Days	≤6.0%	16.6%	NA	34.9 (0.9)	41.8 (1.3)	44.5 (1.5)	47.1 (1.2)	47.2 (1.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse								
Past 30 days	≤2.0%	5.8%	3.0 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	3.4 (0.4)			
Past 30 days[d]						5.0 (0.4)		
Past 30 days[d]							12.0 (0.4)	11.9 (0.4)
Overweight[e]								
Under age 20	NA	NA	28.3 (1.7)	31.6 (2.2)	36.4 (2.2)	45.4 (3.7)	34.8 (1.8)**	34.7 (1.8)
Aged 20 or older	NA	NA	51.3 (0.6)	55.2 (0.5)	58.2 (0.8)	61.5 (0.9)	61.8 (0.6)	61.8 (0.6)
Total	NA	NA	50.1 (0.6)	54.2 (0.5)	57.0 (0.8)	60.4 (0.9)	60.1 (0.7)	60.2 (0.6)
Obese[f]								
Aged 20 or older	≤15%	23%	5.1 (0.3)[c]	6.4 (0.3)[c]	9.1 (0.4)[c]	13.4 (0.5)[c]	13.2 (0.3)[c]	13.2 (0.3)[c]
Healthy Weight[g]								
Aged 20 or older	≥60%	42%	47.8 (0.6)	44.0 (0.5)	40.6 (0.8)	37.3 (0.8)	37.1 (0.6)	37.1 (0.5)
Vigorous Physical Activity, Past 30 Days[h]								
All personnel	≥30%	23%	65.4 (0.9)[c]	67.7 (0.9)[c]	70.2 (1.1)[c]			
All personnel (Refined definition)						57.6 (1.0)[c]	62.6 (0.9)[c]	62.2 (0.9)[c]
Food Intake—Fruits and Vegetables								
Fruits >= 3 times/day—All personnel	≥75%	28%				7.7 (0.3)	12.7 (0.5)**	12.6 (0.5)
Vegetables>= 3 times/day—All personnel	≥50%	49%				9.5 (0.4)	14.2 (0.4)**	14.2 (0.4)
Hospitalization for Injuries, Past 12 Months								
All personnel	NA	NA	3,388 (235)	3,271 (237)	3,625 (259)	2,679 (195)	3,890 (396)**	3,860 (384)
Seat Belt Use[i]								
All personnel	≥92%	69%	90.6 (0.7)	91.4 (0.7)	92.1 (0.8)[c]	91.8 (0.8)	91.9 (0.6)	92.0 (0.6)[c]
Motorcycle Helmet Use, Past 12 Months[i]	≥79%	67%	71.0 (1.3)	75.9 (0.9)	82.1 (1.8)[c]	84.4 (1.5)[c]	86.9 (0.8)[c]	87.1 (0.8)[c]
Condom Use at Last Encounter								
Sexually active unmarried personnel[j]	≥50%	23%[j]	40.4 (1.0)	41.8 (1.0)	42.1 (0.9)	45.6 (1.4)	43.6 (1.0)	43.7 (1.0)

Note: The table displays percentages of military personnel by survey year who reported the characteristic shown in each row of the table. The exceptions to this are the estimates for hospitalization for injuries, which is expressed per 100,000 personnel. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

Any illicit drug use among the civilian population refers to the use of marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), any hallucinogens (including PCP, LSD, ecstasy), heroin, inhalants, GHB, or the nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or analgesics. This does not include over-the-counter sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, or pain relievers. See Table 3.1 for comparisons of illicit drug use including and excluding prescription drug use.

[**]Comparisons between 2005 and 2008 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

[a]DoD Services does not include Coast Guard personnel.

[b]Department of Health and Human Services (2000a). *Healthy People 2010: Understanding and improving health* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

[c]Met or exceeded *Healthy People 2010* objective.

[d]Because of wording changes in the 2005 and 2008 questionnaires, the data on illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from those years are not comparable with data from prior survey years. In 2005, examples of specific drugs included in each of the larger drug categories were added in order to clarify the definitions of those drug categories. It is possible that because of these examples, some respondents may have answered the prescription drug questions based on their legitimate prescription use rather than their nonmedical use of those drugs. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2002 to 2005, especially for pain relievers, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with this change in questionnaire wording. In 2008, the questions on drugs such as marijuana and cocaine were separated from questions on nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs (e.g., pain relievers) and edited to provide clarity and comparability to current measurement approaches. The increase in illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse from 2005 to 2008, driven by increases in nonmedical use of prescription drugs, may reflect actual changes in drug use or may be associated with these changes in questionnaire wording.

[e]Overweight is based on Body Mass Index (BMI) which is calculated from self-reported height and weight and is defined as BMI of 25.0 or higher.

[f]Obesity is based on BMI which is calculated from self-reported height and weight and is defined as BMI of 30.0 or higher.

[g]Healthy weight is based on BMI which is calculated from self-reported height and weight and is defined as BMI between 18.5 and 25.

[h]Defined as any of the following 3 or more times a week for 20 minutes or more: running, cycling, walking briskly, hiking, or other strenuous exercise in 1995, 1998, and 2002; and as jogging, mowing lawn with push mower, chopping wood, high impact aerobic dancing, swimming continuous laps, or bicycling uphill in 2005 and 2008.

[i]Reported wearing seat belts or helmets “always” or “nearly always.” Objective on helmet use was subsetted to personnel who rode a motorcycle in the past 12 months.

[j]Defined as unmarried personnel who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. For consistency with previous estimates, these estimates do not include personnel who are living as married.

NA Not applicable.

+ Low precision.

Source: DoD Surveys of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel, 1995 to 2008 (2008 Questions: Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Smokeless Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, Q69-Q71; Binge Drinking, Past 30 Days, Q31; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Overweight, Obesity, Healthy Weight Q133-Q134; Strenuous Exercise, Q102-Q103; Hospitalization for Injuries, Past 12 Months, Q100; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q96-Q97; Condom Use among Sexually Active Unmarried Personnel, Q149, Q152).

Table 7.2 **SEAT BELT USE, BY GENDER, AGE, AND SERVICE, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Gender/Age Category	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
Males							
20 or younger	83.3 (3.6)[34]	85.8 (3.5)[4]	92.0 (1.0)[1]	94.6 (1.5)[12]	88.0 (1.5)	88.7 (3.0)	88.0 (1.5)
21-25	89.0 (1.4)[34]	89.8 (1.3)[34]	94.2 (0.9)[12]	95.0 (0.7)[126]	91.4 (0.6)	91.0 (1.4)[4]	91.3 (0.6)
26-34	94.5 (0.7)[346]	95.1 (0.8)[34]	98.0 (0.3)[126]	97.7 (0.6)[12]	95.8 (0.3)	96.4 (0.4)[13]	95.8 (0.3)
35 or older	96.8 (0.7)[234]	98.6 (0.3)[1]	99.0 (0.3)[1]	99.1 (0.2)[1]	98.1 (0.3)	98.1 (0.5)	98.1 (0.3)
Total	91.9 (1.1)[34]	93.4 (1.0)[4]	95.2 (0.1)[14]	97.0 (0.4)[1236]	93.9 (0.5)	94.4 (0.8)[4]	93.9 (0.5)
Females							
20 or younger	88.5 (3.0)	89.0 (4.6)	93.1 (1.1)	94.8 (2.1)	90.8 (1.8)	94.0 (2.6)	90.9 (1.8)
21-25	93.7 (1.2)[46]	95.5 (1.7)	97.1 (1.2)	98.8 (0.4)[1]	96.0 (0.6)	97.3 (1.0)[1]	96.1 (0.6)
26-34	95.5 (1.7)[26]	99.6 (0.2)[1]	98.8 (0.5)	98.6 (0.5)	97.8 (0.7)	99.1 (0.6)[1]	97.8 (0.7)
35 or older	98.9 (0.3)	99.3 (0.4)	99.0 (1.1)	+ (+)	99.3 (0.2)	99.0 (0.5)	99.3 (0.2)
Total	94.6 (1.0)[46]	96.1 (1.4)	96.4 (0.8)[4]	98.4 (0.4)[13]	96.3 (0.5)	97.7 (0.5)[1]	96.4 (0.5)
Total							
20 or younger	84.2 (3.1)[34]	86.5 (3.6)[4]	92.1 (1.0)[1]	94.7 (1.3)[12]	88.5 (1.4)	89.5 (2.6)	88.5 (1.4)
21-25	89.7 (1.3)[34]	91.0 (1.4)[34]	94.4 (0.8)[12]	95.9 (0.6)[126]	92.1 (0.6)	92.0 (1.3)[4]	92.1 (0.6)
26-34	94.6 (0.6)[346]	95.6 (0.7)[34]	98.0 (0.3)[126]	97.9 (0.5)[12]	96.0 (0.3)	96.8 (0.4)[13]	96.1 (0.3)
35 or older	97.1 (0.6)[234]	98.7 (0.2)[1]	99.0 (0.3)[1]	99.2 (0.2)[1]	98.2 (0.2)	98.2 (0.5)	98.2 (0.2)
Total	92.3 (1.0)[346]	93.8 (1.0)[4]	95.2 (0.1)[14]	97.3 (0.4)[1236]	94.3 (0.4)	94.8 (0.8)[14]	94.3 (0.4)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age category who reported that they used seat belts "always" or "often" when driving or riding in a car. Personnel who reported that they did not drive or ride in a car were excluded from these analyses. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Seat Belt Use, Q95).

Table 7.3 **CONDOM USE AT LAST ENCOUNTER AMONG SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED PERSONNEL, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

	Service[c]						
Characteristic/Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[a]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[b]**
All Sexually Active Unmarried Personnel	43.8 (1.7)	45.5 (2.1)	41.1 (2.3)[6]	43.1 (2.0)	43.6 (1.0)	47.2 (1.8)[3]	43.7 (1.0)
Gender							
Male	45.1 (2.1)	48.0 (2.3)	42.2 (2.2)[6]	45.7 (2.2)	45.4 (1.1)	49.4 (2.1)[3]	45.5 (1.1)
Female	38.1 (1.7)[3]	34.5 (5.1)	26.0 (3.2)[14]	34.7 (2.0)[3]	35.4 (1.6)	33.9 (3.0)	35.4 (1.6)
Age							
20 or younger	50.0 (2.5)	51.4 (3.3)	45.3 (3.4)[46]	58.7 (4.3)[3]	50.6 (1.6)	59.4 (5.6)[3]	50.9 (1.6)
21-25	41.9 (2.6)	46.4 (2.5)	40.8 (3.5)	42.6 (2.5)	43.0 (1.3)	47.3 (2.8)	43.1 (1.3)
26-34	43.2 (2.7)	42.8 (3.0)	35.0 (3.2)	36.7 (3.1)	40.6 (1.5)	36.5 (2.5)	40.5 (1.5)
35 or older	39.1 (4.9)[3]	32.2 (5.4)	22.3 (3.2)[146]	31.5 (2.2)[36]	34.5 (2.8)	42.6 (3.7)[34]	34.7 (2.7)
Education							
High school or less	45.0 (2.4)[46]	49.5 (2.2)[3]	41.3 (1.5)[246]	52.7 (2.3)[13]	46.3 (1.2)	52.8 (3.1)[13]	46.5 (1.1)
Some college	42.8 (1.6)	43.7 (3.1)	41.3 (4.6)	40.1 (3.2)	42.1 (1.4)	44.1 (1.9)	42.1 (1.3)
College graduate or higher	43.7 (4.2)	39.2 (4.0)	38.5 (3.6)	38.2 (2.9)	40.7 (2.0)	41.4 (3.3)	40.7 (2.0)
Pay Grade							
Enlisted	44.4 (1.9)	46.6 (2.4)	41.3 (2.2)[6]	43.4 (2.4)	44.2 (1.1)	47.6 (1.8)[3]	44.3 (1.1)
Officer	39.1 (4.5)	36.8 (4.5)	36.9 (7.0)	40.6 (4.0)	38.7 (2.5)	43.4 (4.2)	38.8 (2.4)
Number of Partners, Past 12 Months							
1 partner	43.4 (2.5)	47.8 (2.5)	41.4 (3.6)	42.2 (2.5)	43.9 (1.4)	46.4 (3.5)	44.0 (1.4)
2-4 partners	47.0 (3.0)	48.8 (1.8)	42.5 (3.1)[6]	45.1 (2.7)	46.3 (1.4)	50.8 (2.0)[3]	46.5 (1.3)
5 or more partners	40.7 (2.1)	39.5 (3.2)	39.1 (2.7)	41.2 (2.5)	40.3 (1.3)	43.5 (3.2)	40.4 (1.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of unmarried military personnel by Service and characteristic/group who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months and who reported using a condom during their last sexual encounter. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. For consistency with previous estimates, these estimates do not include personnel who are living as married.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of Services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Condom Use, Q149; Number of Sexual Partners, Q152).

Table 7.4 **CONDOM USE AT LAST ENCOUNTER AMONG SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED PERSONNEL, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2005 AND 2008**

	Service and Year[b]									
	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		DoD Services[a]	
Sociodemographic Characteristic	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008	2005	2008
All Sexually Active Unmarried Personnel	46.7 (2.9)	43.8 (1.7)	46.1 (2.9)	45.5 (2.1)	45.2 (1.6)	41.1 (2.3)	43.5 (1.7)	43.1 (2.0)	45.6 (1.4)	43.6 (1.0)
Gender										
Male	48.4 (3.2)	45.1 (2.1)	48.6 (3.4)	48.0 (2.3)	46.2 (1.8)	42.2 (2.2)	45.7 (1.9)	45.7 (2.2)	47.6 (1.6)	45.4 (1.1)
Female	38.9 (4.4)	38.1 (1.7)	33.8 (2.6)	34.5 (5.1)	29.8 (3.2)	26.0 (3.2)	36.9 (1.8)	34.7 (2.0)	36.5 (2.0)	35.4 (1.6)
Age										
20 or younger	50.7 (2.5)	50.0 (2.5)	58.2 (5.9)	51.4 (3.3)	48.2 (4.5)	45.3 (3.4)	48.1 (4.1)	58.7 (4.3)	51.5 (2.1)	50.6 (1.6)
21-25	43.4 (3.5)	41.9 (2.6)	45.9 (4.1)	46.4 (2.5)	45.2 (2.6)	40.8 (3.5)	42.6 (3.2)	42.6 (2.5)	44.2 (1.8)	43.0 (1.3)
26-34	49.1 (3.5)	43.2 (2.7)	42.2 (2.6)	42.8 (3.0)	42.3 (3.3)	35.0 (3.2)	43.6 (5.1)	36.7 (3.1)	45.1 (2.2)	40.6 (1.5)
35 or older	43.4 (7.1)	39.1 (4.9)	31.3 (3.4)	32.2 (5.4)	30.2 (3.1)	22.3 (3.2)	40.2 (5.9)	31.5 (2.2)	37.7 (3.1)	34.5 (2.8)
Education										
High school or less	46.8 (2.5)	45.0 (2.4)	54.4 (4.5)	49.5 (2.2)	43.2 (2.5)	41.3 (1.5)	39.4 (4.3)[2]	52.7 (2.3)[1]	47.3 (1.8)	46.3 (1.2)
Some college	49.7 (3.9)	42.8 (1.6)	40.4 (2.5)	43.7 (3.1)	49.4 (3.2)	41.3 (4.6)	44.8 (2.5)	40.1 (3.2)	45.8 (1.8)	42.1 (1.4)
College graduate or higher	39.9 (3.7)	43.7 (4.2)	30.4 (3.4)	39.2 (4.0)	41.8 (6.0)	38.5 (3.6)	45.5 (7.3)	38.2 (2.9)	39.3 (2.6)	40.7 (2.0)
Pay Grade										
Enlisted	48.1 (2.9)	44.4 (1.9)	47.4 (3.1)	46.6 (2.4)	45.2 (1.7)	41.3 (2.2)	43.3 (1.9)	43.4 (2.4)	46.4 (1.5)	44.2 (1.1)
Officer	37.0 (2.8)	39.1 (4.5)	27.9 (4.6)	36.8 (4.5)	44.6 (7.1)	36.9 (7.0)	+ (+)	40.6 (4.0)	37.9 (2.7)	38.7 (2.5)
Number of Partners, Past 12 Months										
1 partner	44.9 (3.9)	43.4 (2.5)	41.2 (3.9)	47.8 (2.5)	44.8 (2.6)	41.4 (3.6)	41.3 (3.4)	42.2 (2.5)	43.1 (2.0)	43.9 (1.4)
2-4 partners	44.9 (2.7)	47.0 (3.0)	47.2 (3.0)	48.8 (1.8)	46.9 (3.4)	42.5 (3.1)	48.2 (2.7)	45.1 (2.7)	46.5 (1.5)	46.3 (1.4)
5 or more partners	51.1 (4.9)	40.7 (2.1)	50.1 (5.5)	39.5 (3.2)	43.6 (5.0)	39.1 (2.7)	39.0 (5.9)	41.2 (2.5)	47.4 (2.8)[2]	40.3 (1.3)[1]

Note: Table displays the percentage of unmarried military personnel by Service and characteristic/group who had one or more sexual partners in the past 12 months and who reported using a condom during their last sexual encounter. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services. For consistency with previous estimates, these estimates do not include personnel who are living as married.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]Significance tests were conducted between 2005 and 2008 within each Service. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Condom Use, Q149; Number of Sexual Partners, Q152).

Table 7.5 **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE IN MEN AND WOMEN, BY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, PAST 12 MONTHS, 2008**

	Gender[d]		
Sexual Behavior	**Men**	**Women**	**Total**
DoD Services[a]			
Number of Sexual Partners, Past 12 Months			
5 or more total partners	10.4 (0.9)[2]	18.6 (3.2)[1]	11.0 (1.0)
2-4 total partners	4.1 (0.5)[2]	8.8 (1.1)[1]	4.9 (0.4)
1 partner	1.0 (0.1)[2]	2.6 (0.3)[1]	1.2 (0.1)
Number of New Sexual Partners, Past 12 Months[c]			
2 or more new partners	7.0 (0.5)[2]	11.9 (1.3)[1]	7.6 (0.5)
1 partner	3.3 (0.4)[2]	6.2 (1.3)[1]	3.9 (0.5)
No new partner	1.0 (0.2)[2]	2.5 (0.4)[1]	1.2 (0.2)
Use of Condom Last Sexual Encounter			
Yes	3.8 (0.3)	5.8 (1.3)	4.1 (0.4)
No	2.5 (0.3)[2]	4.9 (0.5)[1]	2.8 (0.2)
All Services[b]			
Number Sexual Partners, Past 12 Months			
5 or more total partners	10.3 (0.9)[2]	18.5 (3.1)[1]	10.9 (0.9)
2-4 total partners	4.0 (0.5)[2]	8.7 (1.1)[1]	4.8 (0.4)
1 partner	1.0 (0.1)[2]	2.6 (0.3)[1]	1.2 (0.1)
Number of New Sexual Partners, Past 12 Months[c]			
2 or more new partners	6.9 (0.5)[2]	11.8 (1.3)[1]	7.5 (0.4)
1 partner	3.2 (0.4)[2]	6.1 (1.3)[1]	3.8 (0.5)
No new partner	1.0 (0.2)[2]	2.5 (0.4)[1]	1.2 (0.1)
Use of Condom Last Sexual Encounter			
Yes	3.7 (0.3)	5.7 (1.3)	4.0 (0.4)
No	2.4 (0.2)[2]	4.9 (0.4)[1]	2.8 (0.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of all sexually active (in the past 12 months) military personnel (married and unmarried) with a sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the past 12 months, by gender, who reported the sexual behavior indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Defined as "someone you had sex with for the first time in the past 12 months."

[d]Significance tests were conducted between estimates for men and women. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Men) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Women) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Number of Sexual Partners, Q152; Number of New Partners, Q153; Condom Use, Q149).

Table 7.6 **AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS OF SLEEP PER NIGHT IN PAST 6 MONTHS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008**

Characteristic/Group	Average Hours of Sleep in Past 6 Months[c]			
	2 Hours or Less	3 or 4 Hours	5 or 6 Hours	7 Hours or More
DoD Services[a]				
Service				
Army	2.1 (0.4)[4]	17.9 (1.3)[234]	60.1 (1.0)[4]	20.0 (0.8)[4]
Navy	2.1 (0.5)[4]	13.7 (0.9)[14]	62.5 (1.4)[4]	21.7 (2.0)[4]
Marine Corps	2.1 (0.4)[4]	13.9 (1.1)[14]	60.6 (1.0)[4]	23.4 (1.7)[4]
Air Force	0.5 (0.1)[123]	8.1 (0.6)[123]	57.2 (0.5)[123]	34.2 (0.8)[123]
Gender				
Male	1.8 (0.2)[2]	14.1 (0.6)	60.4 (0.6)[2]	23.7 (0.7)[2]
Female	1.1 (0.2)[1]	13.5 (0.7)	57.4 (0.8)[1]	28.0 (1.1)[1]
Age				
20 or younger	3.4 (0.6)[34]	14.7 (1.3)[4]	57.0 (1.3)[34]	24.8 (1.5)
21-25	2.3 (0.3)[34]	16.2 (0.9)[34]	58.6 (0.7)[34]	22.8 (1.2)
26-34	1.0 (0.1)[12]	13.9 (0.7)[24]	60.6 (0.8)[12]	24.6 (0.9)
35 or older	0.7 (0.2)[12]	10.7 (0.7)[123]	62.9 (1.0)[12]	25.8 (0.9)
Education				
High school or less	3.1 (0.4)[23]	17.5 (0.8)[23]	58.6 (0.8)[2]	20.8 (0.9)[3]
Some college	1.2 (0.2)[13]	15.0 (0.6)[13]	61.8 (0.6)[13]	21.9 (0.7)[3]
College grade or higher	0.6 (0.2)[12]	7.0 (0.6)[12]	58.4 (1.1)[2]	34.0 (1.1)[12]
Pay Grade				
Enlisted	2.0 (0.2)[2]	15.9 (0.6)[2]	60.4 (0.6)	21.6 (0.7)[2]
Officer	0.2 (0.1)[1]	5.0 (0.4)[1]	57.9 (1.3)	36.9 (1.2)[1]
All Personnel	1.7 (0.2)	14.0 (0.6)	60.0 (0.6)	24.3 (0.7)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.6 **AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS OF SLEEP PER NIGHT IN PAST 6 MONTHS, BY SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Characteristic/Group	Average Hours of Sleep in Past 6 Months[c]			
	2 Hours or Less	3 or 4 Hours	5 or 6 Hours	7 Hours or More
All Services[b]				
Service				
Army	2.1 (0.4)[4]	17.9 (1.3)[2345]	60.1 (1.0)[4]	20.0 (0.8)[45]
Navy	2.1 (0.5)[4]	13.7 (0.9)[145]	62.5 (1.4)[4]	21.7 (2.0)[45]
Marine Corps	2.1 (0.4)[4]	13.9 (1.1)[145]	60.6 (1.0)[4]	23.4 (1.7)[4]
Air Force	0.5 (0.1)[1235]	8.1 (0.6)[123]	57.2 (0.5)[1235]	34.2 (0.8)[1235]
Coast Guard	1.3 (0.3)[4]	8.7 (0.6)[123]	62.6 (1.7)[4]	27.4 (2.0)[124]
Gender				
Male	1.8 (0.2)[2]	13.9 (0.6)	60.6 (0.6)[2]	23.8 (0.7)[2]
Female	1.1 (0.2)[1]	13.4 (0.7)	57.3 (0.8)[1]	28.2 (1.1)[1]
Age				
20 or younger	3.4 (0.6)[34]	14.5 (1.2)[4]	57.2 (1.2)[34]	24.8 (1.4)
21-25	2.3 (0.3)[34]	16.0 (0.9)[34]	58.7 (0.7)[34]	23.0 (1.2)[4]
26-34	1.0 (0.1)[12]	13.7 (0.7)[24]	60.7 (0.8)[12]	24.6 (0.9)
35 or older	0.7 (0.2)[12]	10.6 (0.7)[123]	62.8 (1.0)[12]	25.9 (0.9)[2]
Education				
High school or less	3.1 (0.3)[23]	17.2 (0.8)[23]	58.8 (0.7)[2]	20.9 (0.9)[3]
Some college	1.2 (0.2)[13]	14.9 (0.6)[13]	61.8 (0.6)[13]	22.1 (0.7)[3]
College grade or higher	0.6 (0.1)[12]	6.9 (0.6)[12]	58.4 (1.1)[2]	34.0 (1.1)[12]
Pay Grade				
Enlisted	2.0 (0.2)[2]	15.7 (0.6)[2]	60.5 (0.5)[2]	21.8 (0.7)[2]
Officer	0.2 (0.1)[1]	5.0 (0.4)[1]	58.0 (1.3)[1]	36.9 (1.2)[1]
All Personnel	1.7 (0.2)	13.8 (0.6)	60.1 (0.5)	24.4 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by characteristic/group that reported their average hours of sleep per night in the past 6 months. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Within each row, the percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all rows within the same sociodemographic group. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same sociodemographic group. For example, consider the Age rows in this table:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (20 or younger) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (21-25) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (26-34) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (35 or older) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Hours of Sleep, Q145).

Table 7.7 **LIMITED USUAL ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH, PAST MONTH, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 2008**

Service and Gender/Age Group	Poor Physical Health Limited Usual Activities[c]		
	Never	Less Than Once a Week (1-3 Days)	Once a Week or More (4 or More Days)
DoD Services[a]			
Service			
Army	72.4 (1.4)[234]	15.6 (0.6)[234]	12.0 (1.3)[24]
Navy	78.6 (0.6)[14]	14.3 (0.4)[1]	7.1 (0.4)[14]
Marine Corps	77.7 (1.2)[14]	13.3 (0.5)[1]	9.0 (1.5)[4]
Air Force	80.5 (0.6)[123]	14.0 (0.5)[1]	5.5 (0.3)[123]
Total	76.5 (0.6)	14.6 (0.3)	8.9 (0.6)
Males			
20 or younger	82.6 (1.0)[23456789a]	10.8 (0.8)[23456789a]	6.6 (0.9)[23456789a]
21-25	78.4 (1.2)[16789a]	12.8 (0.5)[146789a]	8.8 (0.9)[1]
26-34	76.8 (1.0)[16789a]	13.9 (0.6)[16789a]	9.3 (0.9)[1]
35 or older	75.8 (0.8)[156789a]	15.3 (0.7)[1256789a]	8.9 (0.6)[1]
Total	77.9 (0.7)[146789a]	13.5 (0.3)[146789a]	8.7 (0.7)[19]
Females			
20 or younger	66.1 (1.5)[12345]	24.1 (1.6)[12345]	9.8 (1.1)[1]
21-25	70.0 (1.5)[12345]	20.4 (1.2)[12345]	9.6 (1.0)[1]
26-34	69.4 (1.7)[12345]	20.8 (1.9)[12345]	9.9 (1.0)[1]
35 or older	67.0 (1.9)[12345]	21.9 (1.3)[12345]	11.1 (1.2)[15]
Total	68.6 (0.9)[12345]	21.4 (0.7)[12345]	10.0 (0.7)[1]
Total			
20 or younger	79.9 (1.0)[234]	12.9 (0.9)[4]	7.2 (0.8)[234]
21-25	77.0 (1.0)[1]	14.0 (0.4)[4]	9.0 (0.8)[1]
26-34	75.8 (0.9)[1]	14.8 (0.5)	9.4 (0.8)[1]
35 or older	74.8 (0.8)[1]	16.1 (0.7)[12]	9.1 (0.6)[1]
Total	76.5 (0.6)	14.6 (0.3)	8.9 (0.6)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.7 **LIMITED USUAL ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH, PAST MONTH, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Service and Gender/Age Group	Poor Physical Health Limited Usual Activities[c]		
	Never	Less Than Once a Week (1-3 Days)	Once a Week or More (4 or More Days)
All Services[b]			
Service			
Army	72.4 (1.4)[2345]	15.6 (0.6)[2345]	12.0 (1.3)[245]
Navy	78.6 (0.6)[14]	14.3 (0.4)[1]	7.1 (0.4)[14]
Marine Corps	77.7 (1.2)[14]	13.3 (0.5)[1]	9.0 (1.5)[4]
Air Force	80.5 (0.6)[123]	14.0 (0.5)[1]	5.5 (0.3)[123]
Coast Guard	81.0 (1.3)[1]	12.9 (0.7)[1]	6.1 (0.8)[1]
Total	76.7 (0.6)	14.6 (0.2)	8.8 (0.6)
Males			
20 or younger	82.5 (1.0)[23456789a]	10.8 (0.7)[23456789a]	6.7 (0.9)[2356789a]
21-25	78.5 (1.1)[16789a]	12.7 (0.5)[146789a]	8.7 (0.9)[1]
26-34	77.0 (1.0)[16789a]	13.8 (0.6)[16789a]	9.1 (0.9)[1]
35 or older	75.9 (0.7)[156789a]	15.3 (0.7)[1256789a]	8.7 (0.6)
Total	78.0 (0.7)[146789a]	13.4 (0.3)[146789a]	8.6 (0.6)[19]
Females			
20 or younger	66.3 (1.5)[12345]	24.0 (1.6)[12345]	9.7 (1.1)[1]
21-25	70.1 (1.5)[12345]	20.3 (1.2)[12345]	9.6 (1.0)[1]
26-34	69.5 (1.7)[12345]	20.8 (1.8)[12345]	9.7 (0.9)[1]
35 or older	67.0 (1.9)[12345]	22.0 (1.3)[12345]	11.0 (1.2)[15]
Total	68.7 (0.9)[12345]	21.3 (0.7)[12345]	9.9 (0.7)[1]
Total			
20 or younger	79.9 (1.0)[234]	12.9 (0.9)[4]	7.2 (0.8)[234]
21-25	77.1 (1.0)[1]	14.0 (0.4)[4]	8.9 (0.8)[1]
26-34	76.0 (0.8)[1]	14.8 (0.5)	9.2 (0.8)[1]
35 or older	74.9 (0.8)[1]	16.1 (0.7)[12]	9.0 (0.6)[1]
Total	76.7 (0.6)	14.6 (0.2)	8.8 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service, gender, and age group who reported they limited their usual activities because of poor physical health in the past month. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Within each row, the percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between the rows within each group under DoD services and under All Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in row # within the same group. In other words:

Under the Service Group:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #5 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

Under the Gender by Age Groups:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (Males, 20 or younger) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (Males, 21-25) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (Males, 26-34) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (Males, 35 or older) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #5 (Males, Total) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #6 Females, 20 or younger) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #7 (Females, 21-25) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #8 (Females, 26-34) at the 95% confidence level.
[9]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #9 (Females, 35 or older) at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #10 (Females, Total) at the 95% confidence level.

Under the Gender Total Group:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #1 (20 or younger) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #2 (21-25) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #3 (26-34) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in row #4 (35 or older) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Poor Physical Health Past Month, Q107).

Table 7.8 **SELECTED HEALTH BEHAVIORS, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK-TAKING DISPOSITION, 2008**

Behavior	Risk-Taking/Impulsivity[a,e]			Sensation Seeking[e]		
	Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High
DoD Services[b]						
Alcohol Drinking Level						
Abstainer	36.8 (1.7)[23]	22.8 (0.6)[13]	17.9 (0.8)[12]	45.3 (2.9)[23]	28.8 (1.1)[13]	19.0 (0.7)[12]
Infrequent/light	20.6 (1.4)[23]	17.5 (0.6)[13]	13.6 (1.1)[12]	14.6 (1.8)[2]	18.6 (0.8)[13]	15.4 (0.9)[2]
Moderate	16.1 (0.9)[2]	20.0 (0.5)[13]	14.1 (0.6)[2]	12.2 (1.6)[23]	19.3 (0.9)[13]	16.7 (0.5)[12]
Moderate/heavy	20.6 (1.2)[23]	26.3 (0.6)[1]	25.0 (0.6)[1]	19.3 (2.7)[3]	23.1 (0.9)[3]	26.1 (0.5)[12]
Heavy	6.0 (0.8)[23]	13.3 (0.5)[13]	29.3 (1.7)[12]	8.5 (1.6)[3]	10.3 (0.7)[3]	22.8 (1.2)[12]
Past-Year Illicit Drug Use						
No drug use	85.4 (1.0)[23]	82.9 (0.6)[13]	73.8 (0.9)[12]	86.3 (1.8)[3]	84.2 (0.9)[3]	77.4 (0.8)[12]
Marijuana	1.1 (0.3)[23]	2.4 (0.3)[13]	8.0 (0.8)[12]	1.3 (0.5)[3]	1.8 (0.2)[3]	5.8 (0.6)[12]
Any illicit drug use except marijuana	14.1 (1.0)[3]	16.0 (0.5)[3]	24.2 (0.8)[12]	13.6 (1.7)[3]	15.1 (0.9)[3]	21.0 (0.6)[12]
Smoking Status						
Nonsmoker	71.3 (1.6)[23]	62.0 (0.8)[13]	47.8 (0.8)[12]	70.9 (2.1)[23]	65.0 (1.0)[13]	53.4 (0.8)[12]
Former smoker	12.6 (0.7)	13.5 (0.5)	12.7 (1.0)	12.8 (1.7)	14.6 (0.6)[3]	12.7 (0.7)[2]
Current smoker	16.1 (1.5)[23]	24.5 (1.0)[13]	39.6 (1.5)[12]	16.3 (2.7)[3]	20.4 (1.0)[3]	33.9 (1.3)[12]
Risk Behaviors						
Drinking and driving	3.0 (0.4)[23]	6.5 (0.4)[13]	13.6 (0.7)[12]	3.5 (1.2)[3]	4.6 (0.4)[3]	10.9 (0.5)[12]
Seriously considered suicide in past year	2.7 (0.5)[3]	3.3 (0.2)[3]	6.3 (0.3)[12]	5.0 (1.0)	3.6 (0.4)[3]	4.9 (0.2)[2]
Hurt in on-the-job accident 1+ days	6.2 (0.7)[23]	9.1 (0.4)[13]	15.3 (0.8)[12]	8.4 (1.1)[3]	8.0 (0.4)[3]	12.8 (0.7)[12]
Hospitalized for unintentional injury	2.2 (0.5)[23]	3.2 (0.4)[13]	4.8 (0.5)[12]	3.7 (0.9)	3.0 (0.5)[3]	4.1 (0.4)[2]
Seldom or never used seat belts	1.6 (0.3)[23]	3.3 (0.3)[13]	8.7 (0.7)[12]	2.8 (0.7)[3]	3.0 (0.4)[3]	6.4 (0.5)[12]
Seldom or never used motorcycle helmet	1.4 (0.4)[3]	1.5 (0.1)[3]	4.1 (0.3)[12]	1.7 (0.6)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[3]	3.1 (0.2)[12]
Total[c]	7.5 (0.3)	46.5 (0.9)	46.0 (1.1)	2.6 (0.1)	19.5 (0.5)	77.9 (0.6)
All Services[d]						
Alcohol Drinking Level						
Abstainer	36.6 (1.7)[23]	22.6 (0.6)[13]	17.9 (0.8)[12]	45.0 (2.8)[23]	28.6 (1.1)[13]	19.0 (0.7)[12]
Infrequent/light	20.6 (1.3)[23]	17.4 (0.6)[13]	13.6 (1.1)[12]	14.8 (1.8)[2]	18.5 (0.8)[13]	15.3 (0.9)[2]
Moderate	16.2 (0.9)[23]	20.1 (0.5)[13]	14.1 (0.5)[12]	12.2 (1.5)[23]	19.2 (0.9)[13]	16.7 (0.5)[12]
Moderate/heavy	20.6 (1.2)[23]	26.5 (0.6)[1]	25.3 (0.6)[1]	19.5 (2.6)[3]	23.3 (0.8)[3]	26.3 (0.5)[12]
Heavy	6.0 (0.8)[23]	13.3 (0.5)[13]	29.2 (1.6)[12]	8.6 (1.5)[3]	10.4 (0.7)[3]	22.7 (1.2)[12]
Past-Year Illicit Drug Use						
No drug use	85.5 (1.0)[23]	83.0 (0.6)[13]	74.0 (0.9)[12]	86.4 (1.7)[3]	84.3 (0.8)[3]	77.6 (0.7)[12]
Marijuana	1.1 (0.3)[23]	2.4 (0.3)[13]	7.9 (0.8)[12]	1.3 (0.5)[3]	1.7 (0.2)[3]	5.7 (0.6)[12]
Any illicit drug use except marijuana	14.0 (1.0)[3]	15.9 (0.5)[3]	24.0 (0.8)[12]	13.5 (1.7)[3]	15.0 (0.9)[3]	20.8 (0.6)[12]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.8 **SELECTED HEALTH BEHAVIORS, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK-TAKING DISPOSITION, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Risk-Taking/Impulsivity[a,e]			Sensation Seeking[e]		
Behavior	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**
Smoking Status						
Nonsmoker	71.3 (1.5)[23]	61.9 (0.7)[13]	47.8 (0.8)[12]	70.7 (2.1)[23]	64.9 (1.0)[13]	53.5 (0.8)[12]
Former smoker	12.7 (0.7)	13.6 (0.4)	12.7 (0.9)	12.8 (1.7)	14.8 (0.5)[3]	12.7 (0.7)[2]
Current smoker	16.0 (1.5)[23]	24.4 (0.9)[13]	39.5 (1.5)[12]	16.5 (2.6)[3]	20.3 (1.0)[3]	33.7 (1.3)[12]
Risk Behaviors						
Drinking and driving	3.0 (0.4)[23]	6.6 (0.4)[13]	13.8 (0.7)[12]	3.6 (1.1)[3]	4.7 (0.4)[3]	11.0 (0.5)[12]
Seriously considered suicide in past year	2.7 (0.5)[3]	3.2 (0.2)[3]	6.2 (0.3)[12]	4.9 (1.0)	3.6 (0.3)[3]	4.8 (0.2)[2]
Hurt in on-the-job accident 1+ days	6.1 (0.7)[23]	9.0 (0.4)[13]	15.3 (0.8)[12]	8.3 (1.1)[3]	7.9 (0.4)[3]	12.7 (0.7)[12]
Hospitalized for unintentional injury	2.2 (0.5)[23]	3.2 (0.4)[13]	4.8 (0.5)[12]	3.7 (0.9)	3.0 (0.5)[3]	4.1 (0.4)[2]
Seldom or never used seat belts	1.6 (0.3)[23]	3.3 (0.3)[13]	8.6 (0.6)[12]	2.9 (0.7)[3]	3.0 (0.4)[3]	6.3 (0.5)[12]
Seldom or never used motorcycle helmet	1.4 (0.4)[3]	1.5 (0.1)[3]	4.1 (0.3)[12]	1.7 (0.6)[3]	1.4 (0.2)[3]	3.1 (0.2)[12]
Total[c]	7.5 (0.3)	46.5 (0.9)	46.0 (1.1)	2.6 (0.1)	19.5 (0.5)	77.9 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by risk-taking disposition (risk-taking/impulsivity and sensation seeking) who reported the behavior indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Risk-taking disposition is based on an item and scoring algorithm from the National Alcohol Research Center's 1995 National Alcohol Survey. Respondents were categorized as low (not at all), moderate (a little), or high (some, quite a lot) based on four summed scores on two scales scored 1 to 4 (Cherpitel, 1999).

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]The total row presents the percentage of military personnel who fit into each level of risk-taking/impulsivity and sensation seeking.

[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[e]Significance tests were conducted between Low, Moderate, and High within the Risk-Taking/Impulsivity columns and within the Sensation Seeking columns. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Moderate) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (High) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Risk-Taking Disposition, Q19).

Table 7.9 **ESTIMATES OF EXPOSURE TO LOUD NOISES AND USE OF HEARING PROTECTION, PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Measure	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Had Fired a Weapon in Past 12 Months	88.7 (0.7)[246]	61.4 (3.6)[13]	87.3 (0.6)[246]	61.9 (2.2)[13]	75.5 (1.3)[6]	62.8 (2.9)[135]	75.1 (1.3)
Wore Hearing Protection Firing a Weapon[d]							
Never	3.8 (0.7)	3.3 (0.5)	5.2 (1.1)[6]	3.7 (0.4)	3.9 (0.4)[6]	2.8 (0.4)[35]	3.9 (0.4)
Seldom	4.7 (1.0)[46]	2.7 (0.4)[3]	6.1 (0.8)[246]	2.4 (0.3)[13]	4.1 (0.5)[6]	2.6 (0.3)[135]	4.0 (0.5)
Sometimes	7.3 (1.0)[246]	4.8 (0.5)[13]	9.7 (0.9)[246]	4.4 (0.4)[13]	6.6 (0.5)[6]	4.5 (0.6)[135]	6.6 (0.5)
Often	13.5 (1.1)[2346]	5.7 (0.7)[13]	16.6 (0.9)[1246]	7.6 (0.7)[13]	11.3 (0.6)[6]	8.2 (1.2)[135]	11.2 (0.6)
Always	70.6 (3.5)[246]	83.5 (1.0)[13]	62.3 (3.1)[246]	81.8 (1.3)[13]	74.1 (1.8)[6]	82.0 (2.3)[135]	74.3 (1.7)
Was Exposed To Loud Noise Other Than Weapon Firing in Past 12 Months	85.8 (1.0)[24]	79.0 (2.4)[13]	86.7 (1.5)[24]	74.3 (1.2)[136]	81.5 (0.8)	83.4 (1.9)[4]	81.6 (0.8)
Wore Hearing Protection During Other Loud Noise[e]							
Never	15.5 (1.6)[246]	5.9 (0.6)[134]	18.7 (2.3)[246]	8.2 (0.6)[1236]	12.1 (0.8)[6]	4.4 (0.5)[1345]	11.9 (0.8)
Seldom	14.5 (1.1)[246]	7.3 (0.6)[13]	14.9 (0.9)[246]	8.7 (0.6)[136]	11.6 (0.6)[6]	6.7 (0.7)[1345]	11.5 (0.6)
Sometimes	17.3 (0.9)	15.4 (1.0)[3]	18.2 (0.6)[26]	17.0 (0.5)	16.9 (0.5)	15.5 (0.7)[3]	16.9 (0.4)
Often	21.2 (1.2)[246]	29.6 (1.0)[136]	22.1 (1.9)[246]	26.6 (1.2)[136]	24.5 (0.7)[6]	33.8 (1.0)[12345]	24.8 (0.7)
Always	31.6 (2.4)[2346]	41.7 (1.3)[13]	26.0 (1.1)[1246]	39.5 (1.5)[13]	34.9 (1.2)[6]	39.6 (1.5)[135]	35.0 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who had fired a weapon or been exposed to loud noise other than a weapon firing who reported using hearing protection. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates may not sum to 100 within each column, due to rounding. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic difference among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[d]Estimates computed among military personnel who fired a weapon in the past 12 months.

[e]Estimates computed among military personnel who were exposed to loud noise other than a weapon firing in the past 12 months.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Hearing Protection Past 12 Months, Q98-Q99).

Table 7.10 **OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH JOB DESIGNATOR, BY GENDER, AGE, AND SERVICE 2008**

	Service[a]						
Gender/Age Group	**Army**	**Navy**	**Marine Corps**	**Air Force**	**DoD Services[b]**	**Coast Guard**	**All Services[c]**
Males							
20 or younger	65.6 (4.8)	63.0 (3.3)[4]	60.6 (4.1)[4]	71.8 (2.6)[23]	64.8 (2.2)	64.4 (5.0)	64.8 (2.1)
21-25	61.0 (3.4)[6]	61.7 (1.9)[6]	63.8 (2.0)[6]	65.4 (1.0)[6]	62.6 (1.5)[6]	70.2 (1.1)[12345]	62.8 (1.5)
26-34	68.8 (3.1)[6]	72.1 (2.3)[6]	73.7 (1.6)[4]	69.5 (1.3)[36]	70.3 (1.5)[6]	77.5 (1.1)[1245]	70.6 (1.4)
35+	79.1 (1.5)[236]	83.4 (1.2)[134]	86.3 (0.6)[1246]	80.0 (0.9)[236]	81.0 (0.7)	82.8 (0.9)[134]	81.1 (0.7)
Total Males	68.6 (2.9)[6]	71.1 (1.7)[6]	68.3 (1.9)[6]	71.8 (0.7)[6]	69.9 (1.3)[6]	75.4 (0.9)[12345]	70.1 (1.2)
Females							
20 or younger	72.1 (6.6)	76.7 (4.2)[34]	57.6 (7.3)[2]	62.7 (4.0)[2]	69.0 (3.1)	+ (+)	68.6 (3.1)
21-25	69.4 (3.1)	64.6 (4.4)	61.4 (3.2)	67.7 (2.1)	67.0 (1.8)	68.8 (3.3)	67.0 (1.8)
26-34	78.7 (3.0)[24]	67.4 (2.7)[136]	74.9 (2.5)[2]	70.1 (1.4)[16]	72.6 (1.6)[6]	80.6 (2.7)[245]	72.9 (1.5)
35+	84.1 (1.7)	79.8 (3.3)	76.7 (3.4)[4]	85.9 (2.5)[3]	83.7 (1.3)	82.8 (4.4)	83.7 (1.3)
Total Females	75.9 (2.5)[3]	69.5 (2.8)	64.5 (3.0)[146]	71.7 (1.1)[3]	72.3 (1.4)	73.0 (2.7)[3]	72.3 (1.3)
Total	69.6 (2.9)	70.8 (1.6)[6]	68.1 (1.7)[46]	71.8 (0.7)[36]	70.2 (1.2)[6]	75.1 (0.8)[2345]	70.4 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by gender and age group who reported their overall satisfaction with their current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC as "Satisfied" or "Very Satisfied." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Because of improvements in question wording for the 2008 survey, estimates of Overall Satisfaction with Job Designator in this table are not directly comparable with estimates from previous years of Job Satisfaction on the survey.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Job Satisfaction, Q176).

Table 7.11 **TRENDS IN OVERALL JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Army					
Males					
20 or younger	59.8 (3.4)[34]	56.1 (3.6)[4]	45.5 (4.2)[15]	42.7 (4.0)[125]	65.6 (4.8)[34]
21-25	52.5 (3.2)[2]	60.5 (2.3)[134]	48.0 (2.6)[25]	49.0 (3.6)[25]	61.0 (3.4)[34]
26-34	64.0 (3.4)	70.9 (1.7)[4]	64.4 (4.2)	58.4 (2.8)[25]	68.8 (3.1)[4]
35+	80.6 (2.1)	82.9 (1.8)	81.7 (2.9)	80.9 (2.9)	79.1 (1.5)
Total males	63.0 (3.0)	68.7 (1.3)[4]	61.1 (4.1)	57.4 (3.5)[25]	68.6 (2.9)[4]
Females					
20 or younger	55.5 (7.8)	63.8 (4.0)[3]	45.4 (3.9)[25]	51.9 (5.1)[5]	72.1 (6.6)[34]
21-25	60.5 (6.4)	61.6 (3.8)[3]	49.3 (3.4)[25]	52.6 (2.9)[5]	69.4 (3.1)[34]
26-34	70.9 (2.9)	70.9 (3.6)	68.6 (5.0)	65.9 (4.5)[5]	78.7 (3.0)[4]
35+	82.3 (2.6)[2]	74.0 (2.4)[15]	81.1 (3.7)	77.3 (3.5)	84.1 (1.7)[2]
Total females	67.2 (3.9)	67.6 (2.4)[345]	60.0 (2.7)[25]	60.6 (2.5)[25]	75.9 (2.5)[234]
Total	63.6 (3.0)	68.6 (1.3)[4]	60.9 (3.8)	57.9 (3.2)[25]	69.6 (2.9)[4]
Navy					
Males					
20 or younger	60.9 (4.7)[3]	70.2 (2.8)[34]	50.5 (1.5)[125]	54.1 (3.5)[2]	63.0 (3.3)[3]
21-25	62.0 (5.6)	69.4 (3.1)[345]	49.1 (3.7)[25]	54.2 (1.8)[25]	61.7 (1.9)[234]
26-34	78.5 (2.1)[345]	74.1 (2.0)	71.6 (0.5)[1]	70.8 (2.2)[1]	72.1 (2.3)[1]
35+	82.2 (2.3)	81.8 (1.4)	80.2 (3.3)	84.2 (2.3)	83.4 (1.2)
Total males	72.8 (3.5)[3]	75.3 (1.3)[345]	63.8 (2.3)[125]	67.4 (1.6)[2]	71.1 (1.7)[23]
Females					
20 or younger	71.4 (4.4)[3]	60.7 (4.8)[5]	57.5 (3.6)[15]	57.4 (6.2)[5]	76.7 (4.2)[234]
21-25	78.4 (3.8)[345]	71.1 (1.9)[34]	51.6 (2.6)[125]	59.4 (4.4)[12]	64.6 (4.4)[13]
26-34	81.2 (2.2)[5]	74.5 (3.6)	70.9 (4.9)	77.5 (3.9)[5]	67.4 (2.7)[14]
35+	87.5 (2.9)	84.2 (2.4)[4]	79.7 (3.8)[4]	91.1 (1.6)[235]	79.8 (3.3)[4]
Total females	79.7 (2.5)[345]	74.5 (1.6)[3]	62.3 (2.3)[1245]	70.7 (2.8)[13]	69.5 (2.8)[13]
Total	73.6 (3.2)[3]	75.2 (1.2)[345]	63.6 (2.0)[125]	67.9 (1.5)[2]	70.8 (1.6)[23]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.11 **TRENDS IN OVERALL JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
Marine Corps					
Males					
20 or younger	66.8 (5.2)	71.4 (3.3)[345]	54.1 (7.3)[2]	55.0 (4.0)[2]	60.6 (4.1)[2]
21-25	69.0 (2.9)[4]	70.5 (2.2)[45]	62.5 (4.0)	61.8 (2.3)[12]	63.8 (2.0)[2]
26-34	81.6 (2.0)[345]	83.8 (1.7)[345]	71.1 (2.2)[12]	76.2 (1.5)[12]	73.7 (1.6)[12]
35+	87.7 (1.5)	87.6 (1.0)	87.3 (0.9)	86.7 (1.4)	86.3 (0.6)
Total males	74.4 (3.0)[4]	76.7 (2.2)[345]	66.1 (4.6)[2]	66.8 (1.9)[12]	68.3 (1.9)[2]
Females					
20 or younger	72.8 (4.6)[4]	73.4 (5.5)[4]	63.7 (3.9)	57.6 (3.8)[12]	57.6 (7.3)
21-25	71.7 (4.1)[45]	77.0 (2.8)[345]	64.0 (4.3)[2]	59.6 (3.5)[12]	61.4 (3.2)[12]
26-34	79.0 (3.5)	80.1 (3.4)	74.5 (3.9)	69.5 (6.3)	74.9 (2.5)
35+	82.5 (6.3)	89.7 (3.3)[5]	91.1 (4.2)[5]	83.6 (5.1)	76.7 (3.4)[23]
Total females	75.2 (2.6)[345]	78.6 (2.3)[345]	67.9 (2.6)[12]	63.1 (3.4)[12]	64.5 (3.0)[12]
Total	74.4 (2.9)[4]	76.8 (2.2)[345]	66.3 (4.1)[2]	66.6 (1.9)[12]	68.1 (1.7)[2]
Air Force					
Males					
20 or younger	73.1 (2.7)	73.8 (3.9)	64.5 (4.8)	63.8 (7.0)	71.8 (2.6)
21-25	71.1 (2.4)[345]	66.3 (2.2)	63.6 (1.5)[1]	61.6 (3.3)[1]	65.4 (1.0)[1]
26-34	76.1 (1.8)[5]	74.7 (2.1)[5]	71.8 (1.4)[4]	78.0 (2.6)[35]	69.5 (1.3)[124]
35+	82.8 (1.0)[5]	80.4 (1.2)	81.6 (1.7)	83.9 (1.5)[5]	80.0 (0.9)[14]
Total males	76.4 (1.1)[35]	74.8 (1.3)	72.4 (1.5)[1]	74.6 (2.5)	71.8 (0.7)[1]
Females					
20 or younger	66.3 (5.2)	68.7 (5.8)	57.2 (5.4)	66.3 (6.9)	62.7 (4.0)
21-25	63.2 (3.3)	69.6 (3.4)[4]	63.0 (2.4)	60.3 (3.0)[25]	67.7 (2.1)[4]
26-34	76.4 (3.4)	71.4 (1.8)	70.8 (6.4)	73.5 (3.8)	70.1 (1.4)
35+	76.6 (4.0)[5]	79.6 (3.4)	85.2 (4.2)	81.9 (4.4)	85.9 (2.5)[1]
Total females	71.0 (2.5)	72.5 (1.6)	70.3 (3.0)	69.9 (2.3)	71.7 (1.1)
Total	75.6 (1.2)[5]	74.4 (1.2)	72.0 (1.5)	73.7 (2.3)	71.8 (0.7)[1]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.11 **TRENDS IN OVERALL JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c] 1995	1998	2002	2005	2008
DoD Services[a]					
Males					
20 or younger	63.7 (2.2)[34]	65.4 (2.0)[34]	52.2 (2.4)[125]	50.9 (2.9)[125]	64.8 (2.2)[34]
21-25	62.0 (2.2)[34]	65.6 (1.3)[34]	54.5 (1.6)[125]	55.5 (1.8)[125]	62.6 (1.5)[34]
26-34	73.7 (1.4)[3]	74.1 (1.0)[345]	68.8 (1.7)[12]	70.0 (1.6)[2]	70.3 (1.5)[2]
35+	82.4 (1.0)	82.1 (0.8)	81.7 (1.4)	83.3 (1.2)	81.0 (0.7)
Total males	70.9 (1.6)[34]	73.1 (0.7)[345]	65.5 (1.7)[125]	66.0 (1.8)[12]	69.9 (1.3)[23]
Females					
20 or younger	64.5 (3.5)[3]	65.8 (2.7)[3]	53.3 (2.4)[125]	58.0 (3.3)[5]	69.0 (3.1)[34]
21-25	66.4 (2.8)[34]	67.6 (2.0)[34]	56.0 (1.7)[125]	57.6 (1.8)[125]	67.0 (1.8)[34]
26-34	75.9 (1.7)	72.3 (1.7)	70.3 (3.1)	72.4 (2.5)	72.6 (1.6)
35+	81.3 (1.9)	79.1 (1.7)[5]	83.0 (2.5)	82.9 (2.1)	83.7 (1.3)[2]
Total females	72.2 (1.7)[34]	71.5 (1.1)[34]	64.7 (1.6)[125]	66.9 (1.5)[125]	72.3 (1.4)[34]
Total	71.0 (1.5)[34]	72.9 (0.7)[34]	65.3 (1.6)[125]	66.2 (1.6)[125]	70.2 (1.2)[34]
Coast Guard					
Males					
20 or younger	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	64.4 (5.0)
21-25	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	70.2 (1.1)
26-34	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	77.5 (1.1)
35+	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	82.8 (0.9)
Total males	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	75.4 (0.9)
Females					
20 or younger	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	+ (+)
21-25	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	68.8 (3.3)
26-34	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	80.6 (2.7)
35+	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	82.8 (4.4)
Total females	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	73.0 (2.7)
Total	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	75.1 (0.8)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.11 **TRENDS IN OVERALL JOB SATISFACTION, BY SERVICE, GENDER, AND AGE (CONTINUED)**

Service/Gender/ Age Group	Year[c]								
	1995		1998		2002		2005		2008
All Services[b]									
Males									
20 or younger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.8 (2.1)
21-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.8 (1.5)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.6 (1.4)
35+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.1 (0.7)
Total males	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.1 (1.2)
Females									
20 or younger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.6 (3.1)
21-25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.0 (1.8)
26-34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.9 (1.5)
35+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.7 (1.3)
Total females	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.3 (1.3)
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4 (1.2)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by gender and age group who reported their overall satisfaction with their work assignment as "Satisfied" or "Very Satisfied." The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

Because of wording changes, estimates of job satisfaction in 2008 are not strictly comparable to those from previous survey years. Job satisfaction in 2008 defined as "Satisfied" or "Very Satisfied" with current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC. Job satisfaction in 1995-2005 defined as "Satisfied or "Very Satisfied" with work assignment.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of years. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (1995) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (1998) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (2002) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (2005) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (2008) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Job Satisfaction, Q176).

Table 7.12 **INTENTION TO REMAIN ON ACTIVE DUTY, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Intention Measure	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Would Choose to Stay on Active Duty							
Likely/very likely	53.6 (2.5)[346]	55.4 (1.5)[346]	46.6 (1.1)[1246]	63.8 (1.0)[123]	55.6 (1.1)[6]	66.3 (0.9)[1235]	55.9 (1.1)
Neither likely nor unlikely	13.9 (0.5)	13.8 (0.5)	14.9 (0.4)[46]	12.9 (0.7)[3]	13.8 (0.3)	13.0 (0.6)[3]	13.7 (0.3)
Unlikely/very unlikely	32.5 (2.4)[346]	30.8 (1.1)[346]	38.5 (1.1)[1246]	23.3 (0.6)[1236]	30.6 (1.0)[6]	20.7 (1.0)[12345]	30.3 (1.0)
Would Choose to Serve in Military at Least 20 Years							
Likely/very likely	48.4 (2.1)[346]	49.0 (1.0)[346]	40.8 (1.5)[1246]	57.9 (1.0)[123]	49.9 (0.9)[6]	57.7 (1.3)[1235]	50.1 (0.9)
Neither likely nor unlikely	12.0 (0.4)	11.7 (0.4)[3]	13.1 (0.5)[246]	11.3 (0.7)[3]	11.9 (0.3)	10.9 (0.9)[3]	11.8 (0.3)
Unlikely/very unlikely	31.5 (2.9)[346]	30.3 (1.4)[346]	41.1 (1.3)[1246]	20.5 (0.7)[123]	29.8 (1.2)[6]	20.0 (1.0)[1235]	29.5 (1.2)
Already have 20+ years of service	8.1 (1.7)	9.0 (0.9)[3]	5.1 (0.4)[246]	10.3 (0.6)[3]	8.5 (0.7)[6]	11.5 (0.9)[35]	8.5 (0.7)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the intention measure as indicated in the rows of the table. Estimates within each column group may not sum to 100 because of rounding. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Intention to Remain on Active Duty, Q177-Q178).

Table 7.13 **SELECTED HEALTH BEHAVIOR AND STRESS MEASURES AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIGH, MEDIUM, AND LOW RELIGIOSITY/SPIRITUALITY, 2008**

Health/Stress Measure	Religiosity/Spirituality Index[e]			
	High	Medium	Low	Total[a]
DoD Services[b]				
Heavy Alcohol Use	11.2 (1.0)[23]	19.4 (1.1)[13]	26.6 (1.4)[12]	19.5 (1.1)
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	17.8 (1.0)[23]	31.1 (1.3)[13]	38.0 (1.1)[12]	30.0 (1.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[f]	11.2 (0.6)	12.7 (0.5)[3]	10.9 (0.6)[2]	11.8 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[g]	1.9 (0.3)	2.0 (0.2)	2.4 (0.3)	2.1 (0.2)
Risk Behaviors				
Drinking and driving	6.5 (0.6)[23]	9.8 (0.5)[1]	10.7 (0.8)[1]	9.3 (0.5)
Seldom or never used seat belts	3.3 (0.4)[23]	5.9 (0.5)[1]	6.2 (0.6)[1]	5.4 (0.4)
Seldom or never used helmet	2.2 (0.3)	2.6 (0.2)	2.9 (0.3)	2.6 (0.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	12.3 (0.5)[23]	14.2 (0.8)[1]	15.3 (0.6)[1]	14.1 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	17.6 (0.8)[23]	21.9 (0.7)[1]	22.8 (0.9)[1]	21.2 (0.6)
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	4.2 (0.4)[3]	4.3 (0.3)[3]	5.3 (0.4)[12]	4.6 (0.2)
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months				
A lot	27.3 (0.8)	26.1 (1.0)	27.9 (0.8)	26.9 (0.7)
Some	29.2 (0.8)	30.2 (0.5)	29.1 (0.7)	29.6 (0.4)
A little/none at all	43.5 (0.9)	43.7 (0.9)	43.0 (0.9)	43.5 (0.7)
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months				
A lot	15.8 (0.6)[23]	17.8 (0.7)[1]	18.6 (0.7)[1]	17.6 (0.5)
Some	20.3 (0.5)	21.1 (0.4)	20.3 (0.6)	20.7 (0.3)
A little/none at all	63.9 (0.9)[23]	61.1 (0.7)[1]	61.1 (0.8)[1]	61.7 (0.6)
Total[c]	23.1 (0.7)[23]	48.7 (0.5)[13]	28.2 (0.7)[12]	100.0 (0.0)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7.13 **SELECTED HEALTH BEHAVIOR AND STRESS MEASURES AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIGH, MEDIUM, AND LOW RELIGIOSITY/SPIRITUALITY, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Health/Stress Measure	Religiosity/Spirituality Index[e] High	Medium	Low	Total[a]
All Services[d]				
Heavy Alcohol Use	11.2 (1.0)[23]	19.4 (1.0)[13]	26.5 (1.3)[12]	19.5 (1.1)
Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	17.7 (1.0)[23]	30.9 (1.3)[13]	37.8 (1.1)[12]	29.9 (1.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[f]	11.1 (0.5)	12.5 (0.5)[3]	10.8 (0.5)[2]	11.7 (0.3)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[g]	1.9 (0.3)	2.0 (0.2)	2.4 (0.3)	2.1 (0.2)
Risk Behaviors				
Drinking and driving	6.6 (0.6)[23]	9.9 (0.5)[1]	10.9 (0.7)[1]	9.5 (0.5)
Seldom or never used seat belts	3.3 (0.4)[23]	5.9 (0.5)[1]	6.2 (0.5)[1]	5.4 (0.4)
Seldom or never used helmet	2.2 (0.3)	2.6 (0.2)	2.9 (0.3)	2.6 (0.2)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	12.2 (0.5)[23]	14.1 (0.8)[1]	15.1 (0.6)[1]	14.0 (0.5)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	17.6 (0.8)[23]	21.8 (0.7)[1]	22.7 (0.8)[1]	21.1 (0.6)
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	4.1 (0.4)[3]	4.3 (0.3)	5.2 (0.3)[1]	4.5 (0.2)
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months				
A lot	27.4 (0.8)	26.1 (1.0)	27.8 (0.8)	26.9 (0.7)
Some	29.2 (0.8)	30.3 (0.5)	29.3 (0.7)	29.8 (0.4)
A little/none at all	43.4 (0.9)	43.6 (0.9)	42.9 (0.9)	43.4 (0.7)
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months				
A lot	15.8 (0.6)[23]	17.8 (0.7)[1]	18.6 (0.7)[1]	17.6 (0.5)
Some	20.3 (0.5)	21.2 (0.4)	20.3 (0.5)	20.8 (0.3)
A little/none at all	63.9 (0.9)[23]	61.0 (0.7)[1]	61.1 (0.8)[1]	61.7 (0.5)
Total[c]	22.9 (0.7)[23]	48.7 (0.5)[13]	28.4 (0.7)[12]	100.0 (0.0)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by religiosity/spirituality index that reported the health/stress measure as indicated in the rows of the table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with two questions regarding importance of religious/spiritual beliefs (question 131) and the degree to which religious/spiritual beliefs influence their decision-making (question 132). Respondents were categorized as High if they reported "Strongly Agree" to both items; Medium if they reported either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" to at least one of the questions; and Low if they reported either "Disagree" or "Strongly Disagree" to both questions.

[a]Individuals with missing religiosity/spirituality index are not included in these estimates.
[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
[c]This row displays the percentage of military personnel by religiosity/spirituality index. Estimates may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
[d]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.
[e]Significance tests were conducted between the three levels of religiosity/spirituality. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:
[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (High) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Medium) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Low) at the 95% confidence level.
[f] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.
[g] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.
+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.
Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j; Religiosity/Spirituality, Q130-Q132).

Table 7.14 **EXPERIENCE WITH GANGS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Type of Gang Experience	Service[c] Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[a]	Coast Guard	All Services[b]
Approached About Joining Gang	9.8 (0.7)[46]	8.4 (0.4)[346]	11.2 (0.9)[246]	4.9 (0.3)[1236]	8.5 (0.3)[6]	6.5 (0.7)[12345]	8.4 (0.3)
Been a Gang Member	4.9 (0.4)[46]	4.4 (0.3)[346]	6.0 (0.7)[246]	2.3 (0.2)[123]	4.3 (0.2)[6]	2.9 (0.5)[1235]	4.2 (0.2)
Currently a Gang Member	1.7 (0.3)[46]	1.1 (0.2)[4]	2.0 (0.6)[4]	0.5 (0.1)[1236]	1.3 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)[14]	1.3 (0.2)
Know Active Duty Personnel Who Are Gang Members	9.1 (0.6)[246]	7.2 (0.4)[146]	7.6 (0.9)[46]	3.5 (0.3)[123]	7.1 (0.3)[6]	3.1 (0.4)[1235]	7.0 (0.3)
Noticed Increase in Gang-Related Activities in Military in Past Year	8.5 (0.5)[2346]	5.0 (0.4)[146]	5.9 (0.6)[146]	3.0 (0.5)[1236]	6.0 (0.3)[6]	1.7 (0.3)[12345]	5.8 (0.3)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported that they had experienced gang-related activities. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[b]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

[c]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Experience With Gangs, Q179).

Table 7.15 **FREQUENCY OF BRUSHING AND FLOSSING TEETH, BY SERVICE, 2008**

Type and Frequency of Oral Hygiene Behavior	Service[a]						
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Services[b]	Coast Guard	All Services[c]
Brush Teeth with Fluoride Toothpaste							
Two or more times a day	53.7 (1.6)[234]	57.8 (1.3)[13]	48.8 (0.7)[1246]	57.0 (0.6)[13]	54.8 (0.7)	57.5 (1.5)[3]	54.9 (0.7)
Once a day	37.4 (1.0)[3]	34.8 (0.9)[3]	40.9 (1.1)[1246]	36.6 (0.5)[3]	37.1 (0.5)[6]	34.5 (1.1)[35]	37.0 (0.5)
Several times a week, but less than once a day	4.6 (0.5)	3.9 (0.4)[3]	5.1 (0.5)[24]	3.5 (0.4)[3]	4.2 (0.2)	4.3 (0.7)	4.2 (0.2)
Once a week	1.4 (0.2)[46]	0.9 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)	0.7 (0.1)[1]	1.1 (0.1)[6]	0.6 (0.2)[15]	1.1 (0.1)
A few times a month or less	3.0 (0.4)[4]	2.5 (0.6)[3]	3.9 (0.4)[24]	2.1 (0.2)[136]	2.8 (0.2)	3.0 (0.4)[4]	2.8 (0.2)
Floss Teeth							
Once a day	25.4 (0.9)[36]	26.4 (0.6)[346]	18.1 (0.7)[1246]	23.8 (0.5)[23]	24.3 (0.4)[6]	22.2 (0.7)[1235]	24.2 (0.4)
A few times a week	26.0 (0.8)	27.5 (0.6)[3]	24.1 (0.7)[246]	27.9 (0.6)[3]	26.6 (0.4)	27.1 (0.8)[3]	26.6 (0.4)
Once a week	10.5 (0.3)[2346]	11.8 (0.3)[16]	12.0 (0.5)[16]	12.1 (0.4)[16]	11.4 (0.2)[6]	14.2 (0.7)[12345]	11.5 (0.2)
Several times a month, but less than once a week	12.8 (0.4)[346]	11.9 (0.4)[346]	15.1 (0.9)[12]	14.2 (0.5)[12]	13.2 (0.3)[6]	15.2 (0.9)[125]	13.3 (0.2)
Less than once a month	25.3 (1.3)[346]	22.5 (0.8)[3]	30.7 (0.6)[1246]	22.0 (0.6)[13]	24.5 (0.6)[6]	21.2 (0.7)[135]	24.4 (0.6)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Service who reported the frequency of brushing and flossing their teeth. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of services, i.e., between Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Significance tests were also conducted between Coast Guard and DoD Services. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate for the Coast Guard is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (DoD Services) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[b]DoD Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

[c]All Services includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Brush Teeth, Q146; Floss Teeth, Q147)

APPENDIX F:
MAJOR COMMAND TABLES

APPENDIX F:
LIST OF TABLES

Number Page

8.1 Estimates of Selected Substance Use and Mental Health Measures in the Army, by Major Command, 2008 573

8.2 Estimates of Selected Substance Use and Mental Health Measures in the Navy, by Major Command, 2008 575

8.3 Estimates of Selected Substance Use and Mental Health Measures in the Marine Corps, by Major Command, 2008 577

8.4 Estimates of Selected Substance Use and Mental Health Measures in the Air force, by Major Command, 2008 579

8.5 Estimates of Selected Substance Use and Mental Health Measures in the Coast Guard, by Geographic Region, 2008 581

Table 8.1 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE ARMY, BY MAJOR COMMAND, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Major Command[a] FORSCOM	TRADOC	Europe	Pacific	8th Army	Total Army
Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days	25.3 (3.4)[2]	14.7 (2.3)[136]	20.9 (1.3)[2]	20.3 (2.1)	19.8 (3.8)	21.8 (2.6)[2]
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	37.0 (2.3)[25]	22.9 (3.1)[1346]	39.0 (4.4)[25]	35.7 (2.9)[25]	24.1 (4.7)[1346]	33.3 (2.7)[25]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[b]	16.6 (1.4)[5]	17.4 (1.4)[5]	15.0 (1.8)	16.9 (0.9)[5]	11.5 (1.2)[1246]	15.8 (0.7)[5]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[c]	4.0 (0.9)[5]	2.4 (0.7)	3.7 (0.6)[5]	2.0 (0.8)	2.0 (0.5)[136]	3.2 (0.5)[5]
Risk Behaviors						
Drinking and driving, past 12 months	10.8 (1.1)[3456]	11.3 (1.0)[3456]	6.9 (1.2)[126]	6.8 (1.1)[126]	6.1 (0.2)[126]	9.2 (0.8)[12345]
Seldom or never used seat belts, past 12 months	8.1 (1.2)[3]	9.5 (2.3)[3]	3.1 (0.5)[1256]	8.0 (3.8)	7.4 (1.4)[3]	7.6 (1.0)[3]
Seldom or never used helmet, past 12 months	3.6 (0.4)[23]	6.3 (1.1)[13456]	1.7 (0.3)[126]	2.4 (1.2)[2]	2.3 (0.9)[2]	3.4 (0.4)[23]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	18.7 (1.8)[5]	15.0 (1.1)[4]	16.5 (1.3)	18.4 (1.0)[25]	13.7 (1.3)[146]	17.1 (1.1)[5]
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	23.8 (2.2)	23.7 (1.2)	23.6 (1.3)	24.6 (0.6)	23.1 (1.7)	23.7 (1.1)
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	5.3 (0.6)	4.1 (0.7)	4.9 (0.5)	5.5 (0.3)	4.3 (1.2)	4.9 (0.4)
Possible TBI During Last Deployment						
Deployment but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound	35.7 (5.4)[2]	22.3 (2.8)[13456]	46.4 (3.6)[26]	38.1 (6.2)[2]	40.7 (4.4)[2]	36.0 (3.4)[23]
Exposed but no symptoms	21.9 (2.5)[356]	17.2 (0.9)	14.6 (1.3)[16]	15.3 (2.2)	15.5 (0.6)[1]	18.6 (1.5)[13]
Exposed, was dazed but no memory loss	8.9 (1.7)[35]	7.5 (1.0)[5]	5.0 (1.3)[16]	7.2 (2.4)	2.9 (0.2)[126]	7.2 (1.1)[35]
Exposed, had memory loss	8.8 (2.0)	7.5 (1.0)[5]	6.7 (0.5)	7.3 (0.8)[5]	4.0 (1.5)[246]	7.5 (1.1)[5]
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months						
A lot	28.9 (2.0)	26.3 (1.6)	29.6 (1.2)	30.0 (1.8)	29.5 (3.9)	28.9 (1.2)
Some	27.9 (1.2)	28.5 (2.7)	26.9 (3.4)	30.1 (1.4)	28.4 (0.2)	28.2 (0.8)
A little/none at all	43.2 (2.1)	45.1 (1.4)[4]	43.5 (2.5)	39.8 (1.8)[2]	42.1 (4.0)	43.0 (1.2)
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months						
A lot	20.9 (1.4)[3]	20.2 (1.0)[3]	17.6 (0.8)[12]	17.8 (1.0)	17.1 (2.5)	19.5 (1.0)
Some	21.1 (1.1)	22.2 (1.6)	22.9 (0.9)[5]	22.0 (1.2)	19.5 (0.3)[36]	21.4 (0.7)[5]
A little/none at all	57.9 (1.6)[5]	57.6 (1.3)[5]	59.5 (1.5)	60.1 (1.3)[5]	63.4 (2.3)[1246]	59.1 (1.1)[5]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Army major command who reported the responses as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of major commands. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (FORSCOM) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (TRADOC) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Europe) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Pacific) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (8th Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Total Army) at the 95% confidence level.

[b] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[c] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j; Drinking and Driving, Q42; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q97; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Army Major Command, Q2).

Table 8.2 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE NAVY, BY MAJOR COMMAND, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Major Command[a] CNIC	FFC	CPF	Medical	Total Navy
Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days	20.4 (1.6)[45]	18.7 (1.3)[4]	20.8 (1.2)[45]	9.3 (0.3)[1235]	18.0 (0.8)[134]
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	29.4 (2.2)[4]	34.4 (2.2)[45]	31.7 (1.3)[4]	20.4 (2.4)[1235]	30.7 (1.5)[24]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[b]	9.9 (1.3)	11.3 (0.8)	9.8 (1.7)	8.6 (1.6)	10.2 (0.6)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[c]	2.0 (0.7)	1.8 (0.3)[4]	2.2 (0.5)[4]	1.1 (0.1)[235]	1.8 (0.2)[4]
Risk Behaviors					
Drinking and driving, past 12 months	11.5 (1.0)	12.6 (0.9)[4]	10.6 (3.9)	9.9 (0.5)[2]	11.4 (1.5)
Seldom or never used seat belts, past 12 months	6.5 (1.0)[4]	7.0 (0.8)[45]	5.8 (1.8)	3.5 (1.1)[125]	6.0 (1.0)[24]
Seldom or never used helmet, past 12 months	3.1 (0.8)	2.7 (0.4)[3]	1.6 (0.2)[245]	3.2 (0.7)[3]	2.5 (0.3)[3]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	12.0 (1.6)	12.9 (1.2)	14.1 (1.2)	11.7 (1.5)	13.0 (0.7)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	21.2 (2.5)	20.0 (1.2)	24.9 (2.5)	21.6 (2.1)	21.9 (1.0)
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	4.1 (0.3)[45]	5.3 (0.7)	5.0 (0.8)	5.6 (0.6)[1]	5.1 (0.4)[1]
Possible TBI During Last Deployment					
Deployment but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound	62.9 (2.4)[2345]	77.9 (4.3)[145]	80.0 (3.4)[145]	50.5 (1.6)[1235]	72.3 (2.9)[1234]
Exposed but no symptoms	6.9 (1.3)[3]	4.4 (1.4)	3.2 (0.6)[14]	7.1 (1.7)[3]	4.7 (0.8)
Exposed, was dazed but no memory loss	1.4 (0.4)	0.8 (0.3)	0.7 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	0.8 (0.1)
Exposed, had memory loss	1.1 (0.4)	0.9 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	2.3 (0.9)	1.2 (0.3)
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months					
A lot	22.3 (2.4)[235]	29.9 (2.3)[1]	33.4 (3.9)[1]	27.0 (1.8)	29.6 (1.7)[1]
Some	27.6 (1.2)	29.4 (1.4)	27.2 (1.4)	27.7 (0.7)	28.2 (0.6)
A little/none at all	50.1 (2.7)[235]	40.7 (1.5)[1]	39.4 (2.9)[1]	45.3 (2.0)	42.1 (1.3)[1]
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months					
A lot	19.6 (1.4)[345]	17.6 (0.5)	16.5 (0.9)[1]	14.8 (1.7)[1]	17.0 (0.5)[1]
Some	19.8 (1.7)	20.5 (0.6)	20.8 (1.4)	18.9 (1.4)	20.3 (0.5)
A little/none at all	60.5 (1.7)	61.9 (0.4)	62.7 (2.0)	66.3 (3.1)	62.7 (0.9)

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Navy major command who reported the responses as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of major commands. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (CNIC) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (FFC) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (CPF) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Medical) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Total Navy) at the 95% confidence level.

[b] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[c] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j; Drinking and Driving, Q42; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q97; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Navy Major Command, Q3).

Table 8.3 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE MARINE CORPS, BY MAJOR COMMAND, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Major Command[a] MCI East	MCI West	Total Marine Corps
Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days	27.7 (2.4)	31.1 (1.6)	29.3 (1.4)
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	38.5 (2.7)	36.3 (2.6)	37.4 (2.2)
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[b]	12.3 (1.8)	11.9 (0.4)	12.1 (0.9)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[c]	3.0 (0.7)	3.4 (0.6)	3.2 (0.5)
Risk Behaviors			
Drinking and driving, past 12 months	11.2 (1.5)	11.2 (0.8)	11.2 (0.7)
Seldom or never used seat belts, past 12 months	3.8 (0.1)[23]	5.5 (0.6)[1]	4.6 (0.1)[1]
Seldom or never used helmet, past 12 months	2.7 (0.4)[2]	4.2 (0.5)[1]	3.5 (0.4)
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	18.9 (2.5)	15.6 (1.2)	17.3 (1.7)
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	27.8 (2.9)	23.8 (2.0)	25.9 (2.0)
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	5.8 (1.1)	5.1 (0.7)	5.5 (0.7)
Possible TBI During Last Deployment			
Deployment but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound	43.7 (3.1)[2]	33.0 (3.4)[13]	38.6 (4.0)[2]
Exposed but no symptoms	15.5 (1.2)	14.6 (1.9)	15.1 (1.3)
Exposed, was dazed but no memory loss	3.5 (1.2)	5.2 (0.7)	4.3 (1.0)
Exposed, had memory loss	5.5 (2.5)	4.6 (1.4)	5.1 (1.5)
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months			
A lot	28.9 (2.1)	26.1 (2.7)	27.6 (2.1)
Some	29.4 (1.1)	29.7 (1.0)	29.5 (0.6)
A little/none at all	41.7 (2.5)	44.1 (2.7)	42.9 (2.2)
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months			
A lot	21.7 (1.3)	19.6 (0.7)	20.7 (1.0)
Some	21.2 (0.7)[23]	19.3 (0.7)[1]	20.3 (0.4)[1]
A little/none at all	57.1 (0.9)[23]	61.1 (0.7)[13]	59.0 (0.9)[12]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Marine Corps major command who reported the responses as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of major commands. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (MCI East) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (MCI West) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Total Marine Corps) at the 95% confidence level.

[b] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[c] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j; Drinking and Driving, Q42; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q97; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Marine Corps Major Command, Q4).

Table 8.4 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE AIR FORCE, BY MAJOR COMMAND, 2008**

	Major Command[a]							
Measure/Type of Estimate	**ACC**	**AETC**	**AFMC**	**AFSPC**	**AMC**	**PACAF**	**USAFE**	**Total Air Force**
Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days	13.0 (1.6)[467]	9.1 (2.5)[5678]	14.0 (2.5)[46]	8.2 (1.2)[135678]	14.6 (1.5)[246]	20.2 (1.3)[123458]	19.0 (2.5)[1248]	14.0 (0.9)[2467]
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	22.1 (2.0)[4]	16.4 (2.9)[568]	23.0 (2.7)[4]	15.6 (1.7)[13568]	27.7 (2.6)[248]	25.7 (0.5)[248]	24.5 (5.5)	22.6 (1.1)[2456]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[b]	8.6 (0.8)[7]	8.3 (1.8)	8.1 (0.3)[47]	7.3 (0.3)[3]	6.8 (0.5)	6.4 (1.3)	6.5 (0.5)[138]	7.5 (0.3)[7]
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[c]	1.2 (0.3)[456]	0.5 (0.3)[7]	0.8 (0.5)	0.5 (0.2)[17]	0.1 (0.1)[178]	0.2 (0.1)[178]	1.3 (0.2)[24568]	0.7 (0.1)[567]
Risk Behaviors								
Drinking and driving, past 12 months	7.7 (1.3)[2]	4.5 (0.6)[1368]	10.0 (1.3)[2678]	7.5 (1.7)	6.9 (1.0)[7]	6.8 (0.8)[237]	5.0 (0.5)[3568]	7.1 (0.6)[237]
Seldom or never used seat belts, past 12 months	2.1 (0.6)	1.9 (0.8)	3.6 (1.1)	2.3 (0.6)	2.7 (0.9)	3.1 (0.7)	3.3 (1.1)	2.6 (0.3)
Seldom or never used helmet, past 12 months	1.1 (0.2)[4]	1.3 (0.4)	2.1 (0.4)[7]	1.9 (0.0)[15678]	0.9 (0.4)[4]	1.5 (0.2)[47]	1.0 (0.1)[3468]	1.4 (0.1)[47]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	9.6 (0.5)[2]	7.0 (1.0)[135]	9.1 (0.3)[2]	7.9 (0.9)[5]	10.0 (0.4)[248]	8.8 (0.7)	8.1 (1.8)	8.9 (0.4)[5]
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	14.7 (1.0)	10.5 (3.0)	14.7 (0.4)[5]	12.5 (1.3)	13.0 (0.6)[3]	16.0 (1.9)	13.5 (1.0)	13.8 (0.5)
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	3.0 (0.5)	3.3 (0.9)	4.0 (0.4)[7]	3.0 (0.9)	3.2 (0.9)	3.0 (1.3)	2.3 (0.6)[3]	3.1 (0.3)
Possible TBI During Last Deployment								
Deployment but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound	52.2 (3.0)[3]	54.7 (1.5)[34]	43.9 (1.5)[125678]	44.4 (3.7)[25678]	54.8 (2.2)[34]	53.0 (2.1)[34]	55.4 (1.3)[348]	51.4 (1.3)[347]
Exposed but no symptoms	10.4 (0.8)[3]	8.0 (1.3)[3468]	14.2 (0.8)[1278]	11.6 (1.2)[27]	11.2 (2.0)	11.6 (1.2)[27]	7.9 (1.3)[3468]	10.8 (0.6)[237]
Exposed, was dazed but no memory loss	1.1 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)	1.6 (0.6)	1.5 (0.3)	1.3 (0.4)	1.0 (0.1)	0.9 (0.3)	1.2 (0.1)
Exposed, had memory loss	0.7 (0.3)[2]	0.2 (0.1)[138]	1.2 (0.2)[258]	0.7 (0.4)	0.5 (0.2)[3]	0.6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.5)	0.7 (0.1)[23]

(Table continued on next page)

Table 8.4 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE AIR FORCE, BY MAJOR COMMAND, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Major Command[a] ACC	AETC	AFMC	AFSPC	AMC	PACAF	USAFE	Total Air Force
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months								
A lot	20.8 (0.9)[56]	17.7 (4.0)	20.3 (2.0)[6]	19.5 (2.4)[6]	23.5 (1.1)[1]	25.6 (1.3)[1348]	21.5 (4.9)	21.5 (0.9)[6]
Some	30.2 (1.5)	33.2 (1.3)	32.9 (2.4)	31.7 (0.6)	31.2 (0.5)	33.8 (1.6)	35.0 (3.5)	32.1 (0.7)
A little/none at all	49.0 (1.4)[5678]	49.1 (5.3)	46.8 (0.7)[6]	48.8 (3.0)[6]	45.4 (1.1)[1]	40.6 (2.8)[1348]	43.5 (1.7)[1]	46.4 (1.0)[16]
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months								
A lot	13.5 (0.7)[25]	8.9 (0.5)[135678]	16.6 (1.8)[247]	11.9 (1.4)[35]	15.9 (0.6)[12478]	14.2 (2.1)[2]	11.3 (1.0)[235]	13.5 (0.7)[25]
Some	19.6 (1.1)	23.1 (2.0)[56]	21.2 (1.4)[6]	20.6 (1.7)	18.7 (0.5)[2]	17.8 (0.3)[238]	19.4 (1.4)	19.8 (0.4)[6]
A little/none at all	66.9 (1.5)[3]	68.0 (1.8)[3]	62.2 (0.6)[125678]	67.5 (3.0)	65.5 (0.6)[37]	68.1 (2.0)[3]	69.2 (0.8)[358]	66.7 (0.8)[37]

Note: Table displays the percentage of military personnel by Air Force major command who reported the responses as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of major commands. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (ACC) at the 95% confidence level.
[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (AETC) at the 95% confidence level.
[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (AFMC) at the 95% confidence level.
[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (AFSPC) at the 95% confidence level.
[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (AMC) at the 95% confidence level.
[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (PACAF) at the 95% confidence level.
[7]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #7 (USAFE) at the 95% confidence level.
[8]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #8 (Total Air Force) at the 95% confidence level.

[b] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[c]Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j; Drinking and Driving, Q42; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q97; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111; Air Force Major Command, Q5).

Table 8.5 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE COAST GUARD, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 2008**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Northwest[d]	West Coast[d]	Gulf Coast[d]	Mid-Atlantic[d]	Northeast[d]	Total Coast Guard[d]
Heavy Alcohol Use, Past 30 Days	14.4 (0.8)[3456]	19.2 (3.1)	21.7 (0.9)[16]	19.9 (2.4)[1]	20.8 (1.3)[16]	18.5 (1.1)[135]
Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days	28.5 (1.0)[2]	25.5 (0.5)[13]	30.4 (0.1)[256]	27.4 (3.5)	26.7 (1.1)[3]	27.5 (1.0)[3]
Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[b]	7.8 (0.6)[3]	9.3 (1.8)	9.3 (0.3)[1]	8.7 (0.3)	8.3 (1.3)	8.6 (0.4)
Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days[c]	1.8 (0.2)[5]	1.7 (0.1)[5]	1.3 (0.2)	2.5 (1.3)	0.7 (0.3)[126]	1.6 (0.4)[5]
Risk Behaviors						
Drinking and driving, past 12 months	10.2 (0.3)[23456]	17.3 (0.4)[1346]	13.5 (0.0)[125]	15.2 (0.9)[12]	16.5 (0.6)[136]	14.0 (0.9)[125]
Seldom or never used seat belts, past 12 months	5.1 (0.3)[5]	4.6 (0.6)[5]	5.4 (2.5)	4.4 (1.3)[5]	7.2 (1.0)[1246]	5.1 (0.8)[5]
Seldom or never used helmet, past 12 months	2.8 (0.9)	1.2 (0.3)[36]	3.1 (0.2)[256]	2.1 (1.2)	2.0 (0.5)[3]	2.2 (0.4)[23]
Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Past 30 Days	10.9 (0.6)[5]	11.1 (0.3)[45]	10.1 (1.7)[5]	11.8 (0.0)[256]	5.2 (0.1)[12346]	10.2 (0.7)[45]
Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Past 7 Days	20.2 (2.3)[5]	20.1 (0.6)[35]	16.9 (0.3)[245]	20.9 (0.5)[356]	11.8 (0.6)[12346]	18.3 (1.2)[45]
Seriously Considered Suicide, Past 12 Months	3.2 (0.1)[2345]	2.7 (0.2)[145]	2.3 (0.4)[14]	3.6 (0.2)[12356]	2.2 (0.1)[1246]	2.8 (0.2)[45]
Possible TBI During Last Deployment						
Deployment but not exposed to blast, accident, or head wound	66.5 (3.7)[3456]	73.7 (1.1)[3456]	46.1 (5.6)[12]	47.0 (3.1)[126]	51.9 (3.3)[12]	57.9 (3.6)[124]
Exposed but no symptoms	1.6 (0.1)[5]	2.2 (0.7)	1.3 (0.5)	1.4 (0.5)	0.8 (0.3)[1]	1.5 (0.3)
Exposed, was dazed but no memory loss	+ (+)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)	0.7 (0.3)	0.3 (0.1)
Exposed, had memory loss	1.0 (0.7)	0.8 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)	+ (+)	0.9 (0.5)	0.6 (0.2)

(Table continued on next page)

Table 8.5 **ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE COAST GUARD, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

Measure/Type of Estimate	Northwest[d]	West Coast[d]	Gulf Coast[d]	Mid-Atlantic[d]	Northeast[d]	Total Coast Guard[d]
Perceived Stress at Work, Past 12 Months						
A lot	28.2 (0.6)[2]	23.3 (1.0)[16]	27.8 (2.4)	26.9 (1.6)	23.0 (2.8)	26.1 (1.2)[2]
Some	33.8 (0.5)[5]	34.5 (0.7)[5]	31.1 (2.1)	33.7 (1.6)	32.6 (0.4)[12]	33.4 (0.5)
A little/none at all	38.0 (1.1)[25]	42.3 (1.7)[1]	41.1 (4.5)	39.4 (0.1)[5]	44.4 (2.4)[14]	40.5 (1.4)
Perceived Stress in Family, Past 12 Months						
A lot	13.9 (0.4)[2456]	17.2 (0.6)[1345]	13.7 (0.0)[2456]	21.6 (1.5)[1236]	20.4 (0.3)[1236]	17.0 (1.2)[1345]
Some	24.8 (0.1)[23]	22.6 (0.7)[1]	21.4 (0.8)[1]	22.7 (3.2)	22.5 (1.4)	23.1 (0.8)
A little/none at all	61.4 (0.5)[2345]	60.2 (0.0)[134]	64.9 (0.8)[12456]	55.7 (1.8)[1236]	57.2 (1.6)[13]	59.8 (1.1)[34]

Note: Table displays the percentage of Coast Guard personnel by geographic region who reported the responses as indicated in the rows of this table. The standard error of each estimate is presented in parentheses.

[a]Significance tests were conducted between all pairs of major commands. A superscripted number # beside an estimate indicates the estimate is significantly different from the estimate that appears in column #. In other words:

[1]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #1 (Northwest) at the 95% confidence level.

[2]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #2 (West Coast) at the 95% confidence level.

[3]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #3 (Gulf Coast) at the 95% confidence level.

[4]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #4 (Mid-Atlantic) at the 95% confidence level.

[5]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #5 (Northeast) at the 95% confidence level.

[6]Indicates estimate is significantly different from the estimate in column #6 (Total Coast Guard) at the 95% confidence level.

[b] Any illicit drug use including prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, GHB/GBL, or the nonmedical use of prescription-type amphetamines/stimulants (including any use of methamphetamine), tranquilizers/muscle relaxers, barbiturates/sedatives, or pain relievers.

[c] Any illicit drug use excluding prescription drug misuse is defined as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, MDMA, and other hallucinogens), heroin, inhalants, or GHB/GBL.

[d]Data from 7.4% of the Coast Guard respondents were received from the mail phase of the study. Data were not available to classify these cases by Geographic Region. Therefore the regional estimates may be biased. These respondents were included in the estimates for the Total Coast Guard.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.

NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008 (Heavy Alcohol Use, Q21-Q29 and Q35-Q37; Any Cigarette Use, Past 30 Days, Q54, Q56; Any Illicit Drug Use Including Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81-Q83, Q86a-d, Q87a-d, and Q88a-d; Any Illicit Drug Use Excluding Prescription Drug Misuse, Past 30 Days, Q81a-f, h-j, Q82a-f, h-j, Q83a-f, h-j; Drinking and Driving, Q42; Seat Belt Use, Q95; Helmet Use, Q97; Need for Further Anxiety Evaluation, Q116; Need for Further Depression Evaluation, Q115-Q118; Suicidal Ideation, Q119; Possible TBI, Q171-172; Stress at Work, Q109; Stress in Family, Q111).

APPENDIX G:
SAMPLING DESIGN, WEIGHTING, AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

APPENDIX G:
LIST OF TABLES

Number Page

G.1 Population, Sample, and Respondent Totals, by Service, 2008.....589

This appendix describes the methodology used to develop and implement the sampling design for the 2008 Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel. Activities associated with the sampling design included acquiring and constructing the sampling frames, specifying and allocating the sample sizes, and selecting the sample. An overview of the sample design is presented in Chapter 2.

G.1 Selection of Installations

A sampling frame was created from lists provided by each service. These lists included installation names, major commands present, and active duty personnel counts. The list included continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) installations from around the world. Installations with fewer than 500 personnel were excluded. Installations with greater than 5,000 personnel were partitioned into subunits that contained between 2,500 and 5,000 personnel. Each of these subunits were available for selection. In other words, large installations had multiple first-stage units (FSUs).

A random sample of 70 FSUs were then selected from this frame using a stratified, probability proportional to size (PPS) methodology—16 Army, 16 Navy, 12 Marine Corps, 16 Air Force, and 10 Coast Guard. The first-stage sample contained 64 unique installations (or locations in the case of the Coast Guard). Six of these installations had a second FSU chosen (i.e., the equivalent of a double sample). At least two installations were sampled per major command. Due to the anonymity of the survey, the list of sampled installations is not provided in this report to help preserve confidentiality since it could be possible to identify individuals in less common subgroups at a given installation.

G.2 Person-Level Allocation and Sampling

After the 70 FSUs had been finalized, an optimal allocation analysis was conducted to determine the sample cell sizes for the 12 gender (male, female) and pay grade combinations (E1-E3, E4-E6, E7-E9, W1-W5, O1-O3, O4-O10) for each service. These 12 strata are not evenly distributed within a given service. In particular, women and officers are not present in large numbers. In order to obtain enough completed surveys for these groups, they must be oversampled. However, oversampling does have a trade-off in that the weights become unequal and variances inflate. The optimal allocation analysis finds the balance between these two competing research objectives.

The optimal allocation was also conducted at the FSU level. A total of 600 sample members were selected from each FSU. Using the overall cell sizes determined in the previous step, the allocation determined how the 600 sample members should be distributed among the 12

gender and pay grade combinations for that FSU. This procedure meant that the cell counts for the 12 strata were not the same from base to base. For example, an FSU that had a high number of male O4-O10s serving at the installation had a higher number allocated to their sample than other installations with smaller numbers in this pay grade group. Due to this quasiproportional allotment, the unequal weighting is minimized. This makes the effective sample size more efficient and statistically more powerful than if a uniform allotment was assigned to all installations.

After the cell counts were determined for the service and each FSU, an initial sample was drawn. Data obtained from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) were used for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Marine Corps and Coast Guard provided rosters of their personnel for each selected FSU. Due to troop movements, seven FSUs (3 Army, 4 Navy) experienced large changes in their samples between the time the sample was drawn and the time of data collection. They provided new updated lists of their personnel and custom samples were redrawn.

The Coast Guard's FSUs are different from the FSUs of the DoD services in that their personnel are more dispersed and serve in smaller concentrations. Many sites typically have fewer than 200 personnel. This is mostly due to the fact of the large geographic areas that the Coast Guard serves. So the Coast Guard's FSUs did not involve single installations; rather, they utilized congressional districts, which contained a number of smaller facilities. One challenge with working with congressional districts is that the geographic size can vary from a city region to a state's coastline.

G.2.1 Replacements

The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan present a challenge when sampling military personnel. Large, dynamic personnel movements occur at many of the installations. Although the time interval between sampling and data collection is relatively short, a significant percentage of sample members will not be available. They are not traditional nonrespondents because they never had a chance to complete the survey. They are also an extremely difficult group of individuals to track and attempt to follow up.

Table G.1 **POPULATION, SAMPLE, AND RESPONDENT TOTALS, BY SERVICE, 2008**

	Service											
	Army			Navy			Marine Corps			Air Force		
Pay Grade/ Gender	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses
E1-E3												
Males	80,411	1,287	1,053	50,255	1,621	706	60,153	1,475	1,007	42,998	1,367	834
Females	13,956	723	464	11,818	674	362	4,001	724	503	12,097	707	467
Total	94,367	2,010	1,517	62,073	2,295	1,068	64,154	2,199	1,510	55,095	2,074	1,301
E4-E6												
Males	235,765	2,932	1,998	143,751	3,435	2,790	73,668	1,963	1,389	126,823	3,211	2,299
Females	35,205	1,083	682	24,196	1,095	852	5,289	775	556	33,000	1,212	955
Total	270,970	4,015	2,680	167,947	4,530	3,642	78,957	2,738	1,945	159,822	4,423	3,254
E7-E9												
Males	48,776	884	419	29,450	993	753	12,331	750	432	29,810	986	711
Females	6,021	460	172	2,282	203	111	703	210	109	4,584	359	218
Total	54,797	1,344	591	31,732	1,196	864	13,034	960	541	34,394	1,345	929
W1-W5												
Males	13,316	692	242	1,585	121	55	1,721	500	242	0	0	0
Females	1,218	74	22	84	7	1	102	37	16	0	0	0
Total	14,534	766	264	1,669	128	56	1,823	537	258	0	0	0
O1-O3												
Males	34956	880	377	24,767	865	344	10,602	753	385	29,382	911	559
Females	8401	507	182	5,061	571	227	822	196	76	7,801	541	293
Total	43357	1,387	559	29,828	1,436	571	11,424	949	461	37,183	1,452	852
O4-O10												
Males	26,157	829	231	17,454	628	261	5,585	751	382	24,313	888	470
Females	3,907	264	85	2,630	387	175	185	66	20	4,197	418	203
Total	30,064	1,093	316	20,084	1,015	436	5,770	817	402	28,509	1,306	673
Total												
Males	439,381	7,504	4,320	267,262	7,663	4,909	164,060	6,192	3,837	253,323	7,363	4,873
Females	68,708	3,111	1,607	46,071	2,937	1,728	11,102	2,008	1,280	61,677	3,237	2,136
Total	508,088	10,615	5,927	313,333	10,600	6,637	175,161	8,200	5,117	314,999	10,600	7,009

Table G.1 **POPULATION, SAMPLE, AND RESPONDENT TOTALS, BY SERVICE, 2008 (CONTINUED)**

	Service								
	DoD Services			Coast Guard			All Services		
Pay Grade/ Gender	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses	Total Personnel	Total Sample	Total Responses
E1-E3									
Males	233,816	5,750	3,600	5,508	515	342	239,323	6,265	3,942
Females	41,872	2,828	1,796	979	352	143	42,851	3,180	1,939
Total	275,687	8,578	5,396	6,487	867	485	282,174	9,445	5,881
E4-E6									
Males	580,007	11,541	8,476	19,446	2,013	1,414	599,453	13,554	9,890
Females	97,689	4,165	3,045	2,585	378	315	100,273	4,543	3,360
Total	677,696	15,706	11,521	22,030	2,391	1,729	699,726	18,097	13,250
E7-E9									
Males	120,366	3,613	2,315	4,087	617	411	124,453	4,230	2,726
Females	13,590	1,232	610	274	258	93	13,864	1,490	703
Total	133,956	4,845	2,925	4,361	875	504	138,317	5,720	3,429
W1-W5									
Males	16,622	1,313	539	1,528	362	265	18,150	1,675	804
Females	1,404	118	39	95	75	30	1,499	193	69
Total	18,026	1,431	578	1,622	437	295	19,648	1,868	873
O1-O3									
Males	99,707	3,409	1,665	3,278	474	298	102,985	3,883	1,963
Females	22,084	1,815	778	875	348	163	22,959	2,163	941
Total	121,791	5,224	2,443	4,153	822	461	125,944	6,046	2,904
O4-O10									
Males	73,508	3,096	1,344	2,254	357	258	75,762	3,453	1,602
Females	10,918	1,135	483	282	251	124	11,200	1,386	607
Total	84,426	4,231	1,827	2,536	608	382	86,961	4,839	2,209
Total									
Males	1,124,025	28,722	17,939	36,098	4,338	2,988	1,160,123	33,060	20,927
Females	187,557	11,293	6,751	5088	1,662	868	192,645	12,955	7,619
Total	1,311,581	40,015	24,690	41,186	6,000	3,856	1,352,767	46,015	28,546

Note: Total personnel is the number of personnel, excluding cadets, midshipmen, and basic trainees, who were on active duty as of August, 2008.

+ Data not reported. Low precision.
NA Not applicable or data not available.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008

<>

The sampling procedure for the 2008 HRB Survey was modified to address this new challenge. A replacement methodology was introduced that replaced personnel who were no longer at the installation with another similar person of the same pay grade and gender. To avoid introducing response bias, this procedure was never used to replace a person who was present at the installation and refused to respond (either passively or actively). Instead, replacements were only made because the sample member left the military, was deployed, permanently changed station, was away on temporary duty assignment, on leave, absent without leave, incarcerated, hospitalized, deceased, or otherwise unknown at the installation at the time of data collection. Replacements were actions taken to correct misinformation about the original sample personnel. The replaced sample members would have never been chosen had their true status been known in advance.

A replacement list contained up to 300 additional sample members at each installation. If a replacement was needed, the first person was chosen off the replacement list who had the same gender and pay grade. Once this list was exhausted, the Installation Liaison Officer (ILO) was free to choose a person from the installation's roster with the same gender and pay grade characteristics.

G.3 Sample Weighting

Initial sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection at each stage of the design. This included the selection of the FSU as well as the personnel within that FSU. Since the HRB Survey was anonymous, there is no link between the respondent data and the original sample. Therefore, the initial sampling weights were assigned based on the respondent's service branch, FSU ID number, gender, and race. In a few instances there were zero respondents for a particular sampled cell category at a given FSU. This occurred when there were few personnel available in particular cells (warrant officers, female O4-O10s, etc.). In these cases, the cells were collapsed into the nearest neighbor of the same gender.

At this point the weight sums were less than the population totals due to nonresponse and standard adjustments were made using cell weighting. The distributions were then post-stratified and raked for age, race, and ethnicity using data from DMDC to make the respondents proportionally representative of the larger military population. Once all adjustments were made, the weights were smoothed using GEMS software to reduce some of the unequal weighting that naturally occurs through the study design, eligibility adjustments, nonresponse adjustments, and post-stratification.

The weights represent all active duty personnel in the armed services and Coast Guard except individuals who are AWOL, incarcerated, or recruits. Other individuals who were replaced belong to the population of interest and are represented by the weights. They may be viewed as being at other installations and locations that were not selected in the first-stage sample.

G.4 Estimation Procedures and Analysis Software

The majority of the estimates and the standard errors presented in the report were calculated using the SUDAAN analysis software. SUDAAN is a software package developed at RTI for the specific purpose of analyzing data from complex surveys (RTI, 2002). The approach used for calculating the standard errors is a first-order Taylor series approximation of the deviation of the estimates from their expected values (Woodruff, 1971). The estimates in this report were produced using the SUDAAN procedures DESCRIPT, CROSSTAB, and LOGISTIC.

The DESCRIPT procedure in SUDAAN calculates weighted estimates of proportions, means, and totals along with estimates of their standard errors. Estimates are calculated separately for specified population domains. DESCRIPT also has the capability of producing standardized estimates for comparing the characteristics of two populations with differing distributions of confounding attributes. The CROSSTAB procedure produces weighted frequencies, percentages, and estimates of their standard errors for specified domains.

For fitting the logistic regression models, the analysis used the SUDAAN procedure LOGISTIC, which (as suggested by Binder [1981]) fits logistic regression models using sample design weights and a design-consistent estimate of the model parameters and covariance matrix. The Horvitz-Thompson estimators (Cochran, 1977) of the regression coefficients are produced, as well as a Taylor series approximation of the variance-covariance matrix of the regression coefficients in which the mean square error between primary sampling units within strata is used to estimate the variance and covariance parameters. Tests of hypotheses about regression coefficients estimated using LOGISTIC were based on a Hotelling's T2-type statistic, which is assumed to have a transformed F-distribution in repeated samples (Shah, Holt, & Folsom, 1977).

APPENDIX H:
CALCULATION OF ALCOHOL SUMMARY MEASURES

APPENDIX H:
LIST OF TABLES

Number Page

H.1 Drinking-Level Classification Scheme 600
H.2 Frequency Codes for Typical Drinking Days 600
H.3 Frequency Codes for Atypical High-Consumption Days 602

This appendix provides details about the construction of two summary measures of alcohol use that are used throughout this report. Both of these measures combine information on quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption across three types of beverages: beer, wine, and liquor. First the drinking-level classification measure is described, followed by the average daily ounces of ethanol index.

H.1 Drinking-Level Classification *Measure*

The drinking-level classification scheme was adapted from Mulford and Miller (1960; also see Rachal et al., [1980]; Rachal, Hubbard, Williams, & Tuchfeld, [1976]) and used previously in the 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002, and 2005 DoD surveys (Bray et al., 1983, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1995b, 1999, 2003, 2006). The classification scheme used (a) the "quantity per typical drinking occasion" and (b) the "frequency of drinking" for the type of beverage (beer, wine, or liquor) with the largest amount of absolute alcohol consumed per day to fit individuals into 1 of the 10 categories resulting from all combinations of quantity and frequency of consumption.[1] The 10 categories describe whether individuals abstained, drank once a month, three to four times a month, or at least once a week and whether small, medium, or large amounts of alcohol were drunk during a typical drinking occasion.

The second step in forming the classification scheme was to combine the 10 quantity/frequency categories into five drinking levels: abstainers, infrequent/light drinkers, moderate drinkers, moderate/heavy drinkers, and heavy drinkers. The resulting five drinking levels and their definitions are presented in Table H.1.

H.2 Average Daily Ounces of Ethanol Index

The average daily ethanol consumption index used in this study combines measures of both the typical drinking pattern of an individual over the past 30 days and any episodes of heavier consumption during the past year. For all respondents, daily volume was computed separately for beer, wine, and liquor, using parallel procedures. The first step in these calculations was to determine the frequency with which respondents consumed each beverage during the past 30 days (Questions 21, 24, and 27). Each frequency was computed in terms of the

[1] Calculations to identify the beverage with the largest amount of absolute alcohol consumed per day in the past 30 days were changed slightly compared with how this measure was calculated in the 1980 and 1982 surveys. For the 1980 and 1982 surveys, calculations for beer were based on reported consumption of beer only in 8-, 12-, and 16-ounce containers. For the 1985 and subsequent data, the algorithm for calculating the drinking-level index was modified slightly to take into account information about consumption of beer in 32-ounce containers in the 1985 to 1995 surveys and consumption of beer in 32- and 40-ounce containers in the 1998, 2002, 2005, and 2008 surveys.

daily probability of consuming the given beverage. The response alternatives and corresponding frequency codes are listed in Table H.2.

Table H.1 DRINKING-LEVEL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Drinking-Level Groups	Definition
Abstainer	Drinks once a year or less
Infrequent/Light Drinker	Drinks 1 to 4 drinks per typical drinking occasion 1 to 3 times per month
Moderate Drinker	Drinks 1 drink per typical drinking occasion at least once a week, *or* 2 to 4 drinks per typical drinking occasion 2 to 3 times per month, *or* 5 or more drinks per typical drinking occasion once a month or less
Moderate/Heavy Drinker	Drinks 2 to 4 drinks per typical drinking occasion at least once a week *or* 5 or more drinks per typical drinking occasion 2 to 3 times per month
Heavy Drinker	Drinks 5 or more drinks per typical drinking occasion at least once a week

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

Table H.2 FREQUENCY CODES FOR TYPICAL DRINKING DAYS

Response Alternative[a]	Frequency Code (*F*)	Method of Calculation
28-30 Days (About Every Day)	0.967	29/30
20-27 Days (5-6 Days a Week, Average)	0.786	5.5/7
11-19 Days (3-4 Days a Week, Average)	0.500	3.5/7
4-10 Days (1-2 Days a Week, Average)	0.214	1.5/7
2-3 Days in the Past 30 Days	0.083	2.5/30
Once in the Past 30 Days	0.033	1/30
Didn't Drink Any Beer/Wine/Liquor in the Past 30 Days	0.000	0/30

[a]Frequency of consumption of given beverage during past 30 days.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

The second step in computing the daily volume resulting from typical drinking days was to determine the typical quantity (*Qn*) of each beverage that respondents consumed during the past 30 days, on days when they consumed the given beverage (Questions 23, 26, and 29). For quantities up through eight beers, glasses of wine, or drinks of liquor, the code used was the exact number that the respondent indicated on Questions 23, 26, and 29.

For larger quantities of each beverage for which the answer was a range, the value used was the midpoint of the range (e.g., 9 to 11 beers were coded as 10). The codes used for the highest quantity were 22 beers, 15 glasses (for wine), and 22 drinks (for liquor). The size of a glass of wine was specified as 4 ounces (standard wine glass). Two additional questionnaire items were employed to account for variations in the size of beer containers (Question 22) and strength of drinks containing liquor (Question 28). Respondents indicated the size can or bottle of beer they usually drank (Question 22), with alternatives of 8-, 12-, 16-, 32-, or 40-ounce containers,[2] and the number of ounces of liquor in their average drink (Question 28), with alternatives of 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, and 5 or more (coded as 5) ounces.

Using the measures described in the preceding paragraph, typical quantities for beer and liquor were determined by multiplying (a) the number of cans or drinks typically consumed by (b) the number of ounces of the given beverage they contained. Because we used the standard 4-ounce size for wine glasses, the typical quantity for wine was simply 4 times the number of glasses consumed on a typical day when the respondent drank wine. Once the typical quantity for each beverage was determined, it was multiplied by the code for the frequency of drinking that beverage. The resulting product constituted a measure of the average number of ounces of the given beverage consumed daily as a result of the individual's typical drinking behavior.

The final step in measuring typical volume was to transform the number of ounces of beer, wine, and liquor consumed daily to ounces of ethanol for each beverage. The transformations were made by weighting ounces of beer by 0.04, wine by 0.12, and liquor by 0.43. We determined these weights by using the standard alcohol content (by volume) of the three beverages. There was one exception to this weighting procedure. Because individuals consuming large quantities of wine on a regular basis may typically drink a "fortified" wine with a higher alcohol content than regular "table" wine, we included a question to measure the type of wine usually consumed by the respondent during the past 30 days (i.e., regular or fortified; see Question 25). If the respondent indicated fortified wine, the weight we used for ethanol content was 0.18 (rather than 0.12).

The procedures described above measure daily ethanol volume resulting from the individual's typical drinking days. Many people who drink also experience "atypical" days during which they consume larger quantities of alcohol than what they usually consume. To the

[2] As for the drinking-level index, the algorithm for calculating the ethanol index was modified beginning in 1998 to take into account information about consumption of beer in 32-ounce containers in the 1985 to 1995 surveys and consumption of beer in 32- and 40-ounce containers in the 1998, 2002, 2005, and 2008 surveys. Thus, the trend data presented for average ounces of ethanol show slightly different estimates from those presented in prior reports.

extent that the amounts consumed on those days are close to the individual's typical volume, or that the number of atypical days is very small, the impact of such days on daily volume indices is minimal. As the quantity of alcohol consumed or the number of atypical days becomes larger, however, these episodes of heavier drinking can have a considerable impact on the individual's mean daily volume. Moreover, estimates of mean daily volume in the total population will be incomplete if they ignore the episodic heavier consumption of such individuals.

In light of the importance of accounting for the volume of alcohol consumed on atypical days, the frequency of consuming eight or more cans, glasses, or drinks of beer, wine, or liquor in the past year was also measured (Questions 35-37). Because the intention was to measure episodic behavior, the frequency questions pertained to the past year (rather than the past 30 days, the time period used to measure typical consumption). The quantity of ethanol consumed was coded on such atypical drinking days as 5 ounces (i.e., 10 cans, glasses, or drinks, each containing 0.5 ounce of ethanol). The response alternatives and corresponding frequency codes for these questions are listed in Table H.3. The sum of these three frequency codes (beer, wine, and liquor) constitutes the measure of the "frequency of heavy drinking" (i.e., days of atypical high consumption).

The volumes resulting from typical and atypical consumption days were combined in a straightforward manner. For each beverage, the number of days during the past year on which the beverage was consumed was estimated by multiplying the likelihood of consuming it on a given day (*F*) by 365. We then partitioned this number into the number of days on which atypical high consumption occurred, (*D*), according to the frequency codes in Table H.3, and the number

Table H.3 **FREQUENCY CODES FOR ATYPICAL HIGH-CONSUMPTION DAYS**

Response Alternative[a]	Frequency Code (*D*)	Method of Calculation
About Every Day	338	6.5 x 52
5-6 Days a Week	286	5.5 x 52
3-4 Days a Week	182	3.5 x 52
1-2 Days a Week	78	1.5 x 52
2-3 Days a Month	30	2.5 x 12
About Once a Month	12	12
7-11 Days in the Past 12 Months	9	9
3-6 Days in the Past 12 Months	4.5	4.5
Once or Twice in the Past 12 Months	1.5	1.5
Never in the Past 12 Months	0	0

[a]Frequency of a typical high consumption for given beverage during past year.

Source: DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Active Duty Military Personnel, 2008.

of typical days, 365 x *F*, minus the number of atypical days. If the respondent typically consumed eight or more drinks of the given beverage (i.e., had a *Qn* greater than or equal to 5), the number of atypical days for that beverage was 0. If the number of atypical days was greater than or equal to the number of typical days, the term (365 x *F* - *D*) was set to 0. Each number of days was then multiplied by the ounces of ethanol consumed on such days (i.e., 5 for atypical days and the typical quantity *Qn* for typical days). We summed these products and then divided by 365. The resulting composite estimates refer to daily volume for the given beverage. The formula may be written as

$$AQnF = \frac{5D + Qn\,(365 \times F - D)}{365} \qquad (1)$$

where

AQnF = average daily volume of ethanol consumed in the form of the given beverage,

D = number of atypical high consumption days for the given beverage (0 if Qn is greater than or equal to 5 for the given beverage),

Qn = volume of ethanol consumed on typical drinking days for the given beverage, and

F = probability of consuming the given beverage on a given day.

We then summed the composite volume measures for the three beverages to equal the total average daily volume measure. In so doing, we applied the following constraints: (a) the composite and total volume measures were not computed for individuals for whom any typical beverage-specific volume could not be calculated, and (b) the maximum value permitted for the composite and total volume measures was 30 ounces of ethanol per day.

APPENDIX I:
MILITARY LIAISON OFFICERS

2008 DoD Survey Liaison Officers

ARMY Ms. Tracy Felton (HLO)		NAVY Ms. LaNorfeia Holder (HLO)	
Mr. Chuck Ashbrook Ms. Shelia Baker MAJ Christopher Blais LTC Sonya Corum Ms. Barbara Fergeson Ms. Kathy Haile Ms. Kim Henry Mr. Ron Huffman Ms. Camille Jackson Ms. Pamela Jinnohara	Mr. David Licklider Ms. Florence Mason Ms. Vanessa Mitchell Ms. Alcana Morris Mr. William Oglesby Mr. Charles Owens Mr. Moses Simmons Jr. Ms. Pat Rolleri Ms. Deborah A. White	Senior Chief Randy Clift Chief Vince Ford UT1 Michael Gerty Senior Chief Michael Gonzales Chief Andre D. Jenkins YN1 Rachael Lewis Senior Chief George G Little IT1 Kelley Mclain Senior Chief Derek K. Nicholson Ms. Marie Parker Senior Chief Adam Phillips Master Chief Shirely M. Posey Chief Michael Raney Ms. Kris Trejo Chief Dan Viray Senior Chief Darrick Wade Chief Charlene Williams	
MARINE CORPS **Ms. Erica Flores (HLO)**		**AIR FORCE** **Lt Col Denise Thompson (HLO)**	
Mr. Earl Ashford Mr. Raul Barsallo Capt Daymian Brown CWO3 Robert L. Byes Mr. Chris Cantu Mr. Al Cordera Mr. Bill Cover Capt Lawrence S. Dibble Ms. Alma Dickinson Ms. Patricia Epple SgtMaj Manuel Garibay Maj Andrew Groenke CDR Penny Heisler MSgt Sarah E. Hernandez Maj Michael K. Jeron Maj Jana S. Kofman MSgt James M. Luksza Ms. Kathleen McKinney	Maj Terence Moroney Captain Tiffany Pettis Craig E. Reid Capt Catherine Richardson CWO-3 Paulette Sangster Jack Satterthwaite Ms. Lynn Scott SSgt Bernadette H. Sholl MSgt Ira L. Taylor Maj Charles C. Terrasse Mr. John Velker GySgt Derrick Washington Major Eric Watson CDR Dan Watts Major Douglas Weddle MGySgt James A. Whitehead	Ms. Jeanine Arnold Ms. Chenetra Bradley Maj Ella Colvin Capt Steve Dadd Cpt Shannon Davis Maj Terri Davis Ms. Rebekah Downs Ms. Tina Griffin Capt Angela Hester Capt Sarah Kennedy Mr. Mark Killin Capt Margaret Leavitt Capt Christopher LaPack	Capt Benjamin Lederer A1C Jennifer Lively Sgt Christopher Markey Capt Brenda Matthews 1st Lt Crystal McLeod Maj Julie Newlin Mr.Eric Oglesbee Mr. Rick Power Maj Michael Price Lt Col Robin Schultze Mr. Alvin Strait Maj Jacqueline Thomas Ms. Janet Weatherly Capt Robert Wolfe

Note: Names below each Service are the Installation Liaison Officers who coordinated data collection field operations at participating installations.

HLO = Headquarters Liaison Officer.

Coast Guard Mr. Mark Mattiko (HLO)	
Larry Dyer (Super ILO) Mark Reitnauer (Super ILO) LCDR Phillip Burgard BMC Keith Burkhart Ms. Jody Carman Mr. Jon Bud Clay Ms. Tiffani Collier Ms. Nancy Henry Ms. Barbara Herry YN1 Jason Klause Marianne LaChance Yvette Lillge LCDR Simone Montgomery Ms. Sue Reed LT Tim Schleck LCDR Robert Wes Smyth LCDR Greg Wisener	

APPENDIX J:
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

HEALTH AFFAIRS

2008 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SURVEY OF HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIORS AMONG ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

RCS # DD-HA(AR)2189
Expiration: 03/31/2011

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

- All questions on this survey provide a set of answers. Please read all the answers before marking your choice. If none of the printed answers exactly applies to you, place an "X" on the square for the one answer that best fits your situation.
- Use only the pencil you were given.
- Put an "X" on the center of the square to indicate your answer.
- Don't use other marks.

Correct Mark ☒ Incorrect Marks

- Erase cleanly any answer you wish to change.
- Do not make stray marks of any kind anywhere in this booklet.
- For many questions, you should place an "X" in only one square for your answer in the column below the question, as shown here:

EXAMPLE: How would you describe your health?

- ☒ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor

Some questions ask you to mark all the choices that apply. When asked to "mark all that apply," please do so as shown here:

EXAMPLE: Have you ever had any of the following conditions? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ Back pain
- ☐ Ringing in the ears
- ☒ Difficulty remembering
- ☐ Trouble sleeping
- ☐ Chronic headaches
- ☐ Skin rashes
- ☒ Difficulty breathing

Now, begin answering questions here.

1. What Service are you in?

- ☐ Army → Go to QUESTION 2
- ☐ Navy → Go to QUESTION 3
- ☐ Marine Corps → Go to QUESTION 4
- ☐ Air Force → Go to QUESTION 5
- ☐ Coast Guard → Go to QUESTION 6

2. In which major Army command do you serve? (Please mark only one answer.)

- ☐ US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)
- ☐ US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
- ☐ US Army Europe
- ☐ US Army Pacific
- ☐ 8th Army

→ **GO TO QUESTION 8**

3. In which major Navy command do you serve? (Please mark only one answer.)

- ☐ U.S. Fleet Forces Command (FFC)
- ☐ Commander Pacific Forces (CPF)
- ☐ Naval Medical Command (NMC)
- ☐ Commander Naval Installations Command (CNIC)

→ **GO TO QUESTION 8**

4. In which major Marine Corps command do you serve? (Please mark only one answer.)

- ☐ MCI East
- ☐ MCI West

→ **GO TO QUESTION 8**

5. In which major Air Force command do you serve? (Please mark only one answer.)

- ☐ Air Combat Command (ACC)
- ☐ Air Education and Training Command (AETC)
- ☐ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)
- ☐ Air Force Space Command (AFSPC)
- ☐ Air Mobility Command (AMC)
- ☐ Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)
- ☐ US Air Forces Europe (USAFE)

→ **GO TO QUESTION 8**

6. Within which United States Coast Guard district is your unit located? (Please mark only one answer.)

- ☐ District 1
- ☐ District 5
- ☐ District 7
- ☐ District 8
- ☐ District 9
- ☐ District 11
- ☐ District 13
- ☐ District 14
- ☐ District 17
- ☐ Patrol Forces for Southwest Asia (PATFORSWA)

© SCANTRON CORPORATION 2008 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SERIAL #

7. Are you serving on shore duty or sea duty? (Please mark only one answer.)

- ☐ I am serving on shore duty
- ☐ I am serving on sea duty

8. What is your current pay grade?

- ☐ E1-E3
- ☐ E4-E6
- ☐ E7-E9
- ☐ Officer Trainee
- ☐ W1-W5
- ☐ O1-O3
- ☐ O4-O10

9. What is your highest level of education?

- ☐ I did not graduate from high school
- ☐ GED or ABE certificate
- ☐ High school diploma
- ☐ Trade or technical school graduate
- ☐ Some college but not a 2- or 4-year degree
- ☐ 2-year college degree (AA or equivalent)
- ☐ 4-year college degree (BA, BS, or equivalent)
- ☐ Graduate or professional study but no graduate degree
- ☐ Graduate or professional degree

10. Are you male or female?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

11. What is your current marital status?

- ☐ Married
- ☐ Single, never married, and not living as married
- ☐ Single, but living as married (living with fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend but not married)
- ☐ Separated and not living as married
- ☐ Divorced and not living as married
- ☐ Widowed and not living as married

12. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican/Mexican-American/Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

13. What is your race? (Mark one or more races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.)

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian, Chamorro)

14. Is your spouse or live-in fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend now living with you at your present duty location?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I do not have spouse or live-in fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend

15. Is your spouse also on active duty?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I do not have a spouse

If you are asked to give numbers for your answer, please enter your response as shown below

EXAMPLE: During the past 30 days, how many full 24-hour days were you deployed at sea or in the field?

DAYS

Starting with the left box, enter the number of days in the boxes. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

16. How old are you?

YEARS

Starting with the left box, enter the number of years in the boxes. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

17. Are you a single parent? That is, are you a parent who is widowed or divorced and not remarried, or a parent who has never married and has children under age 18?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

18. Do you have any children living with you?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

In several areas of this survey, you will be asked to answer a question with multiple parts. For these questions, you will be instructed to "Place an 'X' on each line." For these questions, mark an answer for <u>each part</u> of the question, as shown below:

EXAMPLE: How often do you do each of the following? ***(Place an "X" on each line to indicate your answer.)***

	Often	Sometimes	Never
Swim		X	
Bowl	X		
Play Tennis			X

19. Please indicate how much each statement below describes you.

(Mark an answer for <u>each</u> question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)

	Quite a Lot	Some	A Little	Not at All
a. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.				
b. I get a real kick out of doing things that are a little dangerous.				
c. You might say I act impulsively.				
d. I like to test myself every now and then by doing something a little chancy or risky.				
e. Many of my actions seem to be hasty.				
f. I'm always up for a new experience.				
g. I like to try new things just for the excitement.				
h. I go for the thrills in life when I get a chance.				
i. I like to experience new and different sensations.				

20. Below are some statements about things that may happen to military personnel or people in general. How many times in the <u>past 12 months</u> did each of the following happen to you?

(Mark an answer for <u>each</u> question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)

	NUMBER OF TIMES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS			
	3 or More	2	1	0
a. I had an illness that kept me from duty for a week or longer.				
b. I had an injury or pain that restricted my duty or physical activity for a week or longer.				
c. I was injured (accidental or overuse) in an accident during or because of physical training.				
d. I was injured (accidental or overuse) during or because of any activity other than unit physical training.				
e. I didn't get promoted when I thought I should have been.				
f. I got a lower score than I expected on my efficiency report or performance rating.				
g. I received UCMJ punishment (e.g., Court Martial, Article 15, Captain's Mast, Office Hours, Letter of Reprimand, other).				
h. I had trouble with the police (civilian or military).				
i. I was arrested for a driving violation.				
j. I was arrested for an incident not related to driving.				
k. I spent time in jail, stockade, correctional custody, or brig.				
l. I caused an accident where someone else was hurt or property was damaged.				
m. I hit my spouse, live-in fiancé, boyfriend or girlfriend, or the person I date.				
n. I hit my child(ren) for a reason other than discipline (spanking).				
o. I got into a fight where I hit someone other than a member of my family.				
p. My spouse or live-in fiancé/ boyfriend/girlfriend threatened to leave me or left me.				
q. My spouse or live-in fiancé/boyfriend/girlfriend asked me to leave or I did leave.				
r. I neglected my family responsibilities.				
s. I had heated arguments with family or friends.				
t. I got into a loud argument in public.				
u. I had serious money problems.				
v. I had trouble on the job.				
w. I was involved in a motor vehicle accident while I was driving (regardless of who was responsible).				
x. I drove unsafely (e.g., speeding, talking on the phone, following cars too close, eating, weaving in and out of traffic, etc.).				
y. I had health problems.				
z. I found it hard to handle my problems.				
aa. I had to have emergency medical help (for any reason).				

The next group of questions is about past and current use of alcoholic beverages—that is, beer, wine, and liquor. If the answers provided are more exact than you can remember, mark the one that is your best estimate. If you can't decide between two answer choices because you drink different amounts at different times, answer for the time you drank the most.

21. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink beer?

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- Once in the past 30 days
- I didn't drink any beer in the past 30 days

22. During the past 30 days, what size cans or bottles of beer did you usually drink? (Beer is most commonly sold and served in 12-ounce cans, mugs, bottles, or glasses in the U.S.)

- 40-ounce can or bottle (a "forty")
- Liter, or quart (32-ounce) bottle or mug
- 16-ounce ("tall boy") can, bottle, or mug
- Standard 12-ounce can, bottle, or mug
- 8-ounce can, bottle, or glass
- Some other size
- I didn't drink any beer in the past 30 days

23. Think about the days when you drank beer in the past 30 days. How much beer did you usually drink on a typical day when you drank beer?

- 18 or more beers
- 15-17 beers
- 12-14 beers
- 9-11 beers
- 8 beers
- 7 beers
- 6 beers
- 5 beers
- 4 beers
- 3 beers
- 2 beers
- 1 beer
- I didn't drink any beer in the past 30 days

24. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink wine?

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- Once in the past 30 days
- I didn't drink any wine in the past 30 days

25. During the past 30 days, did you usually drink a regular wine or a fortified wine?

- Regular wine (e.g., "table" or "dinner" wine)
- Fortified wine (e.g., Thunderbird, Night Train, sherry, port, vermouth, brandy, Dubonnet, champagne, etc.)
- Wine cooler (e.g., Bartles & Jaymes, etc.)
- I didn't drink any wine in the past 30 days

26. Think about the days when you drank wine in the past 30 days. How much wine did you usually drink on a typical day when you drank wine? (The standard wineglass holds about 4 ounces of wine. The standard wine bottle holds about 6 glasses of wine.)

- 18 or more wineglasses (3 bottles or more)
- 15-17 wineglasses
- 12-14 wineglasses
- 9-11 wineglasses
- 8 wineglasses
- 7 wineglasses
- 6 wineglasses (about 1 bottle)
- 5 wineglasses
- 4 wineglasses
- 3 wineglasses (about ½ a bottle)
- 2 wineglasses
- 1 wineglass
- I didn't drink any wine in the past 30 days

27. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink liquor?

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- Once in the past 30 days
- I didn't drink any liquor in the past 30 days

28. During the past 30 days, about how many ounces of liquor did you usually have in your average drink? (The average bar drink, mixed or straight, contains a "jigger" or 1½ ounces of liquor.)

- 16 or more ounces (about 1 pint)
- 12-15 ounces
- 9-11 ounces
- 8 ounces
- 7 ounces
- 6 ounces
- 5 ounces
- 4 ounces
- 3 ounces (a "double")
- 2 ounces
- 1½ ounces (a "jigger")
- 1 ounce (a "shot")
- I didn't drink any liquor in the past 30 days

29. Think about the days when you drank liquor in the past 30 days. How much liquor did you usually drink on a typical day when you drank liquor?

- 18 or more drinks
- 15-17 drinks
- 12-14 drinks
- 9-11 drinks
- 8 drinks
- 7 drinks
- 6 drinks
- 5 drinks
- 4 drinks
- 3 drinks
- 2 drinks
- 1 drink
- I didn't drink any liquor in the past 30 days

30. During the past 30 days, what was the largest number of drinks you had on one occasion?

NUMBER OF DRINKS

Starting with the left box, enter the number of drinks in the boxes. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

31. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of beer, wine, or liquor on the same occasion (4 or more if you are a woman)? (By "drink," we mean a bottle or can of beer, a wine cooler or a glass of wine, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink or cocktail. By "occasion," we mean at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other.)

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- Once in the past 30 days
- I drank during the past 30 days, but I did not have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion
- I didn't drink in the past 30 days

32. On those days when you worked during the past 30 days, how often did you have a drink while you were working (on-the-job), during your lunch break, or during a work break?

- Every workday
- Most workdays
- About half of my workdays
- Several workdays
- 1 or 2 workdays
- I drank during the past 30 days, but not while working, during a lunch break, or during a work break
- I didn't drink in the past 30 days

33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink flavored alcoholic drinks (such as Blue Skyy, JD's Hard Cola, Smirnoff Ice, or Mike's Hard Lemonade)?

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- Once in the past 30 days
- I didn't drink any flavored alcoholic drinks in the past 30 days

34. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink an energy drink (such as Red Bull) in combination with an alcoholic beverage?

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- Once in the past 30 days
- I didn't drink any energy drink in combination with an alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days

The next set of four questions asks about your use of beer, wine, and liquor during the past 12 months, that is, since this time last year.

35. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink 8 or more cans, bottles, or glasses of beer (3 quarts or more) in a single day?

- About every day
- 5-6 days a week
- 3-4 days a week
- 1-2 days a week
- 2-3 days a month
- About once a month
- 7-11 days in the past 12 months
- 3-6 days in the past 12 months
- Once or twice in the past 12 months
- I did not drink 8 or more in the past 12 months
- I don't drink beer

36. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink 8 or more glasses of wine (more than a standard wine bottle) in a single day?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ 2-3 days a month
- ☐ About once a month
- ☐ 7-11 days in the past 12 months
- ☐ 3-6 days in the past 12 months
- ☐ Once or twice in the past 12 months
- ☐ I did not drink 8 or more in the past 12 months
- ☐ I don't drink wine

37. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink 8 or more drinks of liquor (a half-pint or more) in a single day?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ 2-3 days a month
- ☐ About once a month
- ☐ 7-11 days in the past 12 months
- ☐ 3-6 days in the past 12 months
- ☐ Once or twice in the past 12 months
- ☐ I did not drink 8 or more in the past 12 months
- ☐ I don't drink liquor

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 38.

38. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink enough alcohol to feel drunk?

- ☐ Every day or nearly every day
- ☐ 3-4 times a week
- ☐ Once or twice a week
- ☐ 1-3 times a month
- ☐ 7-11 times in the past 12 months
- ☐ 3-6 times in the past 12 months
- ☐ Once or twice in the past 12 months
- ☐ I did not drink enough alcohol to feel drunk in the past 12 months
- ☐ I don't drink

39. If you drank enough alcohol to feel drunk in the past 12 months, how many drinks did it take for you to feel drunk?

- ☐ I did not drink alcohol in the past 12 months
- ☐ I did not drink enough alcohol in the past 12 months to feel drunk

Drinks to Feel Drunk

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9

Starting with the left box, enter the number of drinks in the boxes. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

Now think about your use of beer, wine, or liquor over the past 12 months – that is, since this time last year. The term "workday," as used in this questionnaire, refers to days when you worked at your duty station or were on quick-response (30 minutes or less) call.

40. Please indicate on how many workdays in the past 12 months these things ever happened to you.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF WORKDAYS IN PAST 12 MONTHS				
	3 or More	2	1	0	I Don't Drink
a. I was hurt in an on-the-job accident because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I was late for work or left work early because of drinking, a hangover, or an illness caused by drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I did not come to work at all because of a hangover, an illness, or a personal accident caused by drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I worked below my normal level of performance because of drinking, a hangover, or an illness caused by drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I was drunk while working.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I was called in during off-duty hours and reported to work feeling drunk.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

41. For each question below, please indicate if you have experienced the following because of drinking.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	No	Yes, But Not in the Last Year	Yes, During the Past Year
a. Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	☐	☐	☐
b. Has a relative or friend or a doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?	☐	☐	☐

42. Here are some statements about things that happen to people while or after drinking, or because of using alcohol. How many times in the past 12 months did each of the following happen to you?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF TIMES IN PAST 12 MONTHS				
	3 or More	2	1	0	I Don't Drink
a. I didn't get promoted because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I got a lower score on my efficiency report or performance rating because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I had an illness connected with my drinking that kept me from duty for a week or longer.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I received UCMJ punishment (e.g., Court Martial, Article 15, Captain's Mast, Office Hours, Letter of Reprimand, etc.) because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I drove a car or other vehicle when I had too much to drink.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. I rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had too much to drink.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. I drove or rode in a boat, canoe, or other watercraft when I had too much to drink.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. I operated power tools or machinery when I had too much to drink.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. I was arrested for a drinking incident not related to driving.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. I spent time in jail, stockade, or brig because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. I was hurt in an accident because of my drinking (e.g., vehicle, work, other).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. My drinking caused an accident where someone else was hurt or property was damaged.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. I got into a fight where I hit someone other than a member of my family when I was drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. My spouse or live-in fiancé/boyfriend/girlfriend threatened to leave me or left me because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
p. I was asked to leave or did leave my spouse or live-in fiancé/boyfriend/girlfriend because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

43. The statements below are about some other things that happen to people because of using alcohol. How many times in the past 12 months did each of the following happen to you?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF TIMES IN PAST 12 MONTHS				
	3 or More	2	1	0	I Don't Drink
a. I received detoxification treatment because of my drinking. (People who go through detoxification are going through withdrawal. This type of therapy occurs in a hospital or residential center, where a person stays 24 hours a day, but can also occur in an outpatient setting.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I had trouble on the job because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I had trouble with the police (civilian or military) because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I found it harder to handle my problems because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I had to have emergency medical help because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I was hospitalized because of my drinking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

44. The following list includes some of the reasons people give for drinking beer, wine, or liquor. Please tell us how important each reason is to you, for your drinking.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important	I Don't Drink
a. As a way to celebrate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. To relax	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. To be sociable	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Because it helps you enjoy a party	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. To fit in with people you like	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Because you feel more self-confident and sure of yourself	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. So you won't feel left out	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Because it makes social gatherings more fun	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. To forget about your problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. To cheer up when you're in a bad mood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Because your friends pressure you to drink	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. So that others won't kid/tease you about not drinking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. I like to drink/I enjoy drinking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

45. The following list includes some of the reasons people give for limiting how much they drink. Please tell us how important each reason is to you for limiting (or being careful about) your drinking.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important	I Don't Drink
a. It is bad for my health.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. It costs too much.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. My family/friends get upset.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. It might interfere with my military career.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. It goes against my basic values or beliefs.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I'm afraid of becoming an alcoholic.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. It makes me do things I'm sorry for later.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. It can make me feel sick.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. It can get me in trouble with police.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. It leads to losing control over my life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

46. How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?

- ☐ Four or more times a week
- ☐ Two to three times a week
- ☐ Two to four times a month
- ☐ Monthly or less
- ☐ Never

47. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?

- ☐ 10 or more
- ☐ 7 to 9
- ☐ 5 or 6
- ☐ 3 or 4
- ☐ 1 or 2
- ☐ I don't drink

48. For each question below, please indicate how often you do the following.

(Mark an answer for <u>each</u> question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Never	Less Than Monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or Almost Daily
a. How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. How often during the past year have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. How often during the past year have you failed to do what was normally expected of you because of drinking?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. How often during the past year have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. How often during the past year have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. How often during the past year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you have been drinking?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The word "installation," as used in this questionnaire, refers to your post, camp, base, station, or other geographic duty location. For Navy and Marine personnel assigned to ships, the word "installation" refers to your ship and the support facilities that are available to the ship's company when you are at your home port.

49. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(Mark an answer for <u>each</u> question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know or No Opinion
a. It's hard to "fit in" in my command if you don't drink.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Drinking is part of being in my unit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Drinking is part of being in the military.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Drinking is just about the only recreation available at this installation.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. At parties or social functions at this installation, everyone is encouraged to drink.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. At parties or social functions at this installation, nonalcoholic beverages are always available.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Leadership is tolerant of off-duty alcohol intoxication or drunkenness.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Drinking to the point of losing control is acceptable.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Others in my pay grade at this installation believe drinking to the point of losing control is acceptable.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

50. About how old were you when you first began to use alcohol once a month or more often?

☐ I have never used alcohol at least once a month.

YEARS

Starting with the left box, enter the age you first began using alcohol once a month or more often in the boxes. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

51. How is your drinking now compared to your drinking prior to entering the military? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ I drink more now
- ☐ I drink about the same
- ☐ I drink less now
- ☐ I started drinking since entering the military
- ☐ I stopped drinking altogether
- ☐ I don't drink

52. Do any of your supervisors drink alcohol?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

Now we would like to ask some questions about cigarettes and other tobacco products.

53. How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes regularly? (Smoking regularly means smoking at least one cigarette a day for 30 days or longer.)

☐ I have never smoked at least one cigarette a day for 30 days or longer.

YEARS

Starting with the left box, enter the age you started smoking regularly. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

54. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? (That would be 5 or more packs in your entire life.)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

55. Have you started smoking cigarettes since joining the military?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, I started smoking cigarettes before joining the military
- ☐ I never smoked cigarettes

56. When was the last time you smoked a cigarette?

- ☐ Today
- ☐ During the past 30 days
- ☐ 1-3 months ago
- ☐ 4-6 months ago
- ☐ 7-12 months ago
- ☐ 1-3 years ago
- ☐ More than 3 years ago
- ☐ I never smoked cigarettes

57. What is your best estimate of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigarette during the past 30 days?

- ☐ All 30 days
- ☐ 20 to 29 days
- ☐ 10 to 19 days
- ☐ 6 to 9 days
- ☐ 3 to 5 days
- ☐ 1 or 2 days
- ☐ I did not smoke any cigarettes in the past 30 days
- ☐ I never smoked cigarettes

58. Think about the past 30 days. How many cigarettes did you usually smoke on a typical day?

- ☐ More than 35 cigarettes (about 2 packs or more a day)
- ☐ 26-35 cigarettes (about 1½ packs a day)
- ☐ 16-25 cigarettes (about 1 pack a day)
- ☐ 6-15 cigarettes (about ½ pack a day)
- ☐ 2-5 cigarettes a day
- ☐ 1 cigarette a day
- ☐ Less than 1 cigarette a day, on the average
- ☐ I did not smoke any cigarettes in the past 30 days
- ☐ I never smoked cigarettes

59. During the past 12 months, did you make a serious attempt to stop smoking cigarettes; that is, did you go for a period of time without smoking?

- ☐ Yes, I did not smoke for 24 hours
- ☐ Yes, I did not smoke for at least a week
- ☐ No
- ☐ I didn't smoke cigarettes in the past 12 months
- ☐ I never smoked cigarettes

60. Are you seriously intending to quit smoking?

- ☐ Yes, in the next 30 days
- ☐ Yes, in the next 6 months
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

61. How soon after you wake up do you smoke your <u>first</u> cigarette?

- ☐ After 60 minutes
- ☐ 31-60 minutes
- ☐ 6-30 minutes
- ☐ Within 5 minutes
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

62. Do you smoke more frequently during the first hours after awakening than during the rest of the day?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

63. Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in places where it is forbidden (e.g., in church, in cinema, etc.)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 64.

64. Which cigarette would you hate most to give up?

- ☐ First one in the morning
- ☐ One later in the morning
- ☐ One at midday
- ☐ One in the afternoon
- ☐ One at the end of the duty day
- ☐ One in the evening
- ☐ One late at night
- ☐ One before bedtime
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

65. How many cigarettes per day do you smoke?

- ☐ 31 or more
- ☐ 21 to 30
- ☐ 11 to 20
- ☐ 10 or less
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

66. Do you smoke even if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't smoke cigarettes

67. Do <u>any</u> of your supervisors smoke cigarettes?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

68. The following list includes reasons that people sometimes give for why they <u>started</u> smoking cigarettes <u>regularly</u>. If you have ever smoked cigarettes <u>regularly</u>, please tell us how important each reason was for you <u>starting</u> to smoke.

(Mark an answer for <u>each</u> question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important	I Never Smoked Regularly
a. To fit in with my friends	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. To fit in with my military unit	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. To rebel against my parents or others in authority	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. To look "cool" or be "cool"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. To help relieve stress	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. To help me relax or calm down	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. To relieve boredom	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. So I wouldn't want to eat as much	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. To look or feel like an adult	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Because most people in my family smoked cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. To prove I could handle it	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. To be like someone I admired	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. To show I was tough	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. To avoid gaining weight	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. To help keep me awake or alert	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

69. When was the last time you used chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco?

- ☐ During the past 30 days
- ☐ More than 1 month ago but within the past 6 months
- ☐ More than 6 months ago but within the past year
- ☐ More than 1 year ago but within the past 2 years
- ☐ More than 2 years ago
- ☐ I never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco

70. Have you started using chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco since joining the military?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, I started using chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco before joining the military
- ☐ I never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco

71. During the past 12 months, how often on the average have you used chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ 2-3 days a month
- ☐ About once a month
- ☐ Less than once a month
- ☐ I have not used chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco in the past 12 months
- ☐ I never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or other smokeless tobacco

72. During the past 12 months, did you make a serious attempt to stop using chewing tobacco, snuff, or smokeless tobacco; that is, did you go for a period of time without using it?

- ☐ Yes, I did not use for 24 hours
- ☐ Yes, I did not use for at least a week
- ☐ No
- ☐ I didn't use chewing tobacco, snuff, or smokeless tobacco in the past 12 months
- ☐ I never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or smokeless tobacco

73. Are you seriously intending to quit using chewing tobacco, snuff, or smokeless tobacco?

- ☐ Yes, in the next 30 days
- ☐ Yes, in the next 6 months
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't use chewing tobacco, snuff, or smokeless tobacco

74. Do any of your supervisors use smokeless tobacco?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

75. During the past 12 months, how often on the average have you smoked cigars?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ About once a month
- ☐ Less than once a month
- ☐ I have not used cigars in the past 12 months
- ☐ I never smoked cigars

76. Do any of your supervisors smoke cigars?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

77. During the past 12 months, how often on the average have you smoked a pipe?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ About once a month
- ☐ Less than once a month
- ☐ I have not used a pipe in the past 12 months
- ☐ I never smoked pipes

78. Do any of your supervisors smoke a pipe?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

79. If tobacco prices were the same on the installation as off the installation, I would use tobacco products less often.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ I don't know/no opinion
- ☐ I don't use tobacco products

80. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	I Don't Know or No Opinion
a. The number of places to buy cigarettes at this installation makes it easy to smoke.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Most of my friends in the military smoke.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Smoking is part of being in the military.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. My spouse, live-in fiancé, boyfriend or girlfriend, or the person I date disapproves of my smoking (or would disapprove if I did smoke).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I don't like being around people when they're smoking.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Use of tobacco is against my basic values or beliefs.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. The leadership in my unit uses tobacco products.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The next set of questions asks about the use of drugs. Below we list some drugs, along with their most common names.

81. When did you last use each type of drug listed below?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	LAST USED THIS TYPE OF DRUG: 1-30 Days Ago	1-12 Months Ago	More Than 1 Year Ago	I Have Never Used
a. Marijuana or hashish (such as “pot,” THC, “weed”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Cocaine (including crack)	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. LSD (such as “acid”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. PCP (such as “angel dust”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. MDMA (such as “Ecstasy”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Other hallucinogens (such as peyote, mescaline, psilocybin)	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Methamphetamine (such as “ice,” “crystal meth,” “speed,” “crank”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Heroin (such as “Smack”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. GHB/GBL (such as “Liquid X,” “Gamma 10”)	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Inhalants (such as aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, “whippets”)	☐	☐	☐	☐

82. On the average, how often in the past 12 months have you used each of the following drugs?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF DAYS USED THIS TYPE OF DRUG IN PAST 12 MONTHS							
	52 Days or More	25-51 Days	12-24 Days	6-11 Days	3-5 Days	1-2 Days	0 Days	I Have Never Used
a. Marijuana or hashish (such as "pot," THC, "weed")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Cocaine (including crack)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. LSD (such as "acid")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. PCP (such as "angel dust")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. MDMA (such as "Ecstasy")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Other hallucinogens (such as peyote, mescaline, psilocybin)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Methamphetamine (such as "ice," "crystal meth," "speed," "crank")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Heroin (such as "Smack")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. GHB/GBL (such as "Liquid X," "Gamma 10")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Inhalants (such as aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, "whippets")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

83. During the past 30 days, on about how many days did you use each of the following drugs?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF DAYS USED THIS TYPE OF DRUG IN PAST 30 DAYS				
	11 or More Days	4-10 Days	1-3 Days	0 Days	I Have Never Used
a. Marijuana or hashish (such as "pot," THC, "weed")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Cocaine (including crack)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. LSD (such as "acid")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. PCP (such as "angel dust")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. MDMA (such as "Ecstasy")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Other hallucinogens (such as peyote, mescaline, psilocybin)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Methamphetamine (such as "ice," "crystal meth," "speed," "crank")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Heroin (such as "Smack")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. GHB/GBL (such as "Liquid X," "Gamma 10")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Inhalants (such as aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, "whippets")	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

84. How is your use of drugs now compared with your use prior to entering the military?

- ☐ I use more now
- ☐ I use about the same
- ☐ I use less now
- ☐ I quit using altogether
- ☐ I don't use drugs

85. When did you last use marijuana laced with PCP? This combination is commonly referred to as "Boat" or "Love Boat."

- ☐ 1-30 days ago
- ☐ 1-12 months ago
- ☐ More than 1 year ago
- ☐ I have never used

Now we have some questions about drugs that people are supposed to take only if they have a prescription from a doctor. We are only interested in your use of the drugs for *non-medical* purposes. *Non-medical* means any use of these drugs taken:

- **on your own without a doctor's prescription,**
- **in greater amounts or more often than the drug was prescribed, or**
- **for reasons such as to get "high," or for "thrills" or "kicks."**

We are NOT interested in your use of "over-the-counter" drugs such as Tylenol, Advil, NoDoz, Nytol, or Unisom that can be bought in drug stores or grocery stores in the United States without a doctor's prescription.

Below we list examples of prescription drugs that may be taken for non-medical purposes.

DRUG TYPES	EXAMPLES
Stimulants Other than Methamphetamine	Amphetamines, Adderall, Dextroamphetamine, Dexedrine, Dextrostat, Didrex, Ritalin, Methylphenidate, Concerta, Focalin, prescription diet pills, Adipex-P, Phentermine, Tenuate
Tranquilizers or Muscle Relaxers	Ativan or Lorazepam, Klonopin or Clonazepam, Valium or Diazepam, Xanax or Alprazolam, Librium, Rohypnol ("rufies," R-2, Mexican Valium), Vistaril, BuSpar, Flexeril, Soma, Skelaxin
Sedatives or Barbiturates	Ambien, Lunesta, Dalmane, Halcion, Amobarbital, Amytal, Butisol, Butabarbital, Butalbital, Luminal, Nembutal, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital, Seconal, Methaqualone, Quaalude, Sopor
Pain Relievers	Oxycodone, OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Hydrocodone, Vicodin, Lorcet, Lortab, Tussionex, Darvon, Darvocet, Propoxyphene, Codeine, Tylenol with Codeine, Cough Syrups with Codeine, Tramadol, Ultram, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, Morphine, Phenaphen, Fentanyl
Anabolic Steroids	Deca Durabolin, Testosterone, Methyltestosterone, Nandrolone, or other drugs taken to improve or enhance physical strength/performance
Erectile Dysfunction (ED) Drugs	Cialis, Levitra, Viagra

86. When did you last use each type of prescription drug listed below for *non-medical* reasons?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.) (See box above for examples of types of drugs.)

	LAST USED THIS TYPE OF DRUG			
	1-30 Days Ago	1-12 Months Ago	More Than 1 Year Ago	I Have Never Used
a. Stimulants other than methamphetamine	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Tranquilizers or muscle relaxers	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Sedatives or barbiturates	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Pain relievers	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Erectile dysfunction (ED) drugs	☐	☐	☐	☐

87. On the average, how often in the past 12 months have you used each of the following prescription drugs for *non-medical* reasons?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.) (See box above for examples of types of drugs.)

	NUMBER OF DAYS USED THIS TYPE OF DRUG IN PAST 12 MONTHS							
	52 Days or More	25-51 Days	12-24 Days	6-11 Days	3-5 Days	1-2 Days	0 Days	I Have Never Used
a. Stimulants other than methamphetamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Tranquilizers or muscle relaxers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Sedatives or barbiturates	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Pain relievers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Erectile dysfunction (ED) drugs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

88. During the past 30 days, on about how many days did you use each of the following prescription drugs for *non-medical reasons*?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.) (See box on previous page for examples of types of drugs.)

	NUMBER OF DAYS USED THIS TYPE OF DRUG IN PAST 30 DAYS				
	11 or More Days	4-10 Days	1-3 Days	0 Days	I Have Never Used
a. Stimulants other than methamphetamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Tranquilizers or muscle relaxers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Sedatives or barbiturates	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Pain relievers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Erectile dysfunction (ED) drugs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

89. How is your use of prescription drugs for *non-medical* reasons now compared with your use prior to entering the military?

- ☐ I use more now
- ☐ I use about the same
- ☐ I use less now
- ☐ I quit using altogether
- ☐ I don't use drugs prescription drugs for *non-medical* purposes

90. Have you been prescribed medication for depression, anxiety, or sleeping problems by a doctor or other health professional?

- ☐ Yes, in the past 30 days
- ☐ Yes, in the past 12 months, but not in the past 30 days
- ☐ Yes, more than 12 months ago
- ☐ No

91. Have you been prescribed medication to relieve pain or discomfort by a doctor or other health professional?

- ☐ Yes, in the past 30 days
- ☐ Yes, in the past 12 months, but not in the past 30 days
- ☐ Yes, more than 12 months ago
- ☐ No

For the next three questions, we have defined a "random, unannounced drug test" as a drug test that you were not supposed to know about ahead of time.

92. When was the last time you had to give a urine sample for a random, unannounced drug test?

- ☐ In the past 30 days
- ☐ 5-7 weeks ago
- ☐ 2-6 months ago
- ☐ 7-12 months ago
- ☐ 13 months to 3 years ago
- ☐ More than 3 years ago
- ☐ I have never given a urine sample for a random, unannounced drug test

93. Think about the last time you had to give a urine sample for a random, unannounced drug test. How easy was it for you to predict that you were going to be tested?

- ☐ Very easy to predict
- ☐ Somewhat easy to predict
- ☐ Not very easy to predict
- ☐ Not at all easy to predict
- ☐ I have never given a urine sample for a random, unannounced drug test

94. If the military stopped random, unannounced drug testing, how likely do you think you would be to use drugs?

- ☐ Very likely
- ☐ Somewhat likely
- ☐ Not very likely
- ☐ Not at all likely
- ☐ I definitely wouldn't use drugs

The next set of questions asks about your use of seatbelts, helmets, hearing protection, and injuries you may have sustained.

95. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Never
- ☐ I don't drive or ride in a car

96. In the past 12 months, how many times did you drive or ride on a motorcycle?

- ☐ 40 or more times
- ☐ 21-39 times
- ☐ 11-20 times
- ☐ 1-10 times
- ☐ I didn't drive or ride on a motorcycle in the past 12 months

97. In the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet when you drove or rode on a motorcycle?

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Never
- ☐ I didn't drive or ride on a motorcycle in the past 12 months

98. In the past 12 months, how often did you wear hearing protection when you fired a weapon?

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Never
- ☐ I did not fire a weapon in the past 12 months

99. In the past 12 months, how often did you wear hearing protection when exposed to loud noise other than a weapon firing?

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Never
- ☐ I was not exposed to loud noise in the past 12 months

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 100.

100. In the past 12 months, did you have any overnight hospital stays for treatment of an unintentional (accidental or overuse) injury?

- ☐ Yes, due to a car or motorcycle accident
- ☐ Yes, due to another cause
- ☐ No

101. In the past 12 months, which of the following best describes the circumstances in which you sought medical care for an injury that was caused by falling (on-duty or off-duty)? (Mark only one answer.)

- ☐ Fell from stairs or ladder
- ☐ Fell from or off a vehicle
- ☐ Fell into a hole or other opening in the ground
- ☐ Fell from one level to another (not involving a hole, stairs, ladder, or vehicle)
- ☐ Fell during sports or physical training (includes running)
- ☐ Fell on the same level from slipping, tripping, or stumbling (not in sports or recreation)
- ☐ Fell on the same level from collision, pushing, or shoving by or with another person (not in sports or recreation)
- ☐ Other fall, not described by any of the above circumstances
- ☐ I did not seek medical care for an injury caused by falling during the past 12 months

The next questions deal with physical activity, work experiences, and family life.

102. During the past 30 days, how often did you engage in each of the following kinds of physical activity?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF DAYS IN PAST 30 DAYS					Not at All in the Past 30 Days
	About Every Day	5–6 Days a Week	3–4 Days a Week	1–2 Days a Week	Less Than 1 Day a Week	
a. **Moderate Physical Activity**—Examples of moderate physical activity include walking briskly, mowing the lawn, dancing, swimming, or bicycling on level terrain. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. **Vigorous Physical Activity**—Examples of vigorous physical activity include jogging, mowing the lawn with a nonmotorized push mower, chopping wood, participating in high impact aerobic dancing, swimming continuous laps, or bicycling uphill. A person should find it difficult to carry on a conversation during the activity.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

103. During the past 30 days, how long did you usually engage in each of the following kinds of physical activities?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	60 or More Minutes	30 to 59 Minutes	20 to 29 Minutes	Less Than 20 Minutes	Never in the Past Month
a. **Moderate Physical Activity**—Examples of moderate physical activity include walking briskly, mowing the lawn, dancing, swimming, or bicycling on level terrain. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. **Vigorous Physical Activity**—Examples of vigorous physical activity include jogging, mowing the lawn with a nonmotorized push mower, chopping wood, participating in high impact aerobic dancing, swimming continuous laps, or bicycling uphill. A person should find it difficult to carry on a conversation during the activity.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

104. The statements below are about how your military work or job may affect your home or family/personal life. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Stongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. The demands of my military work interfere with my home and family/personal life.	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. The amount of time my military job takes up makes it difficult to fulfill family/personal responsibilities.	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Things I want to do at home do not get done because of the demands my military job puts on me.	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. My military job produces strain that makes it difficult to fulfill family/personal duties.	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Due to military work-related duties, I have to make changes to my plans for family/personal activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐

105. The statements below are about how your home or family/personal life may affect your military work or job. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Stongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. The demands of my family or spouse/partner interfere with military work-related activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I have to put off doing things at my military work because of demands on my time at home.	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Things I want to do at my military work do not get done because of the demands of my family or spouse/partner or personal life.	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. My home/personal life interferes with my responsibilities at my military work such as getting to work on time, accomplishing daily tasks, and working overtime.	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Family/personal-related strain interferes with my ability to perform military job-related duties.	☐	☐	☐	☐

106. Please indicate on how many work days in the past 12 months these things ever happened to you.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	NUMBER OF WORK DAYS IN PAST 12 MONTHS							
	More Than 20	12–20	7–11	4–6	3	2	1	None
a. I was late for work by 30 minutes or more.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I left work early for a reason other than an errand or early holiday leave.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I was hurt in an on-the-job accident.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I worked below my normal level of performance.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I did not come to work at all because of an illness or a personal accident.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The next set of questions asks about stress and other feelings.

107. During the past 30 days, how often did poor physical health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as work or recreation?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- ☐ Once in the past 30 days
- ☐ Not at all in the past 30 days

108. During the past 30 days, how often did poor mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as work or recreation?

- ☐ About every day
- ☐ 5-6 days a week
- ☐ 3-4 days a week
- ☐ 1-2 days a week
- ☐ 2-3 days in the past 30 days
- ☐ Once in the past 30 days
- ☐ Never in the past 30 days

109. During the past 12 months, how much stress did you experience at work or while carrying out your military duties?

- ☐ A lot
- ☐ Some
- ☐ A little
- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Had no stress at work in the past 12 months

110. During the past 12 months, how much did stress at work interfere with your ability to perform your military job?

- ☐ A lot
- ☐ Some
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Had no stress at work in the past 12 months

111. During the past 12 months, how much stress did you experience in your family life or in a relationship with your spouse, live-in fiancé, boyfriend or girlfriend, or the person you date seriously?

- ☐ A lot
- ☐ Some
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Had no stress in my family life in the past 12 months

112. During the past 12 months, how much did stress in your family life interfere with your ability to perform your military job?

- ☐ A lot
- ☐ Some
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Had no stress in my family life in the past 12 months

113. During the past 12 months, how much stress did you experience from each of the following?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)

	A Lot	Some	A Little	None at All
a. Being deployed at sea, in the field, or on a remote (include combat-related experiences)	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Having to undergo a permanent change of station (PCS)	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Problems in my relationships with the people I work with	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Problems in my relationship with my immediate supervisor(s)	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Concern about my performance rating	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Increases in my workload	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Decreases in my workload	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Conflicts between my military and home or family/personal responsibilities	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Insufficient training	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Being away from my family	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Being away from my friends	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. Having a baby	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. Finding childcare/daycare	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. Death in the family	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. Divorce or breakup	☐	☐	☐	☐
p. Infidelity or unfaithfulness by you or your spouse, fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend	☐	☐	☐	☐
q. Problems with money	☐	☐	☐	☐
r. Problems with housing	☐	☐	☐	☐
s. Health problems that I had	☐	☐	☐	☐
t. Health problems that my family members had	☐	☐	☐	☐
u. Behavior problems with one or more of my children	☐	☐	☐	☐
v. Unexpected events or other major problems (e.g., hurricane, flood, home robbery)	☐	☐	☐	☐

114. When you feel pressured, stressed, depressed, or anxious, how often do you engage in each of the following activities?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)

	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
a. Talk to a friend or family member	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Light up a cigarette	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Have a drink	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Say a prayer	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Exercise or play sports	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Engage in a hobby	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Get something to eat	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Smoke marijuana or use other illegal drugs	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Think of a plan to solve the problem	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Think about hurting myself or killing myself	☐	☐	☐	☐

115. Below is a list of ways you might have felt or behaved. Please indicate how often you felt this way during the past week.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Most or All of the Time (5–7 Days)	Occasionally or a Moderate Amount of Time (3–4 Days)	Some or a Little of the Time (1–2 Days)	Rarely or None of the Time (Less Than 1 Day)
a. I was bothered by things that usually don't bother me.	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing.	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I felt depressed.	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I felt like everything I did was an effort.	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. I felt hopeful about the future.	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I felt fearful.	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. My sleep was restless.	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. I was happy.	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. I felt lonely.	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. I could not "get going."	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. I enjoyed life.	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. I had crying spells.	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. I felt sad.	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. I felt that people disliked me.	☐	☐	☐	☐

116. During the past 30 days, how often have you been bothered by the following?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	More Than Half of the Days	Several Days	Not at All
a. Feeling nervous, anxious, on edge, or worrying a lot about different things	☐	☐	☐
b. Getting tired very easily	☐	☐	☐
c. Muscle tension, aches, or soreness	☐	☐	☐
d. Trouble falling asleep or staying asleep	☐	☐	☐
e. Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading a book or watching TV	☐	☐	☐
f. Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	☐	☐	☐
g. Feeling restless so that it is hard to sit still	☐	☐	☐

117. In the past 12 months, have you had 2 weeks or more during which you felt sad, blue, or depressed, or lost pleasure in things that you usually cared about or enjoyed?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

118. Have you had 2 or more years in a row in your entire life when you felt depressed or sad most days, even if you felt okay sometimes?

- ☐ Yes → **If yes, have you felt depressed or sad much of the time in the past 12 months?**
  - ☐ Yes
  - ☐ No
- ☐ No

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 119.

119. Have you seriously considered suicide?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

120. If you have ever seriously considered suicide, when did this occur? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ I have never seriously considered suicide
- ☐ Within the past year
- ☐ Since joining the military
- ☐ Before joining the military
- ☐ Within 6 months of leaving for deployment
- ☐ During a deployment
- ☐ Within 6 months of returning from a deployment

121. Have you ever attempted suicide?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

122. If you have ever attempted suicide, when did this occur? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ I have never attempted suicide
- ☐ Within the past year
- ☐ Since joining the military
- ☐ Before joining the military
- ☐ Within 6 months of leaving for deployment
- ☐ During a deployment
- ☐ Within 6 months of returning from a deployment

If you are having any suicidal thoughts, please seek help immediately. We encourage you to contact your unit's chaplain or a mental health professional. If you are in the United States, you also could contact the counseling hotline: 1-800-784-2433 (1-800-SUICIDE: an anonymous, civilian hotline)

123. Most people have periods when they are not at their best emotionally. Think of one month in the past 12 months when you were the most depressed, anxious, or emotionally stressed. If there was no month like this, think of a typical month. During that month, how often did you feel

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	All of the Time	Most of the Time	Some of the Time	A Little of the Time	None of the Time
a. Nervous	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Hopeless	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Restless or fidgety	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. So sad or depressed that nothing could cheer you up	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. That everything was an effort	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Down on yourself, no good, or worthless	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

124. The following questions ask about events that may be extraordinarily stressful or disturbing for almost everyone. Please indicate at what ages you experienced any of the following.

(Mark one or more answers for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	MARK ALL THAT APPLY: Before 18 Years of Age	MARK ALL THAT APPLY: Between Age 18 and Entering the Military	MARK ALL THAT APPLY: Since Entering the Military	Does Not Apply/This Never Happened to Me
a. Were you ever physically punished or beaten by a parent, caretaker, or teacher so that: you were very frightened; or you thought you would be injured; or you received bruises, cuts, welts, lumps, or other injuries?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Not including any punishments or beatings you already reported above, have you ever been attacked, beaten, or mugged by anyone, including friends, family members, or strangers?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Has anyone ever made or pressured you into having some type of unwanted sexual contact? By sexual contact we mean any contact between someone else and your private parts or between you and someone else's private parts.	☐	☐	☐	☐

125. Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in response to stressful experiences. Please indicate how much you have been bothered by each problem in the past month.

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Extremely	Quite a Bit	Moderately	A Little Bit	Not at All
a. Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of a stressful experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Repeated, disturbing dreams of a stressful experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Suddenly acting or feeling as if a stressful experience were happening again (as if you were reliving it)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Feeling very upset when something reminded you of a stressful experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Having physical reactions (e.g., heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating) when something reminded you of a stressful experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Avoiding thinking about or talking about a stressful experience or avoiding having feelings related to it	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Avoiding activities or situations because they reminded you of a stressful experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Trouble remembering important parts of a stressful experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Loss of interest in activities you used to enjoy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Feeling distant or cut off from other people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. Feeling as if your future somehow will be cut short	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. Trouble falling or staying asleep	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. Having difficulty concentrating	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
p. Being “superalert” or watchful or on guard	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
q. Feeling jumpy or easily startled	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

For these next questions, “mental health professional” refers to a psychologist, psychiatrist, clinical social worker, or other mental health counselor.

126. At any time in the past 12 months, did you feel you needed counseling or therapy from a mental health professional (either military or civilian)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

127. In the past 12 months, did you receive counseling or therapy for mental health or substance abuse from the following?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Yes	No
a. Mental health professional at a military facility (e.g., psychologist, psychiatrist, clinical social worker, or other mental health counselor)	☐	☐
b. General medical doctor at a military facility	☐	☐
c. General medical doctor at a civilian facility	☐	☐
d. Military chaplain	☐	☐
e. Civilian pastor, rabbi, or other pastoral counselor	☐	☐
f. Civilian mental health professional (e.g., psychologist, psychiatrist, clinical social worker, or other mental health counselor)	☐	☐
g. Self-help group (AA, NA)	☐	☐

128. For what concerns did you seek counseling or therapy in the past 12 months? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ Depression
- ☐ Anxiety
- ☐ Family problems
- ☐ Substance use problems
- ☐ Anger management
- ☐ Stress management
- ☐ Other
- ☐ I did not seek help from a mental health professional in the past 12 months

129. Do you think it would damage a person's military career to seek counseling or therapy through the military, regardless of the reason for seeking counseling?

- ☐ It definitely would damage a person's career
- ☐ It probably would damage a person's career
- ☐ It probably would NOT damage a person's career
- ☐ It definitely would NOT damage a person's career

The next set of questions asks about your religious or spiritual practices.

130. During the past 12 months, how many times did you attend religious/spiritual services? (Please do not include special occasions, such as weddings, christenings, funerals, or other special events in your answer.)

- ☐ More than 52 times
- ☐ 25-52 times
- ☐ 6-24 times
- ☐ 3-5 times
- ☐ 1-2 times
- ☐ 0 times

131. My religious/spiritual beliefs are a very important part of my life.

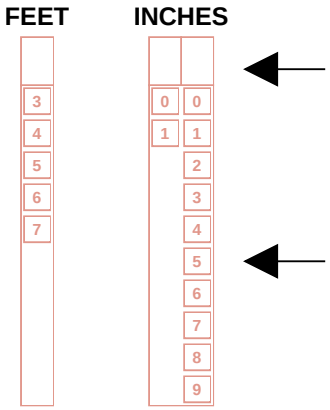
- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

132. My religious/spiritual beliefs influence how I make decisions in my life.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

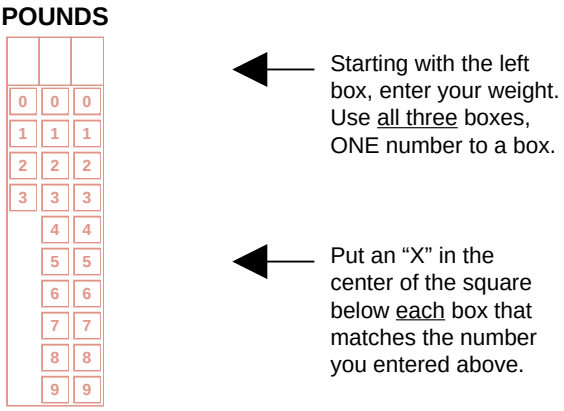
The next set of questions refers to your height, weight, eating habits, and general health.

133. About how tall are you without shoes on?



134. How much do you weigh without shoes on?

(WOMEN: If you are currently pregnant, please enter your typical weight before you became pregnant.)



135. Are you currently enrolled in a mandatory weight control/management program?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

136. Do you have difficulty meeting your service weight and/or body fat standard?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

137. Did you have to lose weight to join the military?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

138. If you gained weight in the past year, how much weight did you gain?

- ☐ I did not gain weight in the past year
- ☐ 10 or more pounds
- ☐ 6 to 9 pounds
- ☐ 3 to 5 pounds
- ☐ 1 to 2 pounds

139. If you gained weight in the past year, did any of the following trigger the weight gain? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ I did not gain weight in the past year
- ☐ A medical profile (required reduction in physical activity as a result of injury or medical problem)
- ☐ Return home from deployment
- ☐ Reassignment (PCS)
- ☐ Marriage
- ☐ Divorce
- ☐ Quit smoking
- ☐ Child birth/pregnancy
- ☐ Stress
- ☐ Death of family member or friend
- ☐ Increased muscle mass
- ☐ Other

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 140.

140. Did you pass your most recent physical fitness test?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I have not yet had a physical fitness test since joining the military
- ☐ I was exempt from my last physical fitness test

141. During the past 30 days, about how often did you drink a sports drink or an energy drink (such as Red Bull, Monster, etc.)?

- ☐ 3 or more times a day
- ☐ 1-2 times a day
- ☐ 3-4 times a week
- ☐ 1-2 times a week
- ☐ 2-3 times in the past 30 days
- ☐ Once in the past 30 days
- ☐ I didn't drink any sports drinks or energy drinks in the past 30 days

142. Did you eat any of the following at least twice during the past week?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

	Ate at Home or Ate Food Brought from Home	Ate in a Military Dining Facility or Take Out from a Military Dining Facility	Ate in a Restaurant or Restaurant Take Out
a. Breakfast	☐	☐	☐
b. Lunch	☐	☐	☐
c. Dinner	☐	☐	☐

143. In an average week, how often do you eat the following foods? (Note: Only a few examples of each category are listed to remind you of the types of foods—many more are possible.)

NUMBER OF TIMES IN AVERAGE WEEK

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	3 or More Times per Day	2 Times per Day	1 Time per Day	3 to 6 Times per Week	1 or 2 Times per Week	Rarely or Never
a. FRUIT: fresh, frozen, canned or dried, or 100% fruit juices	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. VEGETABLES: fresh, frozen, canned, cooked or raw: dark green vegetables (broccoli, spinach, most greens), orange vegetables (carrots, sweet potatoes, winter squash, pumpkin), legumes (dry beans, chick peas, tofu), starchy vegetables (corn, white potatoes, green peas), and other (tomatoes, cabbage, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onions, peppers, green beans, cauliflower, mushrooms, summer squash, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. WHOLE GRAINS: rye, whole wheat, or heavily seeded bread, popcorn, brown or wild rice, whole wheat pasta or crackers, oatmeal, corn tacos	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. DAIRY: low or reduced fat milk (2%, 1%, 1/2% or skim), yogurt, cottage cheese, low fat cheese, frozen low fat yogurt, soy milk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. LEAN PROTEIN: baked or broiled chicken breasts (no skin) or fish, baked or broiled lean pork, beef and other seafood, eggs, natural peanut butter, nuts, cooked or dried beans, other legumes, tofu, turkey- or chicken-based hot dogs, sausage, ground meat, or lunch meat products.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

144. When was the last time you were told by a doctor or other health professional that you have any of the following health conditions?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)	Prior to Entering Military Service	Since Entering Military Service	I Have Never Had This Checked	I Have Never Been Told I Had a Problem	I Don't Know/ Don't Remember
a. High blood pressure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. High blood sugar	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. High cholesterol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Low HDL cholesterol (good cholesterol)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. High triglycerides (blood fat)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

145. On average, how many hours of sleep did you get each night in the past 6 months?

- ☐ 7 hours or more
- ☐ 5 or 6 hours
- ☐ 3 or 4 hours
- ☐ 2 hours or less

146. How often do you brush your teeth with fluoride toothpaste?

- ☐ Two or more times a day
- ☐ Once a day
- ☐ Several times a week, but less than once a day
- ☐ Once a week
- ☐ A few times a month or less

147. How often do you floss your teeth?

- ☐ Once a day
- ☐ A few times a week
- ☐ Once a week
- ☐ Several times a month, but less than once a week
- ☐ Less than once a month

148. Are you currently assigned to a Warrior Transition Unit, Medical Hold, Medical Holdover, or Medical Extension Status?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

The next set of questions asks about sexual behavior. By sex, we mean vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and NO ONE will link your answers with your identity.

149. The last time you had sex, did you or your sex partner use a condom?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I have never had sex

150. The last time you had sex, was the condom used ...

- ☐ To prevent pregnancy?
- ☐ To prevent disease like syphilis, gonorrhea, and HIV/AIDS?
- ☐ For both of these reasons?
- ☐ For some other reason?
- ☐ I/my sex partner did not use a condom the last time I had sex
- ☐ I have never had sex

151. For this survey, we use the term "main sexual partner" to describe someone who is your spouse, lover, or anyone else you feel committed to or have a special relationship with. The last time you had sex, was it with your main sexual partner?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I have never had sex

152. In the past 12 months, how many people have you had sex with?

- ☐ 20 or more people
- ☐ 10-19 people
- ☐ 5-9 people
- ☐ 2-4 people
- ☐ 1 person
- ☐ I did not have sex in the past 12 months

153. How many new sex partners did you have during the past 12 months? A new sex partner is someone you had sex with for the first time in the past 12 months.

- ☐ 2 or more sex partners
- ☐ 1 new sex partner
- ☐ I did not have any new sex partners in the past 12 months

154. Have you ever had a sexually transmitted disease, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, or genital herpes?

- ☐ Yes, within the past 12 months
- ☐ Yes, more than 1 year ago
- ☐ No

155. In the past 12 months, did you cause or have an unintended pregnancy?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

This next set of questions asks about issues related to your length of service and deployments.

156. As of today, how many months have you been assigned to your present permanent post, base, ship, or duty station? (*Include any extension of your present tour. Do not count previous tours at this duty station.*)

- ☐ 1 month or less
- ☐ 2-3 months
- ☐ 4-6 months
- ☐ 7-12 months
- ☐ 13-18 months
- ☐ 19-24 months
- ☐ 25-36 months
- ☐ More than 3 years

157. How many months during the past 12 months have you been away from your permanent duty station (berthed out of the area, not at home), not including medical or personal leave?

- ☐ 0 months
- ☐ 1 month
- ☐ 2 months
- ☐ 3 or 4 months
- ☐ 5 or 6 months
- ☐ 7 or 8 months
- ☐ 9 or 10 months
- ☐ 11 or 12 months

158. How long have you been on active duty? (If you had a break in service, count current time and time in previous tours, but not time during the break in service.)

For partial year periods of less than 6 months, round down to the last full year of service. For partial year periods of 6 months or more, round up to the next year.

YEARS

Starting with the left column, enter the number of years you have been on active duty. Use both boxes, ONE number to a box.

Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

The term "combat deployment," as used in this questionnaire, refers to a deployment where you received imminent danger pay (IDP) and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits. (For Air Force personnel, the term "combat deployment" also refers to a deployment in which you were away from home for at least an overnight except conferences or professional Military education.)

159. How many combat deployments (including peacekeeping missions) have you been on since September 11, 2001?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3 or 4
- ☐ 5 or 6
- ☐ 7 or more

160. In the past 12 months, approximately how many months were you away on combat deployments (including peacekeeping missions)?

- ☐ 0 months
- ☐ 1 month
- ☐ 2 months
- ☐ 3 or 4 months
- ☐ 5 or 6 months
- ☐ 7 or 8 months
- ☐ 9 or 10 months
- ☐ 11 or 12 months

The term "noncombat deployment" refers to a deployment where you did not receive IDP and/or combat zone tax exclusion benefits. For example, Unit Deployed Program, on a float not related to a mission, on exercises or training, or humanitarian/relief missions.

161. In the past 12 months, approximately how many months were you away on noncombat deployments?

- ☐ 0 months
- ☐ 1 month
- ☐ 2 months
- ☐ 3 or 4 months
- ☐ 5 or 6 months
- ☐ 7 or 8 months
- ☐ 9 or 10 months
- ☐ 11 or 12 months

162. The last time you were deployed (combat or noncombat), how much stress did you experience upon returning home?

- ☐ A great deal
- ☐ A fairly large amount
- ☐ Some/a moderate amount
- ☐ A little
- ☐ None at all
- ☐ I have never been deployed

163. Were you unable to deploy in the past 12 months?

- ☐ Yes → **If yes, why were you unable to deploy? (Mark all that apply.)**
  - ☐ I was on training/I needed additional training
  - ☐ I was on leave/TAD/TDY
  - ☐ I was pregnant
  - ☐ I needed/had dental work or dental problems
  - ☐ I needed an HIV test
  - ☐ I had a family situation
  - ☐ I had an injury
  - ☐ I had an illness or medical condition
  - ☐ I had mental health problems
  - ☐ Other
- ☐ No

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 164.

164. Thinking about all of your deployments (combat and noncombat), how long was your longest deployment?

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 12 months
- ☐ More than 12 months

165. Thinking about all of your deployments (combat and noncombat), how many times have you had each of the following experiences?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" in the box for your response.)

	NUMBER OF TIMES					I Have Never Deployed
	51+	13 to 50	4 to 12	1 to 3	0	
a. I was sent outside the wire on combat patrols, convoys, or sorties.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. I, or members of my unit, received incoming fire from small arms, artillery, rockets, or mortars.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. I, or members of my unit, encountered mines, booby traps, or IEDs (improvised explosive devices).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. I worked with landmines or other unexploded ordnances.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. My unit fired on the enemy.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. I personally fired my weapon at the enemy.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. I engaged in hand-to-hand combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. I was responsible for the death or serious injury of an enemy.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. I witnessed members of my unit or an ally unit being seriously wounded or killed.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. My unit suffered causalities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. I saw dead bodies or human remains.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. I handled, uncovered, or removed dead bodies or human remains.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. Someone I knew well was killed in combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n. I took care of injured or dying people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o. I interacted with enemy prisoners of war.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
p. I witnessed or engaged in acts of cruelty, excessive force, or acts violating rules of engagement.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
q. I was wounded in combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

166. How does your substance use during deployment (combat or noncombat) compare with your use when you are not deployed?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" on each line.)

	Use More When Deployed	Use About the Same When Deployed	Use Less When Deployed	I Don't Use	I Have Never Been Deployed
a. Alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Smokeless tobacco	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Cigars	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

167. Since your last deployment, how has your relationship with your spouse, fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend changed?

- ☐ We argue more/have more conflict
- ☐ We get along about the same
- ☐ We argue less/have less conflict/get along better
- ☐ I do not have a spouse, fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend
- ☐ I have never been deployed

168. Since your last deployment, have you divorced your spouse or separated from your fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I do not have a spouse, fiancé, boyfriend, or girlfriend
- ☐ I have never been deployed

169. In which of the following missions did you serve? (Mark all that apply.)

- ☐ Operations Desert Shield or Desert Storm (e.g., The Persian Gulf)
- ☐ Operation Just Cause (e.g., Panama)
- ☐ Operation Restore Hope (e.g., Somalia)
- ☐ Operation Uphold Democracy (e.g., Haiti)
- ☐ Operations Joint Endeavor or Joint Guard (e.g., Bosnia)
- ☐ Operation Safe Haven (e.g., Cuba)
- ☐ Operation Enduring Freedom (e.g., Afghanistan)
- ☐ Operation Iraqi Freedom (e.g., Iraq)
- ☐ Tsunami Relief (e.g., South Asia)
- ☐ Hurricane Relief (e.g., Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi)
- ☐ Other combat and/or peacekeeping mission
- ☐ Other remote
- ☐ None/Did not deploy

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 170.

170. What is the ZIP code or APO or FPO number for the post, base, ship, or other duty station where you spent most of your duty time during the past 12 months?

ZIP/APO/FPO

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

← Starting with the left box, enter the ZIP/APO/FPO number in the boxes. Use all boxes, ONE number to a box.

← Put an "X" in the center of the square below each box that matches the number you entered above.

The next set of questions asks about injuries you may have received during a deployment.

171. During your last deployment (combat or noncombat), did you experience any of the following events?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" on each line.)	Yes	No	I Have Never Been Deployed
a. Blast or explosion (IED, RPG, land mine, grenade, etc.)	☐	☐	☐
b. Vehicular accident/crash (any vehicle, including aircraft)	☐	☐	☐
c. Fragment wound above the shoulders	☐	☐	☐
d. Bullet wound above the shoulders	☐	☐	☐
e. Fall	☐	☐	☐
f. Other	☐	☐	☐

172. Did any injury you received while on your last deployment result in any of the following?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" on each line.)	Yes	No	I Have Never Been Deployed
a. Lost consciousness or got "knocked out" for less than a minute	☐	☐	☐
b. Lost consciousness or got "knocked out" for 1 to 20 minutes	☐	☐	☐
c. Lost consciousness or got "knocked out" for more than 20 minutes	☐	☐	☐
d. Felt dazed, confused, or "saw stars"	☐	☐	☐
e. Didn't remember the event	☐	☐	☐
f. Had a concussion or symptoms of a concussion (such as headache, dizziness, irritability, etc.)	☐	☐	☐
g Had a head injury	☐	☐	☐

173. Did any of the following problems begin or get worse during or after your last deployment?

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" on each line.)

	Yes	No	I Have Never Been Deployed
a. Memory problems or lapses	☒	☒	☒
b. Balance problems	☒	☒	☒
c. Dizziness	☒	☒	☒
d. Ringing in the ears	☒	☒	☒
e. Sensitivity to bright light	☒	☒	☒
f. Irritability	☒	☒	☒
g. Headaches	☒	☒	☒
h. Sleep problems	☒	☒	☒
i. Other	☒	☒	☒

174. In the past week, have you had any of the following symptoms? (Mark all that apply.)

(Mark an answer for each question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" on each line.)

	Yes	No	I Have Never Been Deployed
a. Memory problems or lapses	☒	☒	☒
b. Balance problems	☒	☒	☒
c. Dizziness	☒	☒	☒
d. Ringing in the ears	☒	☒	☒
e. Sensitivity to bright light	☒	☒	☒
f. Irritability	☒	☒	☒
g. Headaches	☒	☒	☒
h. Sleep problems	☒	☒	☒
i. Other	☒	☒	☒

This next group of questions is about your job satisfaction and military job.

175. During the past 30 days, how much of the time did you work in jobs outside your current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC?

- ☒ All of the time
- ☒ Most of the time
- ☒ About half of the time
- ☒ Some but less than half of the time
- ☒ None of the time

176. All in all, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current primary MOS/PS/Rating/Designator/AFSC?

- ☒ Very satisfied
- ☒ Satisfied
- ☒ Dissatisfied
- ☒ Very dissatisfied

177. Suppose that you have to decide whether to stay on active duty. Assuming you could stay, how likely is it that you would choose to do so?

- ☒ Very likely
- ☒ Likely
- ☒ Neither likely nor unlikely
- ☒ Unlikely
- ☒ Very unlikely

178. If you could stay on active duty as long as you want, how likely is it that you would choose to serve in the military for at least 20 years?

- ☒ I already have 20 or more years of service
- ☒ Very likely
- ☒ Likely
- ☒ Neither likely nor unlikely
- ☒ Unlikely
- ☒ Very unlikely

Next, we'd like to ask you about your experience with gangs.

179. The following questions ask about your experience with gangs and gang activity in the military.

(Mark an answer for <u>each</u> question below. Indicate your answer by placing an "X" on each line.)

	Yes	No
a. Have you <u>ever</u> been approached about joining a gang?	☒	☒
b. Have you <u>ever</u> been a member of a gang?	☒	☒
c. Are you <u>currently</u> a member of a gang?	☒	☒
d. Do you know any active duty personnel who are members of a gang?	☒	☒
e. In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you noticed an increase in gang-related activities among active duty personnel?.....	☒	☒

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 180.

Now, we'd like to ask you about your involvement in Hurricane Katrina rescue, recovery, and cleanup efforts.

180. Were you actively involved in the rescue, recovery, or cleanup from Hurricane Katrina?

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No

181. If you were involved in the rescue, recovery, or cleanup from Hurricane Katrina, do you have lasting memories such as nightmares, recurring thoughts, or generalized sadness concerning the event?

- ☒ A lot
- ☒ Some
- ☒ A little
- ☒ None at all
- ☒ I was not involved in Hurricane Katrina efforts

<u>IF YOU ARE A MAN</u>, PLEASE STOP HERE.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME, EFFORT, AND COOPERATION IN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

PLEASE PLACE THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE BOX AS YOU LEAVE.

<u>IF YOU ARE A WOMAN</u>, PLEASE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 182.

182. In the <u>past 12 months</u>, how much stress did you experience as a woman in the military?

- ☒ A great deal
- ☒ A fairly large amount
- ☒ Some/a moderate amount
- ☒ A little
- ☒ None at all

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME, EFFORT, AND COOPERATION IN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

PLEASE PLACE THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE BOX AS YOU LEAVE.

THIS BLOCK IS FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FSU

Nucleus Installation:

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SERIAL #